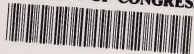
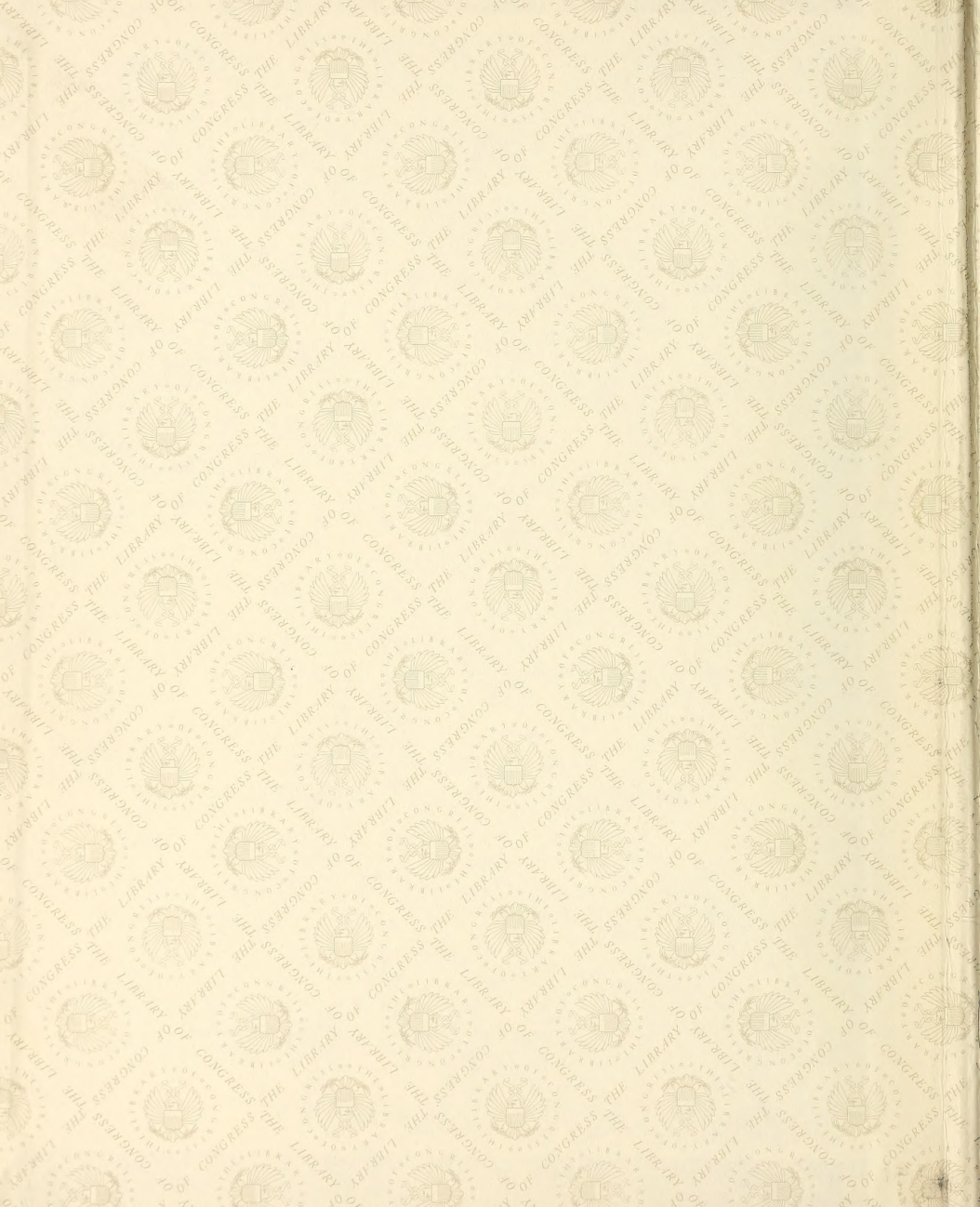


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HISTORY
OF
Charleston and Kanawha County
West Virginia
AND
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

BY
W. S. LAIDLEY

Study History, for it is Philosophy Teaching by Example

PUBLISHED BY
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PREFACE

The aim of the publishers of this volume and of the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate data respecting the history of the county from the time of its early settlement, and to condense it into a clear and interesting narrative. All topics and occurrences have been included that were essential to this object.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives that make up the biographical part of the volume are admirably calculated to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism, and to emphasize the rewards of industry dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium for perpetuating personal annals, and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. These sketches are replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences and are flavored with a strong human interest that will naturally prove to a large portion of the readers of the book one of its most attractive features. In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Kanawha County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement, for its development is identified with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. Sketches unrevised by subscribers are marked by a small asterisk (*) placed after the name of the subscriber.

The publishers have endeavored to avoid slighting any part of the work, and to fittingly supplement the editor's labors by exercising care over the minutest details of publication, and to give to the volume the three-fold value of a readable narrative, a useful work of reference and a tasteful ornament to the library. We believe the result has justified the care thus exercised.

Special prominence has been given to the portraits of many representative citizens which appear throughout the volume, and we believe that they will prove not its least interesting feature. We have sought in this department to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible.

To all those who have kindly interested themselves in the successful preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, or rendered other assistance, we hereby tender our grateful acknowledgments.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, ILL., November, 1911.

INTRODUCTORY

WHY?

Once upon a day not long since, a good prohibition friend met with a jolly red-faced neighbor, and he wanted to know of the jolly friend whether he ever took a drink of whiskey. The interrogated friend hesitated and before replying wanted to know whether the remark was to be taken as an inquiry or an invitation.

So as to the case at bar,—we mean of course the judicial bar. The “Why” may be regarded as the inquiry of the reader, and it may also be taken as the invitation of the publisher.

If anyone should ask in earnest, “Why a history of Kanawha?” the reply should be, “Because it was greatly needed.” It has been an age since one was written and people have grown to maturity since it was published; it is needed for the enlightenment of her inhabitants, and to set forth the accomplishment of her people.

The reader is interested in the information contained and we are interested in giving you the information in such form that you will rejoice in the opportunity to have it.

We have gathered facts from all sources; we do not propose to republish the former histories, but we propose to draw on them for information, as they did when they published. We expect some future historian to do likewise with us when he wishes to make a good work. The History and Biography of our own county and people should be read next after the Bible, and in fact, will make good Sunday reading for ages to come. Kanawha cannot have too many good histories.

Is it not a truthful proposition, that had

the Aborigines of this country left to us a more readable account of themselves—had left a record telling us from whence they came, why they left and what they accomplished while here,—what an amount of wild guessing they would have saved. Had the Indians spilled more ink and less blood, and had they utilized the said ink in informing us what part they played in changing the character of the inhabitants, by a comparison between themselves and those that left when they came; had they told us more of their own good qualities, then would our historians have been more charitably disposed toward them; there would have been less to guess about and our own guesses more favorable to them perhaps.

Even as to our worthy ancestors, we have to deplore the fact that they too were negligent in this respect. How we would have enjoyed having more information of them and of their trials and tribulations in the early days of our country; what a high estimate of their efforts we would have had!

To relieve the people of the present generation of this charge of negligence; to tell the future generations of the people of today, and of the past, so that our future readers will rise up and call you “blessed,” has been our effort in this work.

We want the present young people and those of the future to know who it was that made Kanawha and Charleston, that they may be encouraged to keep up the good work.—Such is the purpose of the Work we offer you.

THE EDITOR.

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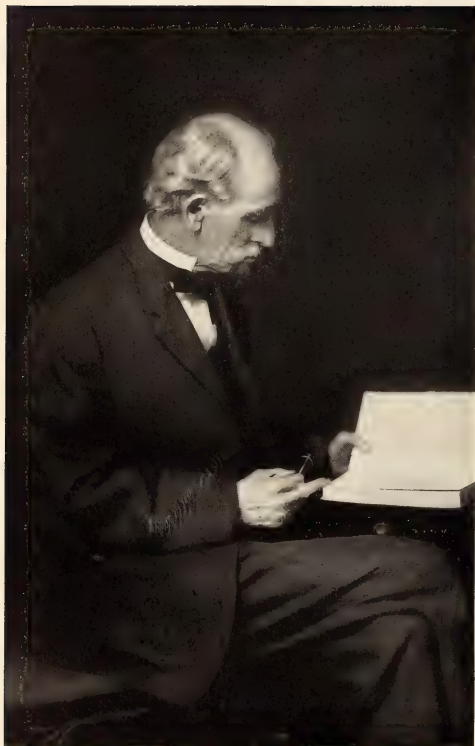
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HON. W. S. LAIDLEY

History of Kanawha County, W. Va.

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHICAL EVOLUTION OF KANAWHA COUNTY

An Index to the Past—Frontier Counties of Virginia—Formation of Shires in 1634—Change of Name—Governor Spotswood's Expedition and Discoveries—Formation of Spottsylvania, Orange, Frederick, and Augusta Counties—Settlements in Upper and Lower Valleys—Botetourt and Fincastle Counties Formed—West Augusta as a District—Its Division into Ohio, Monongalia and Yohogania Counties—Greenbrier County Formed—Mode of Elections—Kanawha County Organized—Boundary of Kanawha County—Townships and Districts—Location of Towns.

AN INDEX TO THE PAST

The English settled at Jamestown in 1607 and about the same time the French founded Quebec and called the country around "New France," and the English called their territory "New England."

They both were claiming everything in sight, and the French were sending more than the English, for they pushed westward and reached the Mississippi and made a trip of discovery to its mouth, unfurled the French banner and claimed all the territory that was drained by the river for Louis XIV, King of France, and called it "Louisiana." This claim was to all the land between the Allegheny and the Rocky mountains. They claimed it by the right of discovery—a sort of unwritten law to the effect that on a country being discovered and possession taken at the mouth of its principal stream, such possession extends to and includes all the territory watered by such stream and all that flows into it.

The French had their headquarters in Canada and their purpose was to establish their claim by a line of fortifications down the Allegheny river to the Ohio and down the Ohio to the Mississippi, and all along the latter to the gulf, and to show that they were the discoverers, they sent a posse of men along said route, and buried lead plates on the shores, at different and prominent places, showing that they had been there, the said plates being duly inscribed by dates, etc. They planted one at the mouth of the Great Kanawha in 1749, which was found many years later, when there was no need of proof. The English did not recognize this French claim and when the Governor of the Colony of Virginia heard that there was a French settlement at the junction of the Monongahela and the Allegheny rivers, he sent a messenger in person of Geo. Washington, to notify these French settlers that all this country was English territory and that they must vacate and abandon all such claim,

etc. The French officials received Mr. Washington very politely and told him that they had come to stay and proposed to do so and did not recognize the Virginia Governor's right.

Then began trouble and the English had more men to call on for help; but the French made allies of the Indians. This brought on the French and Indian war, which was really a French-English war, and General Braddock boasting intended to clear up the whole west and drive the French back into Canada, etc., but he did not amount to anything and never reached the Ohio river. The claim for territory between them was settled elsewhere, for by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, France ceded all the territory east of the Mississippi to the English, except New Orleans and by a secret treaty ceded the rest—west of said river—to Spain.

About this time there was a proposition to establish a separate western colony on the Ohio, with its capital at the mouth of the Great Kanawha river, but the Colonial Revolution in America, gave people too much to attend to just then, and it was not carried further, for instead of locating a Capitol of a colony, there was a battle between the Indians, backed by the English, and against the Virginians that had gathered them under General Andrew Lewis and under whom some of the settlers of the Kanawha Valley, fought, bled and died, October 10, 1774. This was followed by the Revolution, 1776-1781, when the English yielded all they held in America, excepting Canada.

This is all a mere outline of history of events, each of which can be ascertained and enlarged at leisure, but which it would be well to remember.

FRONTIER COUNTIES OF VIRGINIA

When the English began their settlement in the Colony of Virginia, they soon found out what a "frontier" meant, and what an Indian had to do with the same.

In 1634 there were formed in the said settlement eight shires, which were to be governed as were the shires in England. These people were very English then. In 1710 there

were twenty-five counties, or shires, as they had been called. Which change of name indicates that they were not so extremely English as they had been and they were now beginning to be Virginians. The county of Stafford on the Potomac was the extreme one in that direction; that is, it was on the frontier. In 1716 Governor Spotswood became curious to learn what he might discover beyond the "high mountain," which for want of a better name, the Blue Ridge was called, and he collected a squad of friends and followers, and marched to the west and crossed said mountain beyond the frontier. He discovered a river running to the north; he expected to see the Pacific ocean or some stream leading thereto and reported that said river ran into Lake Erie, which river he called Euphrates, but which afterwards was known as the Shenandoah.

Spotsylvania was formed in 1720. This was the first county that extended west of the Blue Ridge. One of the reasons assigned for its creation was that the frontier was exposed to danger from the Indians and the late settlements of the French to the west of the mountains! This county extended over the mountain to the river in the Valley.

Orange was formed in 1734. It was now just one hundred years since the first eight shires were formed, and it was said that the inhabitants were inconvenienced by their great distance from their courthouse. Orange was made to extend "westerly to the utmost limits of Virginia" and the boundary of Virginia was "from sea to sea."

Frederick and Augusta were formed in 1838. It was said that great numbers of people had settled themselves on the Potomac and its boundary on the northwest side of the Blue Ridge, and that the strength of the Colony, the security of the frontier, and the King's revenue would be augmented, should two counties be made out of Orange—Frederick at the lower part of the Valley with a court house at Winchester, and Augusta without limits and headquarters at Staunton. Although Augusta was called a tract of land, taken from Orange, to encourage settlers on the waters of the Mississippi, they exempted the same from public levies for ten years.

It was found however that the House of Burgesses were moving too fast, probably the only time they ever were known to exercise such speed. The Lower Valley was settled principally by the Germans from Pennsylvania and the Upper Valley from Ireland, by the Scotch-Irish.

The people of the Coast Counties were too well satisfied at home to cross the "high mountain," and indeed there were no reasons therefor; they had plenty of room on the East side, it was safer on that side, and they did not have to associate with the Scotch-Irish and Dutch. So the Valley was left alone and it blossomed as the rose.

Augusta extended from the Blue Ridge westward without limit, and included therein all of Virginia, except Frederick, (which was small); that was included in the western part of the colony. It was not until 1743, that these counties were able to organize, for the want of people, or settlers. In 1763, by the treaty of Paris, the western boundary of Virginia was brought eastward to the Mississippi river. In the meanwhile, the French and Indian War had taken place.

Botetourt County, 1769—Its boundary was governed by a line beginning at the Blue Ridge and running north fifty-five degrees west (N 55W), "as far as the Court of the two counties shall extend it," and all south of said line was Botetourt and all the rest Augusta. About all that we can say is that Kanawha river was in Botetourt but where the line was or where it struck the Ohio, we do not know.

Fincastle county was formed in 1772. Botetourt was too large for the convenience of the settlers also. All we can tell you of the boundary of Fincastle is that this part of the county was included in it. Fincastle as a county lasted but a short while, in consequence of the change that took place soon after this date. Events that were marking changes in the "Old Dominion" in so far as her English habits and customs went, were fast approaching and she was asserting herself as Virginia.

In 1774 the Battle of Point Pleasant was fought between the Indians and the Virginia frontiersmen, and the House of Burgesses are not so awfully careful of the frontiersmen as

they once were. The Indians now are to become the allies and friends of the English and are to be paid to kill and scalp the people that were encouraged to settle on the frontier.

The year 1776 found the English without a head in the old colony; Dunmore, for whom a county had been named had been driven away. Kentucky, Washington and Montgomery counties had been formed. We shall not attempt to give their boundaries, more than to say that Kentucky began at the Mississippi, on the Ohio and came up to the Big Sandy river, and its court house was at Harrisburg. Washington was somewhere in the southwest and its court house seems to have been at Blacks Fort. Montgomery was made of the residue of Fincastle. There we have this part of the county now in Montgomery, which was part of Fincastle, which was part of Botetourt, which was part of Orange, and Fincastle became extinct.

West Augusta was never made into a county by that name, nor any other name until thereafter, but in 1776, its boundary was defined by legislature: that is, the line of distinction between Augusta as a county and West Augusta as a district. The district had representation in the General Assembly of Virginia and its standing was an anomaly.

After defining its boundary, the district was formed in 1776, into Ohio, Monongalia and Yohogania. Part of these counties were in Pennsylvania, because the line between Virginia and Pennsylvania was in dispute and could not be then settled. The settlement to be made with King George was of more importance and too much could not be settled at once. We will, however, remark that the County Court of Augusta county would hold a term in Staunton and adjourn to hold another in Pittsburg, and thus the latter place had one of the court houses of said Augusta county, and the record of these courts held at Pittsburg are yet in existence.

Yohogania county became extinct on the settlement of the Mason and Dixon line, and the court house of Monongalia had to be moved farther south and was located at Morgantown. We do not know what it was called while in Pennsylvania.

Greenbrier county, 1777.—This county was

formed from Montgomery and Botetourt. It had the line of N 55 W to the Ohio river. On the south side of the Kanawha river was Montgomery and on the opposite side was Greenbrier county, so that for a time at least, the mouth of Elk river was in Greenbrier county. While on the subject of frontier counties of Virginia, we should say that Virginia held courts in Illinois, as well as in Kentucky county.

The legislature of Virginia directed the sheriff of Kentucky to hold an election on a certain day to select representatives, and when the sheriff received his commission to hold this election the appointed day to hold the election had past; but small matters like that did not defeat a Kentucky election. The sheriff organized his election day and held the election and reported that John Todd and Richard Callaway had been duly and fairly elected and they were seated accordingly. The assembly stated that their action in this case was not to be taken as a precedent, but this session was to be a very important session and they did not wish to stand on technicality this time.

Greenbrier county remained from 1777 until 1788, when the legislature thought that another county should be formed.

KANAWHA COUNTY, ORGANIZED 1789

In case the reader should desire to examine more in detail the subject of making states and counties out of the territory of Virginia, we shall note the book and page where the records of county formation may be found.

Spottsylvania—4 Henning Statutes, page 77.

Orange—4 Henning Statutes, page 450.

Frederick and Augusta—5 Henning Statutes, page 78.

Botetourt—8 Henning Statutes, page 395.

Fincastle—8 Henning Statutes, page 600.

Kentucky—Henning Statutes, page 257.

Montgomery and Washington—9 Henning Statutes, page 257.

District of West Augusta—9 Henning Statutes, page 262.

Greenbrier—1777, 9 Henning Statutes, page 420.

Kanawha—1788, 12 Henning Statutes, page 670.

Illinois—Act, in full, in "English Conquest," pages 1037 and 248-9.

BOUNDARY OF KANAWHA COUNTY

On page 670 in 12 Hennings Statutes at Large, chapter 14, will be found "An Act Forming a New County out of the Counties of Greenbrier and Montgomery, passed the 14th November, 1788."

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that from and after the first day of October next, those parts of the Counties of Greenbrier and Montgomery, within the following bounds to-wit:

"Beginning at the mouth of Great Sandy, in the said county of Montgomery, thence up the said river with the line of said county in the mountain generally known by the name of 'Cumberland Mountain;' thence a north-east course along said mountain to the Great Kanawha, crossing the same at the end of Gauley Mountain; thence along the said mountain to the line of Harrison county; thence with that line to the Ohio River; thence down the said river, including the islands thereof, to the beginning, shall form one distinct county and be called and known by the name of 'Kanawha.'"

From the Cumberland mountain to the "Great Kanawha" is meant the "New River," or what is *now* known as the New River. Just how far this line to the Kanawha was to be extended depended on the beginning point and where it struck the said rivers. Where it followed the river and where it found the Gauley Mountain is rather indefinite, and where said mountain struck Harrison county line may have been very clear at the time, but is not so clear now.

The line of Harrison county is found in 11 Hennings Statutes, page 366, passed in May, 1784, dividing the county of Monongalia by a line to begin on the Maryland line at the fork-ford, on the land of John Goff; thence a direct course, to the headwaters of Big Sandy Creek; thence down the said creek to Tygart's Valley Fork of the Monongahela river; thence down the same to the mouth of the West-Fork river; thence up the same to the mouth of Biggerman's Creek; thence up said creek to the line of Ohio county and that part of the said county lying south of said line, shall be known as "Harrison," and all the rest shall retain the name of Monongalia.

Ohio county was made in October, 1776,



VIEW OF CHARLESTON ON KANAWHA RIVER



SCENE ON ELK RIVER, CHARLESTON

from the District of West Augusta, within the following lines, viz:

"Beginning at the mouth of Cross Creek and up the same to the head of the same, then southeastwardly to the nearest part of the ridge which divides the waters of the Ohio from those of the Monongahela, thence along said ridge to the line which divides the county of Augusta from the said district; thence with the said boundary to the Ohio; thence up the same to the beginning; shall be called and known by name of "Ohio county."

The line between the county of Augusta and the district of West Augusta may have been known to some one, some day, but as we never seem to get any closer to anywhere, than when we started, we are going to assume that the lines of Kanawha and Harrison and Ohio were somewhere in the woods and reached the Ohio, perhaps, at some place unknown to any one of the present day.

When Ohio county was formed, its lower line was at the mouth of "Middle Island Creek" and upper line at the mouth of Cross Creek, which is above Wheeling. See January, 1904, West Virginia Historical Mag., page 21-22.

Greenbrier county was formed from Botetourt and Montgomery, by a dividing line of Botetourt, beginning at the top of the ridge which divides the eastern from the western waters, where the line between Augusta and Botetourt crosses the same and running thence the same course continued north fifty-five (N. 55 W.) west to the Ohio. Thence beginning at the said ridge, at the said lines of Augusta and Botetourt, running along the top of said ridge, passing the Sweet Springs to the top of Peter's Mountain; thence along the said mountain to the line of Montgomery county; thence along the same mountain to the Kanawha or New river, thence down the same to the Ohio. "And all that part of the counties of Botetourt and Montgomery between and to the westward of said lines shall be known as Greenbrier county."

We are satisfied that Greenbrier was on the north side of the Kanawha river at Charleston and Montgomery on the south side. But to locate definitely the lines of Kanawha, we

shall not attempt. We know that Belleville, on the Ohio river below Parkersburg, was in Kanawha and the mouth of Big Sandy, now at the Kentucky line, was in Kanawha county.

We might add that Augusta county was formed from Orange, in 1738, and extended from the Blue Ridge westward indefinitely. Botetourt was formed from Augusta.

One term of the Augusta county court was held at Staunton and another of same court, held in Pittsburg.

Orange county was formed from Spottsylvania, which was formed in 1720 and included Fredericksburg on the Potomac.

It might be said that in 1788, neither the legislature, nor any one else, knew much of the geography of the country west of the Alleghenies. There were but few inhabitants and no surveys that would give much idea of the locality of streams, and a mountain is quite indefinite as a land-mark. Consequently, the description in the Acts of the Assembly could be but indefinite.

"Beginning on the Blue Ridge etc.," might do for the eastern or western limit, but for north or south, it amounts to nothing. So with reference to the "Cumberland mountain," and when it comes to the "Gauley mountain," you find no such mountain on the map.

As to the northern boundary of the county of Kanawha it seems as obscure as the southern boundary is indefinite. We are not going to say that the boundary was then unknown, but we do say that with all the description given and all the information we have, that any one could locate exactly the boundary lines of the said county; it might, however, be located in the vicinity of where intended and that might be sufficient, as no one would have been added or excluded.

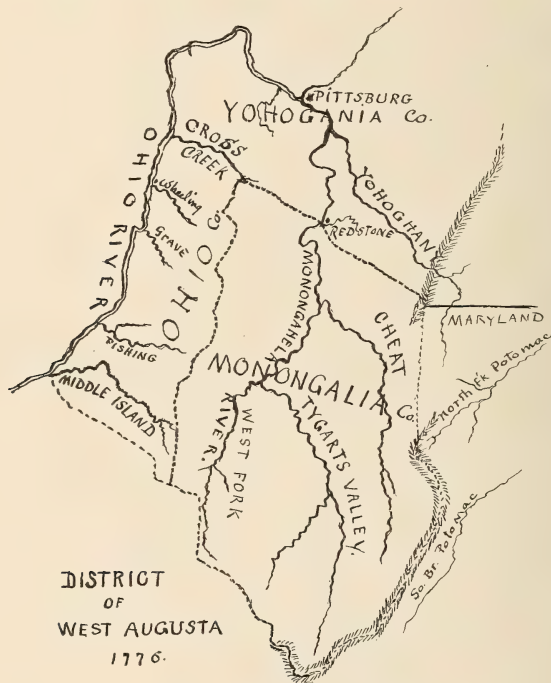
DISTRICT OF WEST AUGUSTA

The county of Augusta extended westward from the Blue Ridge, without limit, *ad infinitum*. Which of course took in that part of Virginia which was made into Kanawha. But the District of West Augusta was not a county, yet it had a court house and a court was held thereat. It was given a representative in the Assembly and was required to furnish sol-

diers. Its limits was scarcely known, but the court held at Staunton would adjourn to meet at Fort Dunmore, afterwards known as Pittsburg, and business was transacted in said court at this place in 1775.

The limit of this district was defined in 9 Hennings Statutes 262, in 1776, and it was

Pittsburg made claim to the forks of the rivers; the Pennsylvanians disputed the claim, saying it was in their state, and a little war was about ready to break out between them, and this was exactly what the Governor of Virginia wished to bring about—a little war between the colonies.



made into three counties, viz: Yohogany, Monongalia and Ohio. Harrison was taken from Monongalia, Kanawha joined on to Harrison, and with it, ran to the Ohio river. Whether any part of Kanawha was in the District of West Augusta or otherwise, we will not now decide, but we know that Belleville, on the Ohio just below Parkersburg, was in Kanawha county. Dunmore and the Virginians about

The description of the boundary line of Kanawha was decidedly indefinite and uncertain, both as to its northern lines and as to its southern lines, and badly mixed in the middle. We have a mental reservation as to much that we have written and give it with the understanding that it may have nothing to do with the boundary of Kanawha.

Kanawha county was a large county when

made in 1788 and it is not a small one at this time. As we have failed to draw the lines definitely, so we are unable to give the counties that have been taken, in part or in whole from Kanawha, but as it is not easily ascertained we shall give a guess and let it go, viz: Wood, Wirt, Gilmer, Calhoun, Braxton, Webster, Nicholas, Clay, Roane, Jackson, Mason, Boone, Logan, Lincoln, Cabell, Wayne, Mingo, McDowell Summers, Raleigh, Fayette and Monroe. This would not be amongst the smallest states and Kanawha as she is, is not one of the small counties of the state. She has ten districts and they are Big Sandy, Elk, Charleston, Malden, Cabin Creek, Loudon, Washington, Jefferson, Union, Poca—Cabin Creek is a large district almost sufficient to make another county. When the state was formed in 1863, the divisions of the counties were called "townships" and the Board of Supervisors were directed to lay off the county as suited them, which was done in Kanawha, making then ten townships, which have remained substantially as the townships were made.

Big Sandy is highest up Elk river on both sides, Elk comes next on both sides of Elk river, Malden is on the Kanawha above Charleston, and Loudon on the south side opposite Malden, and Cabin Creek is the upper end of the county. Washington is on Coal river and Jefferson

reaches to the mouth of Coal river on the Kanawha. Union takes the front on the north side of Kanawha and Poca between Union and Elk on the western part of the county.

Besides Charleston with her 23,000 people, there are St. Albans and Sattes, Spring Hill and South Charleston and then up to Kanawha City, just above on the Chesapeake and Ohio railway—Malden, on the opposite side on the K. & M. railway, just above Charleston, then Brownstown or Marmet, Lewiston and Coalburg, Chelyan, North Coalburg, and from this it is town all the way up, with different names, to the upper line, near Montgomery. And the creeks are full of people, the towns are full of them and when it comes to voting or coming to a circus there seems to be no end of them.

Off to the northwest in Poca, on Poca river, nestles the little town of Sissonsville; up in Big Sandy district at the mouth of Big Sandy, on the Coal & Coke railroad is the town of Clendenin, where they can find gas and oil anywhere at any time. At one time there was several oil factories making cannel coal oil, until it became so common to get oil out of the rocks, the factories ceased therefrom.

While it is usual to give each county one delegate to the House, they find that Kanawha is entitled to six, all of which is here related in order to give some idea of the size of Kanawha as she is.

CHAPTER II

RIVERS

New River—Its Source and Direction—The Yadkin, Roanoke, Tennessee or Holstein—Elk River—The Gauley—Carnifex Ferry and its Associations—Coal River, in Prose and Verse—Tom Swinburn—Development and Prosperity of this Region—Surveys on Coal River—St. Albans—Coal River Railroad—Kanawha River and Tributaries—Cabin Creek; Why so Named.

NEW RIVER

This is a wonderful stream, because water will run down a hill side, and it seems to have always found just such hill-sides to run down, and much of the time and in many places, it is said to have fallen down.

It heads away in North Carolina and keeps coming north on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge, then goes through this Ridge and after finding itself in Virginia, then gets into West Virginia and winds along northward until it meets the Greenbrier at Hinton, then its course is westward until it meets the Gauley, and then they lock arms and tumble over, falling about twenty feet, it then gets up with a new name, and is called "Kanawha" and goes along until it finds the Ohio, at Point Pleasant.

"The Way the Water Comes Down at Lorede," is a pretty fair description of the way the New River reaches the Gauley; not only is it like the Gauley, but it is even more so. It is a dangerous stream, even when there is no water in it. A stream that cannot be held within bounds by mountains, that will find its way through the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies could only be happy while rushing down a hill.

Much has been written about its name and the discussion seems to have settled

down to the fact that its origin is due to an explorer, Mr. Woods having pronounced it a "New One." Col. Abram Woods in 1654 discovered it; some called it "Woods River" and some called it "Kanawha," and some old maps had it marked as "New River," and an old river called "New" seems quite satisfactory to all people that have any knowledge of the stream.

It flows through Patrick, Floyd, Pulaski, Giles, Mercer, Summers, Raleigh, Fayette and Kanawha counties some what, more or less. Within a radius of a few miles, four streams take their rise, their waters interlocking with each other near the Virginia and North Carolina line; then they bid farewell and flow off each in their respective ways to the four corners of the earth.

New River rises on the slope of "Grandfather mountain," then it strikes out nearly due north, into Virginia.

The Yadkin starts from near the same point and flows nearly south through the Carolinas into the Great Pedee.

The Roanoke, or the Dan branch of it, heads along on the line between Virginia and North Carolina, and flows nearly east, until it joints the Stanton.

The Tennessee, called the Holstein, rises near the same line and makes its way for the west.

So in the northern part of the state will

be found another nest of rivers, the James, the Potomac, the Monongalela, Tygart's Valley, Greenbrier, Gauley, all start from near the same point and proceed in opposite directions to the four corners of the world, so to speak, and in the Kanawha will be found water from both of these heads of streams.

The country through which the New River flows is called the New River Canyon.

While our state was taken from Virginia, which is called "East Virginia" and our State "West Virginia," the western part of East Virginia is further west than any part of West Virginia, and our New River is as old as any of them.

ELK RIVER

This stream heads up in the Alleghenies, in Pocahontas, near the head of the Gauley and all other rivers, and its general course is much the same as that of the Gauley; it reaches the Kanawha river about forty miles below the Kanawha Falls; the mouth of the Gauley and about sixty miles from the Ohio river where the Kanawha empties its waters.

The Elk is rather a quiet stream and makes its way along peaceably and well behaved, though some times it gets on a "high" and frightens some people that do not desire to become "wet."

Although the Elk starts near the Gauley and runs in near same course, the lay of the land through which they run must be quite different. In Webster, at one place there is only a hill between them, but the Gauley started up much higher than does the Elk, and it is said that "*the Gauley looks down on the Elk*," so to speak, and should a tunnel be made through the hill, the Gauley would tumble into the lap of Elk.

Besides Pocahontas and Webster, Elk river flows through Clay and Kanawha counties.

The Elk is a good railroad stream, really at times has some water and when Elk and Gauley rise at the same time, it makes the Kanawha boom.

The Elk has some good land, good farms,

good timber and coal and other minerals thereon and is a stream to be proud of.

How it ever came to be called "Elk" we have not been told; perhaps it was because they found things thereon, "*a little deer*," or perhaps it was to furnish the order of Elks with some peculiarities.

GAULEY

This stream heads up in the mountains of Pocahontas county near the head of the Potomac, James and Monongahela, and it passes through the counties of Pocanontas, Webster, Nicholas, Kanawha and Fayette, and joins the New River just above the Kanawha Falls, from which confluence the stream is called the Kanawha.

As a river it is totally unfit for navigation; it is falling all the way down and at no one place can it be called "the Falls of Gauley." Start a pine log down the Gauley, by the time it reaches the New River it cannot be recognized as a log for lumber, but if one was searching for kindling-wood, he would know it immediately.

The mountains of Gauley come close to the stream and give the appearance of the stream having cut its way through, and that it was not long in the cutting. The mountains are high, rough and rocky. Where the name for this stream was found, is unsettled, and in this respect it is much like the stream itself.

Once, a long time ago, there was a German family settled on this stream some where, but the Indians wanted scalps and they took them, and burned the home. The name of the family was "*Stroud*" and there was nothing unusual in this case, only that the white people did not anticipate their probable fate for remaining unprotected.

There is a place on this stream known as "Carnifax Ferry" which has become historic. Rosecrans and Cox, U. S. A. found Floyd and Wise, C. S. A. near this ferry and Gual Cox attacked General Floyd and they made the hills boom with their cannonade during the day, and that night Floyd got away from there, leaving some pine logs in the place of his cannon "to fool

the Yankees." Floyd and Wise would not aid each other and this was exactly as General Cox desired, and the place with its associations, was ever recognized as an amusing military joke. The river is not much of a stream for fish nor for water.

COAL RIVER

To compare the quality and beauty of rivers is not a new matter. "Are not Abana and Parpar rivers of Damascus, better than all the rivers of Israel?" This was said about 2800 years ago, and may we not ask now whether Coal river is not the best in the world? Listen.

We have Tom Swinburn for the statement, as to the origin of this river, and having accepted this statement, cannot now repudiate the same altogether, and Tom, really, does know some things and we can be assured of the poetry of the authority given, and thus he said in the *West Virginia Historical Magazine* for July, 1902:

"God dropped Coal River round the hills about
"In West Virginia. Told it to get out
"As best it could. And then forthwith began
"Its search to find out where its channel ran."

"Coal River is not like New River's way—
"But moves in quiet peaceful gait along—
"Its current running neither swift nor strong,
"With sleepy mien as though it mattered not
"When, where or how it reached its goal or what
"Should happen on the way. * * *
"Coal River runs not so, but turns away
"Upon its heel and smiling seems to say
"Oh I can find another way perhaps—
"Like some great vine spread out upon the ground
"Coal River reaches all the region round—
"Snake-like, it winds, then forks and forks again,
"Its thousand branches branch again * * *

"This whole extent uncursed by any town
"Unmanned by any factory of smoky frown;
"No railroad jars the startled sleeper's peace
"Nor steamboat problem * * *

"In vain were all attempts to wake her up
"Or break the spell of her lethargic cup,
"Tho' charmers charmed so wisely and so long,
"She'd heard the singing of the Siren song.
"Ask T. L. B. what years he spent
"In weaving facts and figures, wisely blent,
"What stacks on stacks of pages sown broadcast?"

"Coal River will wake up for good, at last.
* * * * *

"I take a snap-shot at Coal River—now—"

T. S.

Tom Swinburn, the Coal river poet-lawyer, brought up on this stream, knew it and its people well, and all its beauty doth he tell, how that it is in no way to compare with New River or Gauley, nor really with any other streams,—*it's best of all.*

This stream heads in Raleigh county on the south side of the Kanawha and New river, and reaching "its goal," at St. Albans, on the Kanawha river, twelve miles below the mouth of Elk.

"The Marshes of Coal" means the head waters of Coal river. It starts in a great coal field, and never leaves the same; that is, it keeps within a wonderful coal field all the way.

To do justice to the coal and timber on this stream in a description would be impossible, and if justice were approached, the reader would become incredulous and be like the man who refused "to believe the fish story."

Coal river is indeed a wonderful stream and waters a great country. It is in the heart of the greatest coal field in the world, with many kinds of coal, cannel and bituminous, and perhaps it may sound like a "fish story," but there is a vein of coal 22 feet thick on coal river.

As for timber there is more timber of the best quality than can be found elsewhere in any discovered country.

It is true that we have read pages on pages, "stacks on stacks" of Maj. Thomas L. Broun's description of Boone county lands on Coal river, but his facts have awakened the world and there is now more development going on, to get this wealth, railroads rivalling each other to get there first, and lands are proving that the half has not been told.

General Rosecrans was at the head of the Coal River Navigation Company, which built locks to boat out cannel coal, but while he was fighting it out, during the Civil war, the river washed out the improvements and lately they have substituted a railroad for boats.

There was a survey of land made for Washington at the mouth of Coal river. In 1786 there began a settlement, made by the Tacketts, Lewis, and perhaps others. John Young was with them and they erected a house, called

"Tacketts Fort," below the mouth of Coal river, and a few hundred yards back from the Kanawha river.

Capt. Teays made a survey below Coal river. It was in 1847 that improvements were begun on the stream to make it navigable, which during the Civil War, were about destroyed, it being decided that they were too expensive to be kept up. St. Albans is the present name of the town at the mouth of Coal; it seems to have had several names since it began, and there is much enterprise and business going on at this point of Kanawha county, besides the changing of names.

The Coal River railroad starts from this point and reaches Boone court house, and there will be branches of the railroad up each of the forks and branches of the river.

KANAWHA RIVER

It has long since been settled that this river extends from the confluence of the New River with Gauley to the Ohio river, about one hundred miles. Much might be said for the Kanawha, but it should be seen to be appreciated. From the mouth of the Gauley, it spreads out wide, and when it reaches the falls, it falls perpendicularly about twenty feet. The Kanawha seems to be made up of pools, deep places with a ridge or shallow place between; at least this was the contour of the river before the U. S. government took charge of it, and now with the improvements placed therein, it is pool all the way down. Large boats, with many barges of coal, can navigate the river with ease at any time of the year, while before it was difficult to have a boat of any size pass up or down in the summer, with or without a load.

Too much can not be said for the Kanawha river improvement, and the shipping facilities are perfect and satisfactory in every respect. But for the drawback imposed on the river by the people of Virginia, in washing the ore, which renders the water muddy, it would be the most beautiful and the most subservient stream in the world, while muddy water is not attractive, nor healthy, and drives the fish away.

The Kanawha is fed by numerous creeks, all the way down to its mouth and then there is also the Elk River, Coal River, and some call

"Pocatlico" a river; it borders on the line between a river and a creek; it is almost too large for a creek and hardly large enough for a river.

CABIN CREEK, WHY SO NAMED—PAINT CREEK

The main facts are clear, but the details are uncertain: One Mr. Flynn, some say Patrick and others say John, came from somewhere, sometime, and it is said he went up a short distance from the mouth of a creek, on the Kanawha, and there on a branch he built his cabin and there took his family. He had a wife, a son John, some say William, and a daughter Rebecca, and the branch on which his cabin was built was called Flynn's Wet Branch (some say Dry Branch) and 'tis said that the Indians came, and took away John and Rebecca, and all the rest, with the cabin, were destroyed, some say in 1774, which probably was too early. John and Rebecca were made prisoners and taken to Ohio somewhere and John made his escape and returned to Kanawha. Rebecca afterwards married an Indian warrior, who had a daughter which was called Elizabeth and Elizabeth afterwards married Simeon Jarrett, of Monroe county, from whom descended a numerous posterity.

John May, of Petersburg, desired to take depositions in Kentucky and he had a clerk, Mr. Charles Johnson, and in February, 1790, they started by way of Kanawha and caught up with George Clendenin and Jacob Skiles and others going to the Kanawha. Mr. May purchased a boat at Kelly's Creek, and on this boat, May, Johnson and Skiles, started for Maysville, or Limestone, as it was called, leaving the mouth of Elk went to the mouth of the Kanawha and there they were joined by John or William Flynn (perhaps John William), Dolly and Peggy Fleming, sisters, from Pittsburgh, and they all started for Limestone, Ky. At the mouth of the Scioto, two white men hailed them and begged to be taken aboard as they were escaped prisoners, and they were induced to land and the Indians rushed down on them and all were caught. May and Dolly were shot and killed, Skiles was caught, as were Peggy and Flynn, captured, being wounded. The white men who decoyed the boat were Devine and Thomas. Flynn was burned. Skiles made his

escape. Peggy was redeemed and sent back to Pittsburg. Johnson wrote an account of his captivity, called "Johnson's Narrative." He was sold to a Frenchman, taken to Niagara, then sent home by way of New York and Richmond, to his home. Skiles was a Kanawha surveyor and owned much land. He belonged to the Ramsey family. Mrs. Spelman of Charleston was related to the Mr. Charles Johnson and this is the history of Cabin Creek. The only wonder being that nearly all the creeks were not so named.

Paint Creek was so named because the Indians painted some trees on this creek to mark their course and trail from the Kanawha to the New river higher up, it being a better route, a shorter and better road way to travel. No one has ever said they saw any of these painted trees, but it has always been called "*Paint Creek.*"

Briar Creek of Coal River. This creek heads up against the head of Lewis Creek and Davis Creek and joins Bull Creek, and then runs westward to Coal River and contains about 6,000 acres of excellent block coal, and with a branch railroad is hauled down to the Coal River road and thence to the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

The Briar Creek tract was owned before the war by Edward Kenna, the father of the late United States senator, and was sold by the court and purchased by Mr. D. W. Emmons of Huntington, and to which he added by purchases, and he sold it to Judge J. B. C. Drew, and by the judge to a New York Syndicate, who have built the railroad on the creek and opened up the mines and are shipping coal. It is a most excellent tract of land of coal and timber.



KANAWHA VALLEY FROM GAULEY TO ELK,
SHOWING LOCATION OF STREAMS

CHAPTER III

NATIVE RACES

The Aborigines—Obscurity of Their Origin and History—Exterminated by the Indians—Their Mounds and Other Relics—The Indians—Speculations as to Their Origin—Their Character—Their Cruelty and Treachery—Their Claims to the Land Based on Might—Some Indian Atrocities—Battle of Point Pleasant, 1774—Death of Cornstalk—More Atrocities—More about Cornstalk; his Character and Manner of Death—Character of Indian Warfare—Petition of Settlers of Great Kanawha River, 1781—Campbell's Creek Indian Legend—Death of Cojen, a Too Inquisitive Settler—Mysterious Savage Rites.

THE ABORIGINES

They are defined to be the earliest known inhabitants of a country. There were some people in the country, supposed, if not known, to have been a different grade of humanity from those known as Indians.

Perhaps we should only consider the inhabitants of the Kanawha Valley, as the Aborigines of Kanawha. We are confident that there were such, but whether they came from the East, or from the West, or elsewhere, we do not know. The subject grows on us as we contemplate it, and with all that has been learned or written of the Aborigines, there is but little really known and much that has hardly been guessed at yet. It has been supposed by some that they came by way of the Bering Strait from Asia; some say they came from Egypt, and settled in Central America, then came up through Mexico and spread all over the west and came eastward; and in the course of time, the Indians came from some where and the latter were the stronger, and you know what that meant to the Aborigines. They did not seem to be greatly superior in intelligence and not at all in power and in endurance, for when the white man came, he found the Indian and did not find the others.

Some writers insist that they were only a different variety of Indians. There is evidence

of a race of people having inhabited the Kanawha that were different from the Indian, and the difference seems to have been that they left monuments of a character that Indians made no attempt to construct.

The Indians did nothing that looked like work and these said monuments required a great deal of manual labor. The building of mounds of earth was one of their laborious works, and yet they have been called "Indian Mounds."

There were in the Kanawha Valley many mounds, and works of such-like formation, indicating the former existence of large numbers of these people. Stone walls, like some grade of fortifications, and other classes of earth-work, stone works and a different sort of work which seems un-Indian, have been found. In all these works there seems to have been no metallic instruments used, and none found, and in the case of the find of a wooden carved figure from wood, it seems a mystery how it was made, by whom and where made. This figure was found in a crevice of the rock in the hills some twelve miles above Charleston in the vicinity of Lewiston, by Master Frank McConihay, and it was deposited in the rooms of the Historical Society, where it can be seen. Dr. Hale wrote an account of the wooden figure and he did not tell us much about it, except that

it did not seem to have been the work of such Indians as the white man learned about in later years.

These rock walls and monuments and this wooden figure, all indicate that they were the work of a labor-loving people, whom for that and other reasons, have been called "Aborigines" and that they inhabited the Kanawha some centuries ago. The Indians did not leave word nor did the Aborigines communicate any decided information on the subject of their origin, or any other information reliable. Atkinson in his history devotes Chapter Ten to this subject. He says the subject is too large to discuss in a county history, but that volumes on volumes have been written, facts collected from all over the world to prove that North America was known to have been inhabited ages before Columbus found it, a prehistoric nation was here.

He then gives an account of the ancient rock wall on Loup Creek, about thirty-two miles above Charleston, and says the wall extended along the mountain for near two miles. The whole length of wall amounts to three or more miles. It was some six or seven feet high and about two feet thick at the base. One tree grew up in the wall, which indicated that the wall had been abandoned over four hundred years ago, or longer.

There is another such wall on Paint Creek. At Clifton, Dego, or Pratt, as it is now called, there are evidences of an ancient city. On some of these places there stood trees at least five hundred years old.

At Sattes, opposite the mouth of Coal River, there have been found evidence of a very large city, much larger than Charleston. There are also carved stones found in different places on the river. Earth works or fortifications are also found in several places, both on Kanawha river and on Coal river. Mounds have been found every where; some have been opened and nothing found that furnished any thing definite as to their dates of erection or construction or of the people who made them.

A few years ago, a Mr. Norris, an expert on such things, came to this county and

made a pretty thorough examination of its ancient land marks; he made a report to the government of the United States.

Dr. Hale wrote considerably on the "History and Mystery of Kanawha Valley."

All these things go to show that the valley was at some time inhabited by a people that were different from the Indians.

Probably no country contains more evidence of these mysterious people or peoples, though perhaps no country having so much, has done so little to gather the facts and the relics together and make a presentation thereof.

There is an imprint made in coal, as if a man had placed his foot in the soft coal while it was warm and soft, and the impress left was the exact shape of the human foot. It looks as though it had been made in coal tar which afterwards hardened, leaving the track of the human foot.

THE INDIANS

When Columbus landed on San Salvador, he was lost, and he supposed that he had reached some part of India, so he called the natives "Indians," and no one suggesting any more appropriate name, the name remained.

As no one could tell anything about the natives, it would seem that they were lost also, and as there had been in past ages a report that ten tribes of Israelites were lost, some have concluded that the people found by Columbus in America were the descendants of those so-called lost Jews. The Jews were once called "God's peculiar people;" those Indians are sufficiently peculiar for all purposes, but we doubt that they ever were Jews or the peculiar people of Almighty God. We have too much respect for the Hebrews to associate them with the Indians; there is no similarity whatever.

There has been much written about the Indians of America, perhaps more written than about any other people, as a people;—who they were, from whence they came, what were their numbers, etc., are questions that have not yet been determined,

but what they have done has filled almost all of the books that have been written about them.

They are divided into many tribes and they have been almost all over North America, South America, Central America, Mexico and else where, not always exactly alike in manners and habits, but "Indians" all the same, natives of America—Mr. Lo, the poor Indian.

The Indian men are all well developed specimens of manhood, tall, straight, stout fellows; which fact comes because had they not been vigorous they would never have been able to withstand the hardships of their mode of life, while young—"Survival of the fittest."

Ordinarily they are said to be silent, quiet people, except when they imbibe too freely of spirituous liquors, when they become excited—they then are noisy, rude, infernal fiends.

Indians do not work, and cannot be made to engage in manual labor, and they are pronounced the most lazy, indolent beings on earth and prefer to die rather than work; they become active when aroused by war or the chase. Mr. Lo becomes persistently active, when seeking the life of a man or an animal, and perhaps equally active when he is seeking to save his own.

They seem to enjoy inflicting the most brutal tortures that they can devise, when they have time and opportunity to so punish their enemies and have them in their power. So compared with burning at the stake, the tomahawk was an instrument of mercy.

There has been much wasted mercy bestowed for the Indians and attempts made to justify his cause. Some claim for him great nobility of character and all that, but we are like those that have had the most to do with him, and believe that there is but one good Indian, and that is the *dead* one. As for his cause, he has none; he claims the earth but with no more right to any part of it than any one else, except to that part which he has actual possession of and which he has appropriated. One tribe recognizes

no right in another tribe, it is purely a question of might, and where he pretends to sell and dispose of a territory, he would in a short while claim to own it again, no bargain or treaty in real estate amounts to any thing with him; his title he gets by his tomahawk and his gun.

In so far as the record goes, we see nothing recorded of him but his lust for blood and his inordinate desire to kill, and it seems that there is no discrimination in the object of his merciless blood-thirsty desire; he kills children, women and men, without any other excuse, whatever, (when it is not revenge,) than his natural in-born brutality. Neither has he that brave noble soul that some would ascribe to him; he sulks in the dark, in hidden ways, until he finds his victim is unprotected and unable to resist; then the brave Indian shows his infernal nobility. There is no brute, unless when suffering hunger, that shows as much cruelty to its victims as does the Indian.

There may have been an exception here and there, but they are so few, that his brutality might always be relied on. There have been some attempts made to show that a lone family of white persons were permitted to live for awhile when Indians knew of their existence, but it was so opposed by all Indian-nature that it cannot carry conviction to the mind of persons who had any conception of his wild, savage-beast-like love of blood.

Many are the occasions recorded where he would go to a house as a friend, beg something to eat, or help of some kind and then murder the entire unprotected family, as soon as he could learn that his own danger was not immediate.

When the French and Indian war began, about 1754, when the claim of the French to the Ohio and Mississippi Valley was being set up against the English claim to the same country, the Indians were induced to leave the country east of the Alleghanies and move to Ohio and make their homes in Ohio.

For some cause the southern side of the Ohio river had been abandoned by Indians

either the "Six nations" had driven out the other Indians, or by some means it had been abandoned so that all that part of Virginia, now in West Virginia and Kentucky was not inhabited by the savages, but they lived in Oho, where the "woods were full of them."

The settlement of the country could never have been made if it had had to be made through treaty or purchase; this would have been the proper way to do it and it would have been cheaper, but it was impossible. Every tribe and every Indian would have had to be purchased, and purchased every few weeks, and then the white purchaser would have had to kill him or be killed by him.

But we propose to deal only with Kanawha's transactions and this was considerable, in so far as the Indians were concerned. How it was, that with all the country north of the Ohio river, they did not have sufficient territory on which to roam and hunt, no one could comprehend unless it was that the kind of game they wished for was not found, except on the south side of the Ohio. These Indians were continually coming from Ohio, in squads into Virginia, and by hiding and skulking would find opportunities to destroy a settler's family or a part of it and take prisoners the other. They would then put off back into Ohio and either burn their prisoners or hold them with hope of reward to release them.

In 1771 there were some hunters encamped near the mouth of Elk river, on Two Mile creek of Elk river. Simon Kenton was one of them, and Yeager and Strader were his companions. Probably these were at that time the only persons located west of Greenbrier. These men were attacked by a squad of Indians. Yeager was killed and Strader and Kenton were wounded, and compelled to leave.

Walter Kelly settled on the Kanawha, at Kelly's Creek in 1772 and he was compelled to send back his family to Greenbrier, while he remained, to be killed in 1773.

The German, Mr. Shroud, attempted a settlement on Gauley, and he and his entire family were murdered and his home destroyed.

John Flinn settled on Cabin Creek, and he was killed. There were Indians in Giles county killing and capturing settlers in 1774. Miss McKinsie was captured on New river and held for about eighteen years.

BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT—1774

This brought down the war by Indians to the fall of 1774, when Captain Stewart sent Hammond and Pryor to notify the settlers in Kanawha valley of the general uprising of the Indians and the impending danger. General Andrew Lewis marched to the Ohio river. There has been so much written of the battle of Point Pleasant that those wishing to learn of it more fully should read the book entitled "The Dunmore War," by R. G. Thwaites, which gives more information than has heretofore been written on the subject. Besides there is also in Atkinson's "History of Kanawha," Hale's "Trans-Alleghenies," an account by Dr. J. P. Hale, another in "Wither's Border Warfare." Mrs. Poffenberger's account of its Anniversary, Mrs. D. A. McCulloch's account, "The Dunmore War," by E. O. Randall, an article on the National Character of said battle, by V. A. Lewis, and other accounts too numerous to mention.

What seems the most important question to decide is whether it was only a battle between the Indians, on their own account, with the white settlers, or was it, as is believed by many a battle brought on by the English, to have the Indians destroy the Virginians under General Lewis, from the southwest part of Virginia, so that this part of these colony could take no part in the uprising of the Colonies of America against the British government, that was then pending?

There is much that would lead us to believe that this latter was the case; to give the King of England and the Governor of

Virginia credit for any foresight of what was coming, and any credit for generalship, we are forced to believe that this battle was planned, and brought about by Dunmore.

Dunmore was the English Governor of Virginia, and the rebellion of the colonies was impending. He secured the aid of the Indians and provoked a war between them and the Virginians—the “long-knives” as they were called.

He ordered out an army from Augusta and those southern counties on the border, to march to the mouth of the Kanawha river, and promised that he would, with another army, meet them there, and that they would proceed to chastise the Indians in Ohio, and compel them to desist from their further excursions into Virginia and cease their massacre, and the burning and destroying of settlers.

General Lewis was at the Point on time, Dunmore was near but never met Lewis and he let the Indians attack Lewis and they fought all day—October 10, 1774—without his coming to the aid of Lewis.

This battle has been called “Dunmores War,” for the reason that it was stirred up by Gov. Dunmore with the Indians, though he did none of the fighting. He pretended to make war on the Indians in Ohio, to punish them for their continued invasions and murders of settlers; he directed General Andrew Lewis and his troops to proceed by way of the Kanawha valley to the Ohio river at Point Pleasant where he Gov. Dunmore would join them, but he failed to join and let the Indians attack Lewis unaided.

By those in Lewis's army, this was believed to have been treachery in the first degree, and its purpose to let the Indians cripple or destroy the army from the southwest of Virginia; to make the Indians allies of the English, and to prevent the Virginians from aiding the other colonies in their rebellion.

This raises the question as to whether Dunmore was sincere in his movements in this campaign, or was it only a pretense

and fraud and hypocrisy on his part and nothing more? We know that there are persons who think that Dunmore was sincere at the time and that we condemn him for all that he ever said or did, because he afterwards took the side of the English. That history has spoiled him for always, before and afterwards. But it is the attempt to be ultra-unprejudiced and fair that makes some writers claim so much for Dunmore, more than what he was ever entitled to. They say that after the battle was fought and the campaign ended, the Virginians endorsed his actions and thanked him for his services, that his army before it was disbanded gave to him great praise and thanks, and that the “Virginia Gazette,” the “State Courier,” the Williamsburg authorities, the William and Mary authorities and even the Fincastle County men, all passed resolutions of commendation. All of which we admit there is evidence to support, but it was all a part of the play and a part of the deception that was being played. Dunmore started out to deceive the Virginians, to make them think he was doing his duty to the King and to the Colonies and was playing fair to both. Was he not a treacherous scoundrel all the while?

Let us look at the other side. In Virginia there were Tories and patriots; some had sense. It was known that the King was disposed to insist on the absolute right of control of the colonies: to dictate to them what they should and should not do, and Parliament and the officials knew and stated that such dictation would not be received by the colonists.

John Adams said that American Independence was born in 1760, when Otis resigned rather than be compelled to enforce obnoxious laws. The Stamp Act was repealed in 1766 and the Colonists insisted that taxation without representation would not be endured. Resistance in the Colonies was general in 1772 and cargoes of tea subject to a tax, were destroyed; the colonies agreed to stand by Massachusetts; con-

gress was convened and preparations for war were made in every colony, and Virginia had delegates to them all. In 1773 it only required a match to set the world on fire and it was then that King George III sent Dunmore to Virginia. He was haughty and objectionable from the time of his arrival. He sent orders to the Virginia council to pay his secretary's salary but it was not done. Because of the resolution of House of Burgesses on the closing of the port of Boston Dunmore prorogued the House, so that there was little legislation done thereafter and the convention took the place of the House of Burgesses.

When the House was so prorogued the members formed a League to suspend all trade with Great Britain. Patrick Henry made his great speech in which he said "We must fight." Every one had to take sides, war was inevitable and Dunmore was for his King, and consequently against the people. Then Dunmore desired to have a war with the Indians and his avowed but pretended purpose was to go to Ohio and chastize them. Dunmore reached Fort Pitt and met Dr. John Connolly and Simon Girty—"three of a kind."

Green in his History, in speaking of King George III said that "his bribery, his patronage, his parliamentary frauds, his perfidy and his lies had done much to make good government impossible and to steep public life deeper in corruption." To this King the colonists were rebels in 1766. He disposed of regiments, commissions and marching of troops in 1774 and the King said in 1774, that "the die was cast, the colonist must triumph or submit." Long instructions were sent to Dunmore. The Indians said that they were appealed to, to unite with the King's troops to fight Boston, and Dunmore said he hoped to be able to collect the Indians, negroes, and others sufficient to subdue the rebellion, and the English were furnishing guns for the savages at Detroit. The King directed that the Indians be employed and Connolly was employed and caught with such instructions from Dunmore. Dunmore's purpose was to serve the King; to secure the Indians as allies, who were to aid

the British; to cause a war between the Colonies. Connolly, a Pennsylvanian, became a staunch Virginian and was a vice-governor under Dunmore. Each and all of them—the King, the Governor, Connolly and Girty—was a Tory of Tories, a liar, a hypocrite and a fraud and doubly dyed in duplicity.

It can be seen that with this purpose and with Connolly and Girty to carry out the same, it was easy to bring on a war. Dunmore himself did not wish to be in the war, but to let Lewis do the fighting. The Indians did not pretend to attack Dunmore, though perhaps his was the weaker army. He was near to Lewis and had had communication with the Indians, and Dunmore on the 9th sent Girty to Lewis's camp with a message that he had changed his plans. He could have joined Lewis, could have prevented the battle; could have given the Indians a severe chastisement, but he made no fight, but instead made a treaty of peace—made an ally of the Indians, he knew they were fighting on the tenth, and stated to Connolly that "General Lewis was having a warm time of it about this time."

Burke, Withers, Doddridge, Stuart, Lewis and others said and had the belief, that Dunmore's purpose was to break the spirit of the Virginians. With all these facts, how was it possible for anything else to be true than that Dunmore was a treacherous old scoundrel who deserved hanging? It was not necessary to take an army to the Ohio to let the Indians attack it. Nor was it requisite that he should go with an army to be near that battle and not assist in defending the attack. Neither was it good generalship, nor good anything else to change the plan of the campaign after General Lewis was on the ground and the Governor's own army within a day's march though it did not join him; it was bad faith and treachery to the people of Virginia.

Ordinarily the combination of King George III, Dunmore, Connolly, and Girty would be enough to satisfy anyone that fraud was the main-spring of their action, that nothing would be done in any way to aid the rebellion that was about to break out in open war, but all that was to be done was for the supposed bene-

fit of the Royal cause of the suppression of the Colonist. Events could mean but one thing, that Dunmore's purpose was to help the Indians and to make of them allies of King George and hence his change of plans was effected purposely in order to cause General Lewis's defeat.

However, as it happened, the Indians were glad to get back into Ohio and to form a treaty with Dunmore, which ended that war.

INDIAN OUTRAGES ON THE KANAWHA

Hughes, a settler on the Kanawha, at Hughes Creek was captured by the Indians and carried into Ohio and held for two years. We notice that this person is sometimes called Robert Hughes and sometimes Edward, and his capture was in 1776. Judge Guthrie late of Mason county, was a descendant of Hughes.

In 1777 Cornstalk, his son Elenepesco, Red Hawk and another Indian were at Point Pleasant, supposed to have been on a friendly visit to Fort Randolph under command of Capt. Arbuckle, and some Indians killed some white persons near the Fort and the soldiers of the Governor killed all of said Indians. This will be used as an excuse for Indians to continue their bloody work in Virginia. No doubt it was a mistake to kill those pretending to come as friends and in the Fort as such, besides it caused the settlers to suffer so extremely for the wrong.

Colonel Skillew was ordered to march with his Augusta, Botetourt and Greenbrier volunteers to Point Pleasant, to join forces with General Hand, from Fort Pitt, but Hand's forces did not arrive. There has been but little written about this march. Indians attacked and killed Lieut. Moore and three men near Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant. In 1778 Fort Randolph was besieged by the Indians but they were unable to take it and started up the Kanawha to find defenceless settlers. Capt. McKee was in command of the Fort. He called volunteer messengers to warn the settlers of the approach of the Indians. Hammond and Pryor volunteered and went and gave the notice.

An Indian raid subsequently took place into Greenbrier and resulted in the killing of Pryor

and Hugh McIver and the capture of their wives; Henry Baker was also killed; the Bridger brothers and old man Monday and his wife, and the wife and children of Thomas Drennon and Mr. Smith were made prisoners. Later William Griffith, wife and daughter, were murdered, and a son taken prisoner. This was the last raid made into Greenbrier.

WHITE MAN'S FORK

The trail of the last raid, showed that there were but two Indians; they were followed by John Young, Ben Morris, William Arbuckle and Robert Aaron. They went up Elk, then up Little Sandy and their camp was found on a fork of Sandy. They fired on them, killed one and one escaped and the Griffith boy recovered. The one killed proved to be a *white* man, disguised as an Indian. The creek where this occurred has always since been called "White-Man's Fork" of Aaron Fork, of Little Sandy.

Mr. Carr and his two children were murdered on Blue Stone; Thomas Hugh's family captured and some killed in 1782; Thomas Teays captured at the mouth of Coal River, taken in Ohio, condemned to be burned with Col. William Crawford, but was saved by an Indian whom Teays had befriended the year before. This is the first act of gratitude by an Indian that we have come across. 1786 James Moore, Sr., of Abbs Valley made prisoner, two children killed and the others carried off prisoners.

Lewis Tackett was captured by Indians, and on his way to Ohio he was tied to a pine tree at Knob Shoals while his captors went to hunt. A storm came on which wet the buckskin thongs and allowed him to escape. "Tackett's Pine" stood for many years as a landmark. Tackett's Fort was built afterwards at Coal's mouth and afterwards this Fort was attacked and several persons killed.

John and Lewis Tackett and their mother were captured near the Fort. Charles Tackett and John McElheny were the only men in the Fort when captured. Charles was killed, McElheny and wife, Betsey Tackett, Sam Tackett and a boy made prisoners. McElheny was killed. John Tackett escaped. Lewis and his

mother were taken to Ohio and kept two years. John Young was in the Fort but he made his escape with his wife and babe, whom he carried to a canoe which he poled up to Clendenin and they were all saved. That babe was Jacob Young, who lived to the age of ninety years, leaving a large family.

Near Point Pleasant the Indians missed the capture of Ben Eulin by his jumping over a cliff fifty feet high, his falling into some pawpaw bushes and grape vines saved his neck. He then made another twelve-foot leap and escaped with his life.

About this time, Capt. John Van Bibber was attacked, near the Point and his daughter, Miss Rhoda, was killed, and Joseph, a younger brother was made a prisoner; he escaped and returned in 1794. It was in 1789 that William Wyatt was killed at mouth of Paint Creek. A party left the Clendenin settlement in a boat going to Maysville, Ky. John May, Jacob Skyles, Charles Johnson and John Flynn, Jr., the son of John Flynn who was murdered on Cabin Creek. At Point Pleasant two sisters, the Misses Fleming from Pittsburg, joined the party. They proceeded down the Ohio and were attacked by Indians. John May was killed, a Miss Fleming also. Skyles was wounded. Johnson, Skyles, Flynn and Miss Fleming were made prisoners. Flynn was burned. Johnson wrote his account of the matter fully.

Mathias Van Bibber and Jacob, his little brother, were fired on by Indians. Mathias was struck in the forehead and slightly wounded but escaped. Jacob was made prisoner and escaped after two years.

William Carroll and family of Carroll's Branch narrowly escaped being murdered, their home was burned.

The following is the account of the boat party tragedy as detailed in "Johnson's Narratives."

In February, 1790, John May and Charles Johnson started from Petersburg, Va., to Kentucky, by way of the Kanawha and Ohio rivers. They reached the Kanawha at the mouth of Kelley's Creek, purchased a boat and directed some additions and accommodations made, and while wait-

ing thereon, went to Col. George Clendenin's at the mouth of Elk.

When the boat was ready, Jacob Skiles (or Skyles) joined them. They proceeded to the Ohio river and stopped at Point Pleasant, where they were joined by William Flinn, Dolly and Peggy Fleming, and they started for Lime Stone, Ky., by way of the Ohio river. Maysville is now known as the place for which the started.

At the mouth of the Scioto, they were hailed by two white men who said they ere escaped prisoners and wanted to get away and go to Kentucky. They landed and were captured by Indians, and the white men who aided as decoys were De vine and Thomas.

John May and Dolly Fleming were shot and thrown in the river. Flinn was made a prisoner and burned at the stake. Peggy Fleming was redeemed and returned to Pittsburg. Skiles made his escape and got back to his home; he was a surveyor and a large land owner in Kanawha, was related to the Morris, Rumsey, Barnes families, and a sketch of these families is given in the West Virginia Historical Magazine, 1903, page 188.

Charles Johnson was held as a prisoner by the Indians for years and on his return he wrote the "Johnson's Narratives," giving more information of Indian habits, customs and life, than almost any account that had been written, and which is an exceedingly interesting book. Mr. Johnson was an ancestor of Mrs. Robert Spillman of Charleston, W. Va. and Mr. Johnson was from Botetourt county, Va. This narrative was published in Harper in 1827, and has lately been reprinted by the Burrows Company, Cleveland, Ohio. See also Southern Historical Magazine, 1902, page 139. Hale's Trans-Allegheny Pioneers, 274.

In 1790, Leonard Cooper and William Porter made settlements on Elk; one had Cooper's Creek and the other Porter's Island named for them. Squire Staten was killed on his way home from court in Char-



RESIDENCE OF SUPERINTENDENT AND STORE MANAGER, W. VA.
COLLIERY CO., WEVACO



WEVACO CHURCH, W. VA. COL-
LIERY CO.



W. VA. COLLIERY CO., TIPPLE NO. 1, WEVACO



B STREET LOOKING NORTH FROM MAIN, ST. ALBANS

leston at the mouth of a branch called "Staten Run."

James Hale was killed opposite Clendenin Fort on Hale's Branch. The Indians killed cows on a creek at upper end of the valley and hung their bells on bushes which would ring when the wind blew or when the cows were sent for, and the parties were killed. This creek was called "Bell Creek."

1791 Ben Carpenter and wife were killed on Elk. A squad of Indians near Point Pleasant killed Michael See, and Robert Sinclair, Hampton and Northup and See's servants were made prisoners. This servant was son of Dick Painter who helped defend Fort Donnally.

Two daughters of Henry Morris, on Peter's Creek of Gauley were murdered by Indians. They were bringing home the cows. Morris made all Indians that he came across suffer for this in after years.

The Misses Tyler were captured at Point Pleasant, the savages using cow bells to deceive them.

John Wheeler, wife and four children were killed in 1792 opposite the mouth of Cabin Creek; and Shadrack Harriman living at the lower Venable Branch, two miles above Charleston, was killed by Indians in 1794 and is said to have been the last man killed by Indians in Kanawha Valley.

We do not pretend that we have given all the Indian outrages in Kanawha, and in all that we have found and mentioned, we found one case where an Indian saved a white man; we also admit one case where the white men did wrong in killing Indians.

We are glad to see the monument to Comstalk at Point Pleasant but it was a small pleasure compared to what we experienced when we viewed the monument erected to General Lewis and his men on the battlefield at that place. There have been many excuses made for the savage, brutal Indians, but in fact, that his nature was what it was, is the only excuse.

The Indian had to be exterminated or the county would have remained unsettled. He could not be permitted to run at large,

any more than bears, wolves and catamounts. The only way was to stop his running in any way. Either he had to go, or the white man stay away. This question had to be decided, and it was decided, and there has never been any appeal allowed to the decision.

It has been said that one cause of the Indians' cruelties was the fact that they were always cheated by the Indian traders—made drunk and cheated.

It has been written of the Pennsylvania Indian trader that all this was about the truth as far as the cheating was concerned, and that the trader was as bad as the Indian. But cheating done at Pittsburg was hardly the excuse for murder and outrage etc., on the Kanawha by Indians from the Scioto.

Indians, like some animals, never become lost; they always knew where they were, knew the creeks and high-ways of the streams. They went in small squads so they could subsist on the country, which a large number could not do.

It may be that the inhabitants of America had some rights to the country now known as West Virginia, but their title was very shadowy.

They had no title except by mere claim to it; they had no possessions, no special tribe; no chief, no particular Indian laid claim to it. They had no boundary, nothing except the mere claim to it for the purpose of hunting thereon and that claim was only sustained by might, which is the same right possessed of a robber, and if a robber can establish title, why not any one?

It may be that the Indian first discovered this territory and claims it under that pretext, which is but little better than none. The white man discovered it and took possession with no one thereon and to yield it simply because the Indian said he wanted it, is not a good ground of right.

To permit the entire territory of America to be held exclusively by some Indians, without government or title or possession, and probably after having sold it two or three times, which sale was not ever recog-

nized by other Indians makes the Indian right depend on his gun or his tomahawk.

CORNSTALK

He was said to have been a Shawnee Indian and was known to have been a Shawnee Indian Chief; it was guessed that he was born about 1727 and it may have been a good guess. Some have said that he was born in some Chillicothe town, in Ohio and some have said that he was born in the Kanawha Valley but it is not known that there were Indians in this valley residing at this or a near date thereto; and it might be said that it is not known that there were Indians here, nor known that Cornstalk was not born here at that time. All of which want of information, or ignorance, we must admit. He is also said to have been tutored under Pontiac, a chief of the Ottawas, and may have taken a post-graduate course under Killbuck; but we, in our opinion, think he needed no such education, but it was born in him and his life work was to murder and kill white people and all he had to do was to develop this inborn proclivity. He is said to have caused great distress and did much murder and destruction on the Virginia side of the Ohio river; that he even went to places under pretext of being friendly and committed the most atrocious outrages.

He has been credited with great military ability; that he managed to collect from the Ohio tribes quite an army, about eleven hundred or more and made ready to meet Governor Lord Dunmore of Virginia, who had sent General Andrew Lewis with eleven hundred men to the mouth of the Kanawha river, and Dunmore was to meet him there and together they would march into Ohio and play Indian awhile on their joint account; but Dunmore went into Ohio a short distance above General Lewis and went into camp, and Cornstalk, instead of attacking Dunmore with the smaller army, passed the Ohio and attacked Lewis, and got defeated and then made peace with Dunmore, which was quite like an Indian and which was better than Dunmore's

treatment of Lewis; but of all this we have elsewhere written.

Unless Cornstalk knew that Dunmore was not going to join Lewis and was not going to aid Lewis, nor was going to attack Cornstalk, we can see no great military ability in attacking Lewis first, but if he did know these facts, then he had nothing else to do.

Cornstalk crossed the Ohio river in the night and attacked Lewis early in the morning and was so near that Dunmore heard the battle going on, on October 10, 1774, but took no action and let Cornstalk get back into his own towns. Had Cornstalk supposed that Dunmore was going to aid Lewis, he did right in attacking one before they had united forces, but it would have been better generalship to have defeated Dunmore. Mr. John Stuart of Greenbrier says of Cornstalk that he was a great man in war and an eloquent and distinguished man; that in his personal appearance, his gracefulness of manner, strength, influence, he was great. That he moved about among his men encouraging them to be strong and to fight a good fight, and that he would have permitted no cowardice among his men. But he seemed to know that reinforcements were expected, and when he saw the new attacking line on his flank, he supposed it was the reinforcements and he permitted his men to drop back and get away from Lewis. His death was not like a warrior's. He went under pretext of giving information that the British emissaries were attempting to induce the Indian to aid them against the Virginians, and because some Indian had just killed a soldier, the other soldiers could not be restrained from killing Cornstalk, his son and another with him, and they did kill all of the Indians in the fort. These Indians were buried at the fort and a monument was erected a few years ago with the name "Cornstalk" engraved thereon. It was in 1777 that he was killed and the Indians never seemed to have been satisfied thereafter, but committed havoc

on the settlements ever after when they dared to try.

For an Indian, Cornstalk may have been a brave warrior, but he was an Indian, and had done much harm to the prisoners and it was not unnatural that they should have put an end to him, even if it was wrong.

In Harris's History of Virginia, Col. John Stuart wrote: "In the year 1777 Cornstalk, with Red Hawk, paid a visit to the garrison at Point Pleasant, and he told them that the British agents were urging the Indians to join them in their war with the Virginians. He admitted that the dispositions of the Indians was to unite and give as much trouble to the settlers as possible, but he declared that on his own part he was opposed to joining with the British; that all the Indians except him and his tribe were determined to engage in it and that he and his tribe would have to run with the stream. Capt. Arbuckle thought proper to detain him, Red Hawk and another fellow as hostages to prevent the nation from joining the British.

"Col. Geo. Skillern had agreed to come from Botetourt to Point Pleasant and meet Gen. Hand and go to Ohio and chastise the Indians. The Greenbrier men joined Col. Skillern but did not find Gen. Hand and no preparation for an army. While we were there, two young men, Hamilton and Gilmore, went one day to hunt, as our provisions were about out. On their return to camp, some Indians had concealed themselves on the bank and as Gilmore came along they fired on him and killed him. Capt. Arbuckle and I were standing on the bank when we saw Hamilton run down the bank and called out that Gilmore was killed. Capt. Hall's men jumped into a canoe and went to the relief of Hamilton, who was expecting to be shot. They brought Gilmore's body to the canoe, bloody and scalped, and brought him over in the canoe, and I remarked that the men would kill the hostages, which Arbuckle did not think they would do, but they had hardly touched the bank before the cry was raised "Let us kill the Indians in the fort," and they came

up pale with rage. Capt. Hall was with his men and was their leader. Capt. Arbuckle and I were with them and tried to dissuade them, but they cocked their guns and threatened us with instant death if we did not desist and they rushed by us into the fort and put the Indians to death."

An interpreter's wife said that the men had said that the men that killed Gilmore had come with Elenippico the day before, but he denied this. Cornstalk told his son that the Great Man Above had sent him to come and die with him. Red Hawk tried to go up the chimney but was shot down."

Cornstalk was undoubtedly a hero, and had he been spared he would have been friendly to the Americans and nothing would have induced him to come to the garrison but to let them know the disposition of the Indians and their purpose to unite with the British, that all the Indians were joining the British.

The Governor of Virginia offered a reward for the apprehension of the men that killed him but it was without effect. After the battle of Point Pleasant when he returned to the Shawnee town he called a council of the nation to consult what was to be done and to upraid them for not letting him make peace before the battle. He told them they would have to fight now, for the "Big Knife" was coming and we will all be killed, but they said nothing. He then proposed that they kill all their women and children and then go and fight till they died, but no one said anything. Then he struck the tomahawk in the post in the center of the town house and said "I'll go and make peace," and this suited them and they sent runners to Governor Dunmore to solicit peace and the interposition of the Governor in their behalf.

He made a speech while in counsel with the Virginians, when he called "Long Knives" and seemed to be impressed with an awful premonition of his approaching fate, when he said: "When I was young and went to war I thought it might be the last time and I would return no more. Now I am here among you, you may kill

me if you please; I can die but once and it's all one to me now or another time." This sentence he repeated often and at the end of each sentence of his speech, and he was killed within an hour after the council closed.

We do not see exactly the purpose of Cornstalk coming to this fort. He admits that all the Indians are going to help the British and he has to go with them. He had led the Indians into Virginia to murder and burn and now he expects to begin anew under the auspices and pay of the British. Why was it not best to kill him at once and stop as much of it as possible. If ordinary war is hell, Indian war, with Cornstalk at the head, would be two hells, a pandemonium and a purgatory.

PETITION OF SETTLERS ON THE GREAT KANAWHA RIVER, IN THE COUNTY OF GREENBRIER, SEPT. 19, 1781.

From Virginia State Papers, Vol. II, pp. 468-469.

"To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council of Virginia:

"The petition of sundry inhabitants of the County of Greenbrier, humbly sheweth: that during the time a garrison was maintained at Fort Randolph, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha river, your petitioners emboldened by the protection thereof, had taken up and settled themselves on sundry plantations on the Great Kanawha, above the said station, which on the withdrawal of the troops stationed at the Fort Randolph aforesaid, they were through fear of the Indians obliged to abandon and leave desolate, to the great loss and detriment of your petitioners and to the no less prejudice of the inhabitants of this county in general, as they thereby lost a barrier, which in a great measure covered the frontiers. Under these difficulties and hardships have we lain for these three years past, hoping that a peace might come by which we might be permitted to return to our habitations with safety; but the much desired blessing not having arrived and worn out with the hardships we have sustained, your petitioners humbly beg leave to inform your Excellency and the Honorable

Council that we are determined to return to the aforesaid habitations, and propose in the first place to erect a station at the mouth of Elk river for the protection of themselves and families and only request of the Government that a lieutenant and thirty (30) men of the militia of Greenbrier county may be stationed there for our assistance. The benefits which station there are so obvious that they need not be mentioned. The finding provision for them will occasion no such difficulty as formerly, as the tax grain annually paid by the inhabitants would accrue to this county in having such a may be applied to their support. As some of the Honorable Council are intimately acquainted with the situation of the place we propose to erect a station and the advantages which would result to this county therefrom, so we purpose-ly omit mention of them and only pray your Excellency and Honorable Council to take our petition into your consideration and we, as we as in duty bound will ever pray.

James Hugart, Samuel Varner, John Osborne, John Jones, John Patton, Patrick Murphy, Charles Gromer, John McCaslin, W. H. Cavendish, William Jones, Charles McClung, Simon Akers, Sam'l McGaugh, Leonard Cooper, Thos. Teass, John Bellew, William Hugart, John Williams, Will Hamilton, James Jarrett, Peter Shoemaker, Joseph McClung, Jacob Lockhart, John Rogers, John Archer, William Craige, Charles Howard, Sampson Archer, Leonard Morris, James Smythe, Michael See, Jas. McCay, Thomas Cooper, Richard Williams, Sam'l McClung, Jas. Jordan, Jas. Patterson, Will Fullerton, John Lewis, Jas. Hugart, Jr., Peter Van Bibber, William Bleak, John Dyer, And. McFarran, Andrew Donnally, Thos. Ellis, John Patterson, William Dyer, John Graham, Spencer Cooper, Jas. Thompson, John Viney, John Van Bibber, John Piper, Her. Miller, David Williams, John McFerren, Daniel McDowell, William Dunn, David McCoy, Jas. Kitchen, Shadrock Hareman, Geo. Malham, Jas. Hewston, Jos. Claypoole, John Harris, Arch Smithers, Jas. Flinn, Thos. Hoof."

(This county, at this time, was Greenbrier, but these inhabitants were in the Kanawha Valley.)

CAMPBELL'S CREEK INDIAN LEGEND

About four miles above Elk river this stream pours its turbid spring flood into the Kanawha. In the summer it comes trickling down through a deep, wild, densely wooded gulch; just below its mouth, a curious mound juts out from the bank, near this mound are three large trees. Beyond these trees, further up the creek, is a natural open space, giving a free view of the mountain to its very top. On this mountain top stands a gigantic oak, rising up from a thicket of undergrowth.

From no other point in the gulch is this oak visible, but up through this undergrowth, along the edge of the open space and up to this oak is a trail not noticed except to those who are seeking the top of the mountain and start from the points mentioned.

It has been noticed for many ages back, that Indians have been accustomed to make some pilgrimage to this creek and always to this oak on this mountain top by way of this certain trail. No record has ever been kept of the time of their coming, of the number of their coming, from whence they come, nor for the purpose of their coming. In fact, they come in the fall about the time of the first snow, and the number has been noticed to grow less each time; their visit is always made at the full of the moon and after night, so that if they are seen at all, it is only a glimpse.

They make no explanations, they tell no stories and no questions have been answered, if any have been asked, and long before they come again their visit has been forgotten, until again repeated.

When these visits commenced no one knows. For hundreds of years the fertile lands of the Kanawha were famous hunting grounds for the savages. Tradition has it that the first of these pilgrimages to be encountered by a white man was some time in the early '50s when a hunter tracking a bear was surprised by the Indians and hid himself behind a fallen trunk for safety, and saw them come trotting up the creek in single file. They were in full regalia

and numbered about a hundred, gathering about the tree points, they waited silently for the falling of darkness. At the rising of the moon, a signal cry brought the band into single file again, they plunged through the tangled brush and set about the ascent of the bank. Presently in the strong moonlight the wondering huntsman saw the line of dusky bodies appear in the clearing and wind up the trail to the towering oak, another signal call told they had reached the summit and the huntsman stayed no longer but crept unnoticed to his home.

From time to time the redskins visited this mysterious spot in dwindling numbers. In 1880 a band of thirty came down the creek one November noon, a settler named Cojen, curious to know what they would do, watched them until they set out by moonlight on the hidden trail, then followed. In the early morning the band came down the creek, scattered and disappeared, the leader as usual with a bulky sack slung over his shoulder.

Cojen's brother then made search for him. Anxiously and swiftly climbing to the top, taking the black oak for a guide around the tree he found an area of trampled brush and the ashes of a big fire. Near by was Cojen's body, with a rifle wound in his back and his head scalplless. While trailing the savages he had been trailed and slain.

In lessening numbers still the savages came every few years until, in 1900, only one lone Indian made the last sad pilgrimage. Now the hidden trail is untrodden and thickly overgrown. There are no ashes under the black oak. The last meeting of the silent night fires has been held at the three points. Was it some ancient tribal ceremony that brought these bands hither? Was the fire on the mountain top part of a secret tribal rite? Did the sack contain some charmed medicine or the regalia of the high priest?

How did the little company travel all those weary miles that they must have traveled undiscovered? To what tribe did they belong? These are questions none can answer, but we may surmise.

Miles away on the Kanawha river are many Indian relics, but none on Campbell's creek.

The woodsman has delved into the ground around the old black oak without results. There is nothing in that wild spot to tell of the visits of the savages, except the trodden herbage and the ashes of past ceremonies.

In the long ago, there was a salt lick near the mouth of Campbell's Creek, to which all kinds of animals came for the benefit of the salt. In time there was a well-worn trail to this oft-frequented spot on the river, so well known to deer and buffalo. The Indians following the game, came too, to this important place, and here, ever afterwards held their gatherings, not for the salt but because it was the spot blessed of the "Great Spirit" for the good of his creatures. The great warrior and chief, Cornstalk, was born on the Kanawha and stood high in war and council in the estimation of all the tribes and after his death, in 1777, the veneration of the Indians for him was so great, they established some rite or sacred

ceremony on the mountain near the sacred spot blessed of the "Great Spirit" in recognition of his goodness to them and in memory of their great chieftain. What this ceremony was none can say; the Indian did not intend any mortal to know, especially the pale face. In keeping up these periodical visits the red man showed his courage, his trust in the faith of his ancestors.

Daniel Boon knew of this place where game congregated, and settled just across the river from the spot. Perhaps he knew too of the savages' religious rites, but he never interfered nor sought to disturb them. These mysterious rites are now ended, but the white man has remembered the greatest of Indian chieftains and erected a monument to his memory, not at his birthplace on Campbell's Creek but at the place of his death and his great battle, Point Pleasant.

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATION OF KANAWHA COUNTY

The Act Organizing the County—Origin of the Name, Kanawha—Boundaries—"Gauley" an Indian Name—First Court Held at William Clendenin's—Organization of the County Court, 1789, and Justices Present—Other Officials—Court Houses—Clerk's Office—Jail—Remarks by Dr. Hale—His Archaeological Enthusiasm—The First House—Trip of Anne Bailey—Fleming Cobb's Perilous Trip—Appointment of Constables and Magistrates—Land Assessments—Some "First Things"—Prison Bounds—Collecting Taxes Not a Wholesome Business in Early Days—Land Owners in 1791—Land Books—Tithables in 1792—Kanawha County Records—Justices of the Peace.

Henning's Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, page 670—October 1788, thirteenth year of the Commonwealth, contains the following:

"An Act for forming a new county, out of the counties of Greenbrier and Montgomery." Passed 14th of November, 1788:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that from "and after the first day of October next (1789) those "parts of the counties of Greenbrier and Montgomery, "within the following bounds shall form one distinct "county and be called and known by the name of "Kanawha."

This name is an unusual one, and so far as the record goes or even the tradition appears, it was unusual at that time. It is said there was a tribe of Indians bearing that name, located somewhere, some time, on the upper New river, which may be a fact; but they left neither record nor tradition such as would induce us to honor them with the name of a county. They must have been an unusual tribe; they had never been in Ohio, and their fondness for the long-haired, white folks' scalps had not been developed.

There may have been a tribe of Indians so named and we must assume that the people of Virginia, in General Assembly, knew what they were doing; we should also conclude that by giving this name to the county, there really was a tribe of good Indians that deserved to

be so honored. Only this presumption that the people of Virginia knew what they were doing, warrants the conclusion. But this is not to be regarded as precedent, or proof in all cases.

"Kanawha" was the name given to the new county. It is usually pronounced as if it was "Ka-gnaw-y" with the accent on the "gnaw." It is neither musical nor otherwise attractive, and being "Indian," there is nothing attractive about it to us; but to others, who appreciate Indian melody, it may be charming. There has been no excuse or apology placed on record to satisfy us for the adoption of the name, and we are unable to furnish any other than that the Assembly of Virginia knew what they were doing. Still we have no favorable opinion as to the advisability of honoring an Indian or Indian tribe, nor of adopting their musical melody. It was done, however, and done in 1788, and no one having suggested a better name, it has remained and perhaps will ever remain—"So mote it be."

The Act provided that the bounds of the county should be: "Beginning at the mouth of the Great Sandy, in the county of Montgomery," which means the Big Sandy that now divides Kentucky from West Virginia, on the Ohio river, "thence up the Big Sandy to the Cumberland mountain; thence a northeast

course, along said mountain to the Great Kanawha; thence crossing the same, at the end of the Gauley mountain; thence along said mountain to the line of Harrison county, with said line to the Ohio river; thence down said river to the beginning, including the islands thereof."

Here comes another Indian melody, "Gauley," which has by some supposed to mean the word Gaul, or French, and for which conclusion there may be some authority, but it is not in the spelling. The river which is now called "New river" was then called the Great Kanawha river. We do not propose to explain the names of these rivers, but we still insist that the General Assembly knew what they were doing. For explanation of this boundary see a former chapter.

This Act said that the justices should "meet "at the house of William Clendenin upon the "first court day after the said county shall take "place" (whatever that means). We do not know where this house was, and there is nothing to locate it. The only house standing in the spring of 1788 was the Clendenin Fort, but this was to take place October 1, 1789, and they gave the Clendenins time to erect a house for William, in which the court was to meet.

The Governor was by the Act, authorized to appoint the sheriff, that is the first sheriff, and the Governor appointed the first justices. In the future elections of a senator, Kanawha was to be in the same district with Greenbrier.

It was provided: "That a place for holding courts for this new county and of the selection of a clerk, they were not to be made unless a majority of the justices appointed be present." Evidently this proviso was suggested by Mr. Clendenin and it had the appearance of being a proviso that would not let William Morris get the location of the court house in the vicinity of Morris's home, which was about twenty miles above that of the Clendenin home, on the Kanawha river. This matter of locating capitals began early to attract the attention of land owners, and town builders and real estate speculators.

The Act provided that the justices should elect a clerk, take the bond of the sheriff and fix a place for holding court in the county at

or as near the center thereof as the selection and convenience will admit and thereafter to erect the buildings for the public use at such place and until such place was provided, the court should determine the place. It seems that the determination of the center of the county was hardly material, and almost impossible, at that day and date. It might have located the place a long way from any settlement or Fort and the presence of some parties, not summoned, might have been unwelcomed and not disposed to obey the orders of the Court, as to order.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY COURT

The fifth day of October, 1789, arrived and the following gentlemen justices presented their commissions and were sworn and qualified as members of the County Court of Kanawha in the commonwealth of Virginia: Thomas Lewis, Robert Clendenin, Francis Watkins, Charles McClung, Benjamin Strother, William Clendenin, David Robinson, George Alderson, Leonard Morris and James Van Bibber. Ten in all present.

Thomas Lewis held his commission as sheriff, took the oath of office and he selected John Lewis as his deputy. William H. Cavendish was selected as clerk and Francis Watkins was made his deputy clerk.

Reuben Slaughter was selected county surveyor. David Robinson, John Van Bibber and Benjamin Strother were selected as commissioners of the revenue.

William Drodgy and William Rogers were selected as coroners.

For County Lieutenant, George Clendenin.

For Colonel, Thomas Lewis.

For Lieutenant-Colonel, Daniel Boone.

For Major, William Clendenin.

For Captains—Leonard Cooper, John Morris.

For Lieutenants—James Van Biber and John Young.

For Ensigns—William Owens and Alexander Clendenin.

And this seemed to have completed the organization of the county; the civil and military. It seems that George Clendenin had the control of the affairs in the new

county, and it also looks as if men were scarce. The public buildings were ordered to be erected on the land of George Clendenin, which was on the Kanawha river, above the mouth of Elk river.

The settlement at the mouth of Kanawha was represented by Thomas Lewis, James Van Bibber, Leonard Cooper and William Owens and perhaps others.

The settlement at the upper end of the valley was represented by Leonard Morris, William Drodgy, David Robinson, John Morris and perhaps others; while the Clendenin settlement was represented by nearly all the others mentioned.

Lewis Tackett, John Young and a few others represented the mouth of Coal river which hardly amounted to a settlement at the organization of the county.

If there was a settlement on Elk, it is not mentioned for years afterwards. Daniel Boone lived a few miles above Charleston in what is now known as "Kanawha City." The Land Books do not give the location of the owners, only the number of acres and its value.

We should have supposed that the largest settlement was in the vicinity of Kelly's Creek and Paint Creek, and no doubt but this was the case for some time after the organization of the county. Why the residence of William Clendenin is not given we can not explain. There were two maps or plates of the town made, one is recorded in the county court clerk's office and a copy thereof in Atkinson History of Kanawha, and the other is in the West Virginia Historical Magazine for October, 1904, page 323; and on these maps appear to be written (supposed to be) the names of the owners, but on neither is the name of *William Clendenin*.

COURT HOUSES

The first court house was William Clendenin's residence and the next was built in 1796 (on the present court house lot), which was a one-story log house; the next court house was built in 1817.

The present court house was built in 1891. It was said that Mr. Alderson was the owner of the court house lot and sold it to the county on some settlement made between them.

The first clerk's office was a stone building on the Hotel Ruffner lot, 14 x 14 feet, one story. The next clerk's office was a one-story brick, near the court house, with two rooms. In 1873 an additional room was built for the records of the deeds and wills, near the court house on the opposite side from the older clerk's office.

Jail.—This was erected under contract by Lewis Tackett and the next by David Fugua on the present lot; it was made of large hewed logs, lined inside with sawed oak plank, about twelve inches wide and four inches thick, spiked on the walls, and not one ever escaped, except through the doorway, and on several occasions it was pretty well filled. Then there was a two-story stone jail, and then the iron cage which is now used, enclosed within brick walls.

Hale's "Trans-Alleghany Pioneers," 289, says that "It is a curious fact the legislature officially established the county in 1789, as 'Kenhawa' and the town in 1794 as 'Charleston,' both names by common consent became changed, one to 'Kanawha' and the other to 'Charleston.' How, why or when, nobody knows."

In an edition of Henning's Statutes, vol. 12, page 670, published 1823, with a certificate that they have truly and accurately printed the statutes, except certain errata, which are corrected, in matters of smaller accounts. This act was passed November 14, 1788; the name is spelled "Kanawha" and so spelled in many places throughout the chapter.

It is another curious fact, that even Dr. Hale made mistakes in his explanations of errors, and it may be that he was right, notwithstanding, and it is not generally safe to deny a historical statement made by him. He sometimes became enthusiastic on a matter and went to extremes, as he was said to do in making collection of Indian flints; he wanted all that he could get and purchased some valuable and curious ones. It soon became known that he would buy any old flint, and Bob Carr said that "they had started a flint-factory over in Ohio, to furnish Dr. Hale therewith."

The first house or residence-fort, or block-house or all three in one, was the property of George Clendenin, then David Ruffner's, then

James Wilson's, then became the property and residence of Fredrick Brooks, and after him John A. Truslow owned it. In 1872 Dr. Hale purchased and removed the building to the northeast corner of Brooks and Virginia, repaired, painted and made it sightly and comfortable, and it is now in the possession of Tom E. Jeffries, U. S. engineer. So that the said historical first house is still with us, notwithstanding the Indians, fires and floods, and the tooth of Time.

The first white child born in Charleston was Gen. Lewis Ruffner, on October 1, 1797.

Hale's branch, on opposite side of Kanawha, was named for "James Hale," who was working for George Clendenin, and who went from the fort to a spring for a bucket of water fresh from the spring for a sick young woman also in the family, at the fort; he was shot and killed by Indians. This was about 1790 and his name has been kept alive and ever will be and ever should be.

It was about this time that "Anne Bailey" made one of her trips to Lewisburg for powder, and for unselfish sacrifice, she also should ever be remembered and the story of her life kept alive. She was last buried on the battlefield at Point Pleasant, near the monument to the soldiers. There should be a separate monument erected to her memory.

It was about this time, perhaps 1791, that Fleming Cobb went to Point Pleasant, for ammunition for the fort in Charleston. He went and returned and brought the supply. He was strong, was cautious and careful, and although he met and encountered Indians, he managed to out-manage them all. Fleming Cobb should be honored with a monument.

Andrew Anderson was appointed constable at Belleville and Amos Morris at Point Pleasant.

Abner Pryor and Joseph Woods were recommended for magistrates. William Hughes was appointed constable for Capt. John Morris's district. Thos. Asbury for Coal river, and Abram Baker for Clendenin's station. William Morris was recommended for magistrate. It was ordered that "a Petition to the General Assembly, on behalf of this county, stating the disadvantages under which the in-

habitants labored, the remoteness of this situation, the thinness of the neighborhood and the frequent invasions of the Indians, and prayed to be exonerated from the payment of taxes, until the blessings of Peace are imparted, and they are enabled to derive those advantages from their labors which the fertility of the soil promised."

LAND ASSESSMENTS

At the next session of General Assembly a re-assessments of the values of lands was directed and commissioners to be appointed. At the February term in 1790, it was ordered that "Andrew Donnally, Sr., William Morris, and Joseph Carroll do view a way at the town ford on Gauley river, through the narrows on the north side, up to Morris's cabin, up above the upper ford, on said river, and make report to next term." (This perhaps was plain when made, and may be yet to some.)

The first deed recorded was from Thomas Lewis to Benjamin Eulin, for a lot in Point Pleasant.

The next deed recorded is for a lot in Belleville. George Clendenin made three deeds to his daughters, Cynthia, Parthania, and Mary, giving to each two negroes, horses, cows, etc.

Thomas Upton conveyed to Thomas Davis two hundred and forty acres at the mouth of Davis creek.

The first will recorded was that of Thomas Hughes. The will of William Morris, Sr., was recorded in 1794.

Administrators of the estates of James Hale, Michael See, Edward McClung, Roland Wheeler and Shadrock Herriman were appointed by the courts. These men were killed by the Indians; Shadrack Harriman marked the last white man killed by an Indian, March, 1794, in the Kanawha valley.

The prison bounds were extended, so as to include the garrison and house where George Clendenin lived, for the safety of the prisoners, from the hostile invasions of the Indian enemy.

PRISON BOUNDS

Prison bounds were lines or boundaries outside of the jail, in which prisoners were allowed to go without forfeiting their bonds,



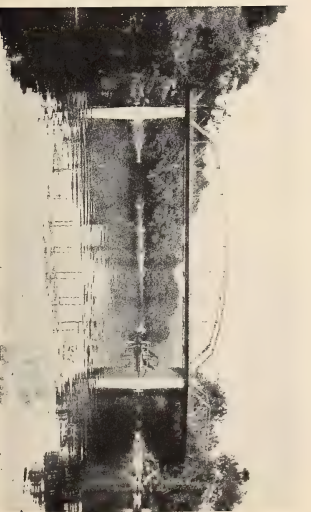
MARRET, LOCK NO. 5, KANAWHA RIVER



FRONT ST., LOOKING WEST, MONTGOMERY



FOURTH AVE., LOOKING WEST, MONTGOMERY



NEW BRIDGE OVER ELK RIVER, CHARLESTON



that is, certain prisoners were considered to be within the jail while within these bounds. In those days men were imprisoned for not paying their debts and for other cases, whose close confinement was not required. It might have been the case that some prisoners were within bounds and not able to go to the fort, in time of an invasion, and the court thought they were entitled to the benefit of the garrison's protection; as if a man would hesitate about getting within the fort, whether he were in the bounds or not, if an Indian were after him!

We notice that Thomas Lewis of Point Pleasant was appointed sheriff of Kanawha on the morning of the first day and before night he came into court and resigned his office. What did that mean? Suppose he had a summons to serve on a man living at Belleville, and one on the North Carolina line, at the head of New river, and for such services he was allowed a few shillings. It was probable that Mr. Lewis knew why he resigned. Collecting taxes was not the most wholesome business in those days at best, and this also, perhaps, induced him to resign his office.

But in this year 1789, in October, we see the county of Kanawha fully organized and ready for business, with a territory as large as some states, without a road, with but a few people and few houses; but she had her Daniel Boone and his gun.

LAND OWNERS IN 1791

The land books of Kanawha, 1791, show the following names of persons owning land in that year:

William Arbuckle, Henry Banks, Thos. Bulletts Hairs, Jos. Mayor Carington, Leonard Cooper, Jas. Carnahan, Thos. Chenowith, John Chenowith, Michael Carnes, John Calloway, James Craig, Robt. Davis, Thos. Davis, Wm. Duval, Wm. Donovan, Zechariah Dercer, James Donnally, Marcus Elkins, Thos. Edar, Baird Edmonson, Wm. Trigg, Geo. Welch, John Finley, Michael Gratz, Chas. Welling, Josiah Willard Gibbs, Gabriel Green, David Gourd, Levi Hallengsworth, Easom Hanen, Shad. Harriman, Merdecai Hord, Hogg and Bullett, James Hines, Moses

Hunter, Wm. Hepburn, John Dundass, John Jones, Benj. Lodge, Thos. Levacy, Jacob Lochard's heirs, Isaac Moses, Robt. Mercer, Jas. Mercer, Nat. McGill, Geo. Muse, Levi Osborn, T. F. Preston, Wm. Pryor, Benj. Pollard, Ed Price, Jas. Penberry, Sam'l Pleasants, Geo. Snuffer, Thos. Upton, James Vaughan, Morris Given, Wm. Griffith, Isaiah Hews, Benj. Wyncoop, John Wilson, John Ward, Solomon Wilson, Geo. Washington, Geo. Washington and Andrew Lewis, Sam'l Ward, Foster Webb, Jonathan Windsor, Sinah West, John Young, Mathew Vaughan, James Wilson, Wm. Henderson and others.

The year 1790 was the first year that there was a land book in Kanawha, and as this was smaller and badly written, we made selection of 1791.

How many or rather how few of the above named persons were residents of the county?

The list of Tithables is supposed to give the names of the residents of the county, and the number found on the land book and also on land books, will show the resident land owners.

Taxes were charged in English money, pound and shilling and pence. The dollar and cent were not used until 1799.

TITHABLES OF KANAWHA IN 1792

William Allen, Davis Alderson, Charles Alsbury, Thos. Alsbury, Emos Alwator, William Arbuckle, Daniel Boone, Jesse Boone, Michael Baker, David Brown, Abraham Baker, John Bailey, John Beckley, Geo. Clendenin, William Clendenin, Alex. Clendenin, Joseph Carroll, William Carroll, John Childress, Leonard Cooper, William Craig, James Craig, Jacob Coocni, John Carter, John Cavender, John Campbell, Jacob Casdorph, Fleming Cobbs, Thomas Craig, Andrew Donnally, William Drodgy, Joseph Don, James Ervin, David Ervin, John Edwards, Joseph Edwards, James Ferguson, John Fleming, Geo. Fitzwater, Leeman Gibbs, Edward Hughs, Thomas Hariman, William Hall, Joel Houston, Samuel Houston, Thomas Hughes, Nat. Huddleston, John Huddleston, Daniel Huddleston, John Moss, Amos Morris, Chas. McClung, John

Morris, William Morris, Levi Morris, Henry Morris, Ed. McClung, And. McClung, William Morris, Jr., David Milburn, Benj. Morris, Leonard Morris, William McClung, Daniel Northup, Michael Newhouse, Henry Newhouse, William Owen, Abner Pryor, Edward Price, William Pryor, Allan Pryor, John Reynolds, Maurice Reynolds, Isaac Robinson, Allen Rue, Michael See, Reuben Slaughter, William Smith, James Shirkey, John Shepperd, Thomas Smith, Robt. St. Clair, Geo. Thornton, Isaac Taylor, Francis Tackett, Levi Tackett, Benj. Uland, Jesse Van Bibber, Peter Van Bibber, Jas. Van Bibber, Isaac Van Bibber, Mathious Van Bibber, John Van Bibber, Joseph Wood, Nemen Watkins, Roland Wheeler, John Wheeler, Roland Wheeler, Jr., Shadrach Harriman, John Hansford, John Hart, John Jones, John Jenkins, Robt. Iron, William Wheeler, Samuel White, John Young, Conrad Young, Mathias Young, Ezekiel Woody.

KANAWHA COUNTY RECORDS

Thos. Lewis resigned as sheriff. Cavendish resigned as clerk and Frances Watkins was appointed as clerk in his place. Daniel Boone presented his commission from the Governor, appointing him Lieut.-Colonel, who came into court and qualified April 4, 1791.

1791—Philip Iron qualified as deputy surveyor for Reuben Slaughter.

May—Andrew Donnelly was appointed a Justice by the Governor. (What is the difference between a justice and a magistrate?)

George Clendenin, William Morris, George Alderson and John Van Bibber, were licensed to keep public house and they gave bond and received the rates, which last then meant, that the court determined and furnished the prices to be charged for meals and drinks.

Feb., 1792—A road ordered to be cut and cleared from William Clendenin's to the Great Sandy river, and a levy of two shillings per head ordered for repairing the road to the top of Gau'ley Mountain.

Jan., 1793—Leonard and John Morris

were appointed as administrators of Wm. Morris, Sr., and Jacob Carter, John Campbell, were made appraisers. Elizabeth See appointed administratrix of Michael See, deceased, and Thos. Lewis, Leonard Cooper and John Van Bibber, appraisers.

Nov., 1793—Geo. Clendenin, clerk of this court, begged leave to resign. Andrew Lewis of Bath County, was appointed in his place but failed to attend. John Reynolds was made clerk in place of Lewis. Francis Watkins was made a Justice (though he is acting clerk).

Thos. Upton's will is proven and Fleming Cobb, executor. Francis Watkins is appointed sheriff and also commissioner of land tax. (Thus we have seen Francis Watkins was on the court bench, was clerk and sheriff and commissioner).

August, 1795—Thos. Hannan versus John Edwards, jury trial. Joseph Ruffner made surveyor of roads in place of George Alderson. Jesse Jarrett, Leonard Morris, John Miller, road surveyors.

Nov. 2, 1795—George Alderson is appointed sheriff by the Governor. George Clendenin enters dissent against his qualification because the language of the commission is insulting and uncouth, it being as follows: "Know ye that the Court of Kanawha having failed to nominate fit persons for the office of sheriff, etc."

Nov., 1795—Present, George Alderson, gentlemen, who refused to adjourn the Court. (The next court held Jan. 4, 1796).

March 7, 1796—William Clendenin qualified as sheriff. Grand Jury sworn. Geo. Alderson has John Allen qualified as his deputy. Deed of William Duval to Jas. Swam recorded.

March 8, 1796—Committee report on road from Ten Mile to Point Pleasant. John Miller and Edward Erwin granted license to keep ordinary.

April 4, 1796—There were 90 wolf scalps presented for payment, and allowed 2 s. 8 d. each.

There was allowed to Chas. Donnelly for his house for a courthouse, 200 s. and for inside work of courthouse, for good floors,

2 doors, 4 windows, one pair of stairs and stair door, a fashionable seat for the magistrates' and the clerks' table and the attorneys' bench and bar—128s. To be chinked and daubed in workmanlike manner.

August 1, 1796—Edward Graham, procured license to practice law in the Inferior and Supreme Courts of this commonwealth under the hand and seal of Paul Carrington, Edward Winston, and S. Henry, judges of the Superior Court. Liberty is granted to him to practice law in this county and said Edward took the oath as attorney to support the constitution and the oath of office and he was appointed State's Attorney for this county and allowed \$40.00 per annum. (This is the first named attorney since the county was organized.)

Nov., 1796—Presented Joseph Ruffner for failing to repair road. Presented Joseph Burrell for hunting on the Sabbath day. Presented William James for taking the Lord's name in vain. The ferries kept by Thos. Lewis on Ohio and Kanawha rivers, continued. Geo. Clendenin's ferry on Kanawha, continued and assigned to Joseph Ruffner.

George Alderson again protests against the "sufficiency of the jail."

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR KANAWHA COUNTY FROM 1797 TO 1847

(The dates given are those of qualification.)

1797, David Milburn, died.

1809, Daniel Ruffer, sheriff, 1839-40, removed to Cincinnati.

1814, Andrew Donnally, sheriff in 1843, his office expired in 1845.

1817, Joel Shrewsbury.

1821, John Slack, sheriff in 1841-42.

1825, Jesse Hudson, sheriff in 1845-47.

1825, Van B. Reynolds, removed to Louisville.

1825, James Staton.

1826, James C. McFarland.

1826, John P. Turner.

1831, Samuel Summers, departed this life in 1845.

1833, John Hansford.

1833, William Gillison.

1833, Philip R. Thompson.

1835, Joel Shrewsbury, Jr.

1835, Alex W. Handly.

1836, John Synder.

1836, John C. Thomas.

1839, Alex Wallace.

1839, Spicer Patrick.

1839, Isom Adkins.

1839, Felix G. Hansford.

1839, Allen M. Smith.

1840, John Lewis.

1841, Mahlon S. Morris.

1843, Shepherd Duke, removed to Kentucky.

1843, Richard E. Putney.

1843, Joel Ruffner.

1843, Mason Campbell.

1843, William King.

1843, Adam Cook.

1843, L. H. Brannon.

1847, John D. Lewis.

1847, Henry H. Wood.

CHAPTER V

THE PIONEERS

The Morris and Clendenin Families—John Jones—Perils of a Settler's Life—Individuals of Morris Family; Their Record—Bishop Thos. Asbury Morris—Major John Hansford—John Jones—John Paddy Huddleston—Daniel Nihoof—Kanawha Valley in 1808—Summers' Journal—The Clendenin Family—Payroll of Capt. Wm. Clendenin's Company, 1788—Muster Roll of Capt. John Morris, 1791—Pensioners under Act of March 18, 1818—Pension Applicants—Ruffner Family—Peter Ruffner, the Immigrant—Individual Mention—Gen. Lewis Ruffner—Elk River Settlers—Skeleton on Strange Creek—Early Patents of Elk Lands—Jarrett Ford—Rescue of Boy from Indians—White Man Disguised as Indian; his Merited Death—Mrs. Mary Ingles—Abb's Valley—The Moore Family Tragedy—Rev. Jas. M. Brown—Killing of the Stroud Family—Wiping-out of Bull Town—Lewis Tackett—Tackett's Pine—Anne Bailey; her Interesting Story and Heroic Character—Alvah Hansford's Recollections—James River and Kanawha Turnpike Opened—Daniel Boone; his History—Simon Kenton—Simon Girty—Wilson Harris's Recollections—Coalsmouth—Tobacco, a Legal Tender.

THE MORRIS AND CLENDENIN FAMILIES

The upper settlement in the Kanawha Valley, was made by the Morris family, which was the first white family* that became permanent settlers in the Kanawha Valley. About fourteen years thereafter there was made the lower settlement at the mouth of Elk river, by the Clendenin family.

Walter Kelly previously attempted to make a settlement on the Kanawha river; he brought his family from the Greenbrier country and settled at the mouth of Kelly's creek, but he sent back his family, only remaining himself. He was too early and had not sufficient force to maintain himself. He was at work and Col. Field had stopped with him and they had a black man with them; the Indians came up on them by stealth and fired upon the settlers while they were at work making leather. They killed Kelly and the black man, but Field made his escape.

The exact date of Kelly's coming is not

known but he was killed early in 1773, and then followed the Morris family, who took possession of the place left by Kelly.

William Morris was on the ground in the fall of 1774 and just what month he and his family came to the valley is not definitely known. But he came to stay and stayed. His family was large enough to make a formidable resistance, and Indians did not attack when they had reason to expect a warm reception.

The Morris family was composed of William Morris, Sr. and his wife, and his ten children, to wit: William, Jr., Henry, Leonard, Joshua, John, Carroll, Levi, Benjamin, Elizabeth, who was the wife of Mr. See, and Frances, the wife of John Jones. These were thus eleven men and as many wives and many children and with each holding a good gun, they made too formidable an array for an ordinary Indian squad to attack.

Mr. William Morris, the father, was becoming old when he arrived; he was a quiet,

peaceable patriarch whose business was to protect his family. His eldest son was William, Jr., a strong, hale, hearty man, who, when he decided, executed and never let small objections interfere; he was the leader of the family and while he had not the benefit of an education, nevertheless he was a born leader of men.

Henry was hardly second to William, a perfect giant physically, who suffered from the Indians, that killed two of his daughters; he swore eternal vengeance, and he never afterwards let an Indian escape, if he had an opportunity to kill him.

Leonard was also a strong character and was the best known member of the family. He took more interest in affairs generally, and was at one time supposed to have been the first of the family to arrive from the Greenbrier Country (although yet in Greenbrier County, on the north side of the river and was in Montgomery County, on the south side of the river).

Joshua and John were strong, reliable men of good judgment; there were also Carroll, Levi, and Benjamin, that were rather disposed to belong to the quiet order of mankind.

Mrs. See lost her husband early; while the cause of his death was not given, evidently we are authorized to consider that it was an Indian.

Mrs. John Jones had a husband that was much of a man. He and John Morris, and perhaps others, were in the battle of the 10th of October, 1774, and it is said Mr. Jones also volunteered in the service of the state in the Revolutionary war. It would seem that in every way this family was admirably adapted for the times and they made the most of it. It is probable that there were others that came with them, but we are unable to give their names, and no Indian is recorded as having made any successful attack on their homes. They practiced eternal vigilance.

They were on the line that the travelers to Kentucky adopted to go to the Ohio river and thence down the same, and while the trail from Lewisburg to this valley was

by no means a turnpike, it became the trail that the travelers, hunters and surveyors adopted and used, through a hundred miles of wilderness, and here it ended.

THE SETTLERS' PERILS

To bring a family of men, women and children into a wilderness and to maintain them there, was no small undertaking. They had plenty of water and wood and the wild animals were all around them; all of which required energy and forethought and activity to feed and protect them. They had no crops, no grain, no mill, no store, no market, but game and fish were plenty; there were nuts and wild fruits, etc., by which they could live for a year or so; they had no doctors, nor ministers, nor churches, no drug store, and they only had what they made (home-made) and gathered by the use of their guns. All this was bad enough, but it was not the worst. They had an enemy, a most brutal and cruel savage Indian enemy, whose whole purpose of life was the destruction of the white man, woman and child, and they had no nature or instinct to which any appeal could be made. These brutes came in squads and whenever they found a white person unprotected or a home that was not guarded, then they delighted to take scalps, which meant life. Consequently the settlers had to keep a watch and guard and always have their guns loaded and near at hand. This added greatly to their worry, and their fears and their dangers.

We are advised that a settler's life was no picnic.

Your imagination will aid you when you hear that none went outside of the house, but what some skulking Indian was likely to fire on them from some hidden post; but with all this dread and this lack of conveniences and even necessities, the Morris settlement progressed, and it spread to the opposite side of the river, and up and down the river, and others came and settled. One may have supposed the more of them there were, the more misery and suffering, but they continually improved their condition.

The Morris family was in the Valley when General Andrew Lewis's army marched down to the Ohio river, and some of the Morrisses joined said army and were engaged in the battle at Point Pleasant on October 10, 1774.

Boat building begun early and travel was made better by it; they were able to sell boats and this travel was safer, and the settler was bettered, and his finances improved. Farms were appearing in better shape, fences looked better, houses and stables, pastures for stock, and the trade from the east began; they had to have powder, and they were constantly improving their conditions, and all the while they had to obtain new almanacs, time kept passing on, seasons followed seasons, and no note of time was kept. *Tempus fugit.*

Major Billy Morris's wife was Catherine Carroll, born in 1751; married in 1768. From the death of the father, the Major became the head of the family, and one of the leading men of the county.

The first settlement in Kanawha was made at the upper end of the valley, the lower part was not settled for some time, that is, in 1788, when George Clendenin and his friends came to the mouth of Elk river, at least twenty miles below that of the Morris settlement.

The children of Major and Catherine Morris were: Jane, born in 1770, married Major John Hansford; Gabriel, born in 1772; William (the 3rd), born in 1773, married Polly Barnes; Catherine, born in 1778, married Charles Venable; Carroll, born in 1779; John, born in 1783; Cynthia, born in 1792, married Isaac Noyes.

The Morris family were English and also were Baptists. They first came to Philadelphia, then to Culpeper, Va., then to Greenbrier and then to Kanawha Valley. They were movers and were growing all the time. They were land buyers and were on the lookout for good lands all the while.

Jane Morris (A-1), born in 1770, became the wife of Major John Hansford in 1787, at Lewisburg, in Greenbrier County; and was the oldest child of Major William and

Catherine. Major Hansford lived at the mouth of Paint Creek and he was in the Legislature, 1811 and 1813. Jane died in 1854 and left twelve children, one of whom was Sarah, born in 1792, who married a William Morris, whose children were: Fulton, Joshua and John. His sons were: Herman, William, Morris, Felix G. John, Carroll, Charley, Alva, Gallatin and Melton.

Gabriel Morris we can get no information of, and we shall not undertake to guess that he went to Kentucky or elsewhere.

William Morris (the 3rd), born 1775, married Polly Barnes, daughter of Joseph Barnes, and the mother of Polly was the sister of James Ramsey, of Shepherdstown on the Potomac, the inventor of the steamboat. This William Morris was the inventor of the "stips or jars," a tool that made deep well boring possible, which invention was a public benefit. Their children were: Joseph Barnes, married Sally Hughes; Catherine, married Morris Hansford; Roxie, married Joel Alexander; Janette; Cynthia, married Wm. White; William (the 4th), married Julia Mitchell; Maria, married Norborne Thomas; and Thomas Morris.

Catherine, who married Morris Hansford, had four children, viz: William, Franklin, Monroe and Emeline.

Janette never married; she lived to be eighty years of age, but she never grew old.

Catherine Morris, daughter of Major William, was born in 1778, married Charles Venable in 1800; they left no children and he was one of the first to emancipate his slaves. She was a Morris by all the rules of inheritance and was exceedingly popular with the young people and there they were always found. She decided a question and then acted with determination and let no trifling matter interfere with her. She once decided to attend some gathering on the opposite side of the river, and there was no boat on her side. She took the clothes she wanted to wear and placed them in a sugar trough, shoved the same ahead of her and swam the river, and attended as if nothing unusual had transpired. She had been

heard to say that she had done this often. Her home was in the lower part of Kanawha City, a few miles above Charleston, on the south side of the Kanawha river. She was a woman of character and decision and one whom everybody admired.

Carroll Morris, fifth child of Major William, married we know not whom. His children were: Maria, married John Hansford; Letitia, married Norris Whitteker; Parthenia; Catherine, married Dr. Sutherland; Michael; and Carroll, Jr.

John Morris, born in 1783, sixth child of Major William and Catherine Morris, married Polly Duke. He sold his place to Aaron Stockton and moved to Missouri. He had a son, Granville, who was killed in the Black Hawk War. He decided to go West, he built a boat, into which he placed his family, servants, wagons, tools and some stock, etc. The entire Baptist congregation assembled on the shore to see him start, a prayer was offered for his safety and he launched his boat and left the Valley.

Cynthia Morris, seventh child of Major William, was born in January, 1792. She married Isaac Noyes, who came from one of the northern states and was one of the leading merchants and salt makers of the Valley. His home was on south side adjoining the Venable home.

Mr. and Mrs. Noyes lived to be quite old and were well known and respected by all the people of Charleston and vicinity, and they were the ancestors of the families of Noyes, Smith, Rand, Arnold, Ruby, and others, of Charleston.

Col. Benj. H. Smith and his son Isaac H. Smith, and his son Harrison B. Smith, were all lawyers of prominence, and the latter is so engaged yet. To write a full history of this Smith family would alone require a volume.

Henry Morris, the second son of William Morris, Sr., married Mary Bird of Bath County, Va., who was, with her sister, made a prisoner by the Indians and held for seven years, until she was sixteen years of age. Henry built his home on Gauley river in 1791 and his only neighbors were Conrad Young and Edward McClung.

Henry and Mary had eight children, seven daughters, and one son, John Morris. The girls were Leah, Catherine, Margaret, Polly, and Betsy, and the names of the others we have failed to learn. In 1792, while Margaret and Betsy had gone after the cows, they were caught and scalped by Indians and both buried in one grave. The rest of the family went to the Fort on the Kanawha, and Henry swore eternal vengeance on all Indians. Mr. Young's family were boys and could handle a gun.

Henry Morris was a large, stout, healthy man, had no fear and when aroused was a desperate one. He never recognized any Indian as a friend, and it was his business to kill all of them that he saw. He was at the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774 and with the flanking party on Crooked creek.

One of his daughters married William Bird of Bath County, and they settled on Twenty Mile and afterward on Sycamore. Another daughter married Jesse James, of Bath County, and they settled on Otto Creek. Another daughter married Conrad Young, Jr. Henry died in 1824. John, son of Henry, married Jane Brown and they had some sons and five daughters. Alfred N. Morris, son of John, was a Baptist minister.

Leonard Morris was the third son of William Morris, Sr. It has been said that he came to the valley before his father or any of the others, but so far as history or tradition goes, they all came together. He was one of the judges of the county court. He in 1775 saw the surveyors making the survey of the Burning Spring two hundred and fifty acre tract. In 1798 he was the sheriff of the county, his home was at the mouth of Slaughter's creek, and his neighbor was John Flynn who was killed by the Indians on Cabin creek, and his son made a captive, taken to Ohio and burned at the stake.

He first married Miss Price and afterwards Margaret Likens. The children of the first union were as follows:

John, went to Missouri and died about 1831; Meredith, went South; Mary, married 1791 Lawrence Bryan; Sarah, married 1794 to Fleming Cobbs; Elizabeth, married Robert

Lewis; Leonard, Jr., married Ann Austin in 1805.

Leonard Morris's children by his second union were: Charles, married Lucinda Crocket; Nancy, married John Shrewsbury; Parthinia, married J. B. Crocket; Joshua, married a daughter of Jonathan Jarrett; Hiram, never married; Peter, married a daughter of Jonathan Jarrett; Andrew, never married, died in Indiana in 1842; Cynthia, married Samuel Hensley; Madison, married Nancy Spurlick; Dickinson, married Susan, daughter of James Morris.

Hiram Cobb, a grandson of Leonard Morris, came from Point Pleasant to Charleston in a canoe, from sunrise to sunset, and won a gallon of peach brandy thereby. This is as fast time as the little packets usually made it in, the distance being nearly sixty miles.

Charles Morris, son of Leonard, born 1790, died in 1861. His children were: Leonard, born 1819, married Courtney Walker, resided in Brownstown, and is yet hale and hearty; Hamilton, born 1821, known as "Ham Morris," the clerk, and one of the best and most popular men of the county; Francis, died young; Andrew, born 1828, went to Texas, died in 1875; Charles, Jr., married Miss Foster, died in 1875; Margaret, born 1829, married Mr. Samuels, attorney; Parthinia, born 1831, married Tom Swindler; John, born 1833, married Miss Abton.

Joshua Morris, fourth son of William Morris, Sr., married Francis Simms of Virginia; their children were: William, who married Sarah Hansford, lived at Gauley Bridge; Edmund; Henry; Elizabeth; Lucy, married Mr. Chapman; Nancy, married John Harri-man; Thomas; Mary; and John, born in 1794 in Culpepper, Va.

Joshua settled in Teays Valley, but Indians were too troublesome. William, his son, married Maria Hansford, lived near the Falls and moved to Missouri. Their children were Fenton, Joshua and John.

The will of Joshua Morris, Sr., was recorded in 1824, Will Book No. 1, page 46.

John Morris of Cabell county, son of Joshua, was born in 1794, in Culpeper county, Va.; he married first Mary Everett,

and their daughter Eliza married William Love.

Mary, the wife of John Morris, died and he then, in 1819, married Mary Kinard and their children were as follows: Charles K., married Martha A. Kilgore; Albert A., never married; Joseph W., married Sarah A. Russell (he was a captain in the Confederate States army and was killed in Fredrick, Md.); Edna E., married Addison T. Buffington; James R., married Helen M. Russell; Mary S., married first Ira T. McConihay and then John P. Sibrell.

John Morris was an extensive stock raiser; he lived east of Milton, was frequently elected to legislature, and was known as a man of wealth. He went East with his slaves when the war came on and died in 1862, and while he was absent his house was burned and a great loss inflicted on his family.

Joseph and James attended school in Cabell at Marshall Academy. Dr. McConihay of Charleston is a descendant of this family.

John Morris, fifth son of William Morris, Sr., married Margaret Drodgy and their children were John, Jr., Edmund, Levi, William, and Thomas Asbury.

John was a captain of the Kanawha militia in the early days, and was an executor of his father's will. He lived about five miles above Charleston on the south side and afterwards moved to Cabell county and his son Edmund became a clerk of Cabell court in 1809. John Morris seems to have invested in lands on Hurdican and on Mud and owned one thousand acres on Mud, hence he was mound in Cabell county in 1809.

BISHOP THOMAS ASBURY MORRIS

The house where Thomas Asbury was born stood on a beautiful swell of ground, near a never-failing spring of excellent water, which house commanded a fine view up and down the Kanawha river for miles. All of the Morris family were strict Baptists and while Thomas A. was in Cabell county with his brother Edmund, he attended a school under Dr. William Payne, who was a Methodist, and the education and the religion of the teacher became that of the pupil. Thomas joined the Methodist church in 1813, and

gave his hand to Rev. Samuel Brown, who was conducting the services while the congregation was singing, "This is the way I long have sought." He was instructed by Rev. Burwell and Rev. Stephen Spurlock, two Methodist ministers that preached for a long time in the county of Cabell and in Wayne.

Thomas Asbury attended all their church meetings and he was licensed to preach by the quarterly conference in April, 1814.

In some of these meetings he met and became acquainted with Miss Abigail Scales, a daughter of Major Nathaniel Scales, who lived on the Ohio river, where Huntington now is. Thomas and Abigail were married and they went to live at their home called "Spice Wood Cottage" on his father's land; this was in 1814. He was made a bishop in 1836. His life was published in 1875 and there was written by the bishop a sketch of his early life. There was also published a sketch of the life of his first wife, Miss Scales, in the Ladies' Repository in 1842 and it is written that she was born in Patrick county, Virginia, and came and lived with her father on the Ohio river until her marriage. Mrs. Morris was a sister of Mrs. Jacob Hite, Mrs. William Buffington, Mrs. Dr. Benjamin Brown and other daughters of Major Scales from North Carolina. His daughter Jane was born in Cabell county in 1815 and she became the wife of Joseph G. Rust of Cincinnati, O., and they also had a son, who became a minister, Rev. Francis Asbury Morris.

The bishop lost his wife in 1842 and he married Mrs. Lucy Merriweather in 1844. She was the widow of Dr. Merriweather of Kentucky. She died in 1871 and the bishop subsequently contracted a third marriage. A handsome steel engraving of him is contained in the "Life of the Bishop" and he was a fine specimen of a man.

It was said by some of the bishop's Baptist friends, that he chose the Methodist church because there were no bishops in the Baptist church and no opportunity for promotion. While Bishop Morris was one of the bishops of the old Methodist church, before the division, he made no change but remained therein until his death, which was in 1874.

Bishop Morris was a talented man, of fine address and appearance, and perhaps may be said to have been the most illustrious of the Morris family. And as a bishop, he was second to none, at the time in which he served his church. He was a man of great executive ability and an earnest, faithful minister.

Carlos Morris or Carroll was sixth son of William, Sr. We have no information of this son.

Levi Morris, seventh son of William, Sr., married Margaret Starks first and Peggy Jarrett secondly. The children were: Cynthia, married L. Brannon, the latter; William; Benjamin, married Amanda Hamilton; James, married Sarah Shelton; Francis, married William Spurlock; G. W., married Sarah-Hamilton; Elizabeth, married Levi Spurlock; Martha, married Mr. Burgess.

Levi was born in 1768 and died in 1834. James Morris, son of Levi, married Sarah Shelton, and their children were: George, who was killed by fall on the ice when a boy; Levi, Jr., married Mary Voirs and went to North Carolina; Benjamin, married Ann Montgomery; James D., married Alice L. Hammaker; Susan, married Dickinson Morris; Amanda, married E. F. Flagg; Sarah, married William Hamilton; Ellen, married Silas Custer; Eva, married Dr. Manser of Kentucky; Margaret, married Joshua Harriman; Emma, married first Dr. Early and secondly William Riggs; Mary died young.

Benjamin Morris, eighth son of William Morris, Sr., was born in 1770 and died in 1829. He married Nancy Jarrett and their children were: Achilles, who went to Mexico and died; Frances, married William Shelton and went West; Virginia, married J. Kincaid of Ohio; Catherine, married Miles Manser of Kentucky; Jane, married Jacob Johnson; Celia, married Captain John Harvey; Eden, married Miss Edgar of Greenbrier; and Leah, who married Mr. Pardy.

Benjamin Morris in 1824 built a brick house which is now known as the "Dunn House." He was a great hunter and once killed thirteen bears in one day.

Morris Harvey of Fayetteville was a son of Capt. John Harvey and the wife of Morris

Harvey was a daughter of H. M. Dickinson and the sister of Morris Harvey. Miss Fanny married Capt. Snelling C. Farley of steamboat fame.

Elizabeth Morris was the ninth child of William Morris, Sr. She married Mr. See. Michael See and Adam See were sons of Geo. See and they came from the south branch of the Potomac. Michael See was in Kanawha in 1792.

Frances (or Franky) Morris was the tenth child of William Morris, Sr. She married John Jones, who was born in 1775 and died in 1838. He was in the battle of Point Pleasant, and from the account published of his unusual conduct, he must have been excited; but if he ran, it was towards the enemy. He came from Culpepper county and he was also in the Revolutionary War. He settled above Paint Creek, was thrifty and had a good home, plenty of land, was generally well known and was a good Baptist. He delighted to tell of his martial experiences, while resting under the shade of an apple tree, brought home with him and growing near his house. His wife survived him and the monument to him and other members of his family she erected in her life time.

Col. B. H. Jones of 60th Virginia Infantry, C. S. A., was a grandson of John and Franky Jones. He was a writer of much history of the late war and died in Lewisburg.

Among the early marriages in Kanawha are found the following:

1793, Sarah Morris and Charles Young.

1795, Sarah Morris and Fleming Cobb.

1796, Elizabeth Morris and Joshua Hil-yard.

1796, John Morris and Mary Ann Coleman.

1794, Mary Morris and Lawrence Bryan.

1800, Catherine Morris and Charles Ven-able.

1802, Lucy Morris and Lucas Chapman.

1803, Edmund Morris and Sally Estell.

1804, John Morris and Jane Jordan.

1805, Leonard Morris and Mary Heister.

1806, Polly Morris and Jas. Ellison.

1807, Cynthia Morris and Isaac Noyes.

1807, Miriam Morris and Easom Hannon.

1807, John Morris and Jane Brown.

1802, John Morris and Hannah Morrison.

For further particulars of the Morris fam-ily, refer to the W. Va. Historical Magazine, April, 1905, and for John Jones, October, 1903.

MAJ. JOHN HANSFORD

Major John Hansford, born in Orange county, Va., 1765, died in Kanawha, 1850. He is said to have come to this valley in 1778; he married Jane Morris, daughter of William Morris and who was born in 1770 and she was four years old when she came to Kana-wha valley. Some say that he was married in Lewisburg in 1787. As this part of the coun-try then was in Greenbrier county and the record of the marriage was made in Lewis-burg, we presume that it was intended to say, that their marriage was in Greenbrier county; we should say that they were married at her father's house, at the mouth of Kelly's creek, on the Kanawha, where she lived with her father. John Hansford and Jane lived near William Morris until 1798, when they went across the Kanawha to a house there which they built just below the mouth of Paint creek. He had patented five hundred and thirty acres on Kanawha in 1793, four hundred acres on Paint creek in 1800, four hundred and ten acres on Kanawha in 1818 and one hundred and ninety-seven acres on Paint creek in 1822. So he had land enough; besides it is said his wife's father gave them a tract on which they built their home, which house, when built, was said to be the best in the valley; it was a frame, two-story, six rooms, the inside was made of cherry and walnut, but the material was all handmade. He is described by those who remember him, as a handsome, clean shaven man, well dressed, in blue broadcloth and silk hat. He entertained most hospitably and at eighty was as gay as a boy. He had many interesting stories to tell of his time while in Richmond in the House of Delegates, for he represented Kanawha from 1811 to 1818 inclusive, was there at the time of the burning of the theatre, and some solid silver spoons he purchased are still in existence, marked "J. H." He was a magistrate and a captain of the militia. His commission bore

date 1809, captain of a company in the 80th Regiment in 13th Brigade in the 3rd Division of the Virginia militia. He was a Whig, a Baptist, a farmer, a salt maker and almost everything else. He drilled his company on each muster day near his home and after the muster was over he set out "something good" of his own distilling, and then he took his leave; and as a magistrate and as their captain he could no more be found that day. He said that he wished the boys to have their own fun in their own way, which was to drink and fight as long as the brandy lasted, and we all know that good soldiers have been drilled to fight. There were no fines to pay on that occasion. He was a very industrious man all his life; he died in 1850, and his wife in 1854. Their boys were: Herman, William, born 1790, Morris, born in 1794, Alex G. born 1795, John born 1798, Carrol born 1799, Charles born 1800, Alvah born 1803, Marshall born 1807, Gallatin born 1808, married Nancy Harriman; Milton born 1811, married Mary, daughter of Andrew Parks, whose mother was a niece of General Washington.

Of the family of Felix G. Hansford, we have learned probably the most. He was educated under Dr. McElhamy of Lewisburg who as a Presbyterian minister served his church for sixty years. He there met Miss Frazier and they were married in 1821. They then came to Kanawha and he built a two-story brick residence near Paint creek in 1825. Their children were: James Frazier Hansford, who married Anne Noyes; Martha Jane, who married John S. Smith; Sally, who married Philip Doddridge; Felix G., Jr., who married Miss Hamilton, and Philadelphia Hansford who married William Hobson of Richmond.

The home of Maj. John Hansford was a stopping place for travelers and the Hansford family was not only an early one but it was as good as it was early—one of the very best in any country. Paint creek was named from the fact of the Indians having painted some trees there to show them that it was a highway over to the New river, far in the centre of the state, and that it was a nearer and better route.

The Morris and Hansford families inter-

married later and they all did much to build up the country and the Baptist church, which proved their value as pioneers.

JOHN JONES

John Jones, previously mentioned in brief, came to Kanawha as a pioneer and settled just after the end of the Revolution; he first came with Genl. Andrew Lewis on the way to Point Pleasant. He returned to his home in Culpepper county, Virginia, and then went into the Revolutionary army and remained until the end of the war. He was born in 1755, finally came to Kanawha soon after the Yorktown surrender in 1781, and the first next thing he did was to marry Frances Morris, of Kelly's creek. In 1792 he took a patent for three hundred and fifty-nine acres on the Kanawha river, also for four hundred acres in the same year, and for four hundred acres in 1797 in the Teays valley, also for land on Paint creek. He is said to have controlled the situation from Paint creek up to the Narrows and the town of Clifton was located on his farm and his own homestead was there also. This town was afterwards called "Dego" and now it is "Pratt." Why not call it Jonesburg?

He was a quiet, easy, but positive man; he made more by attending to his own business on his own farm in his own way than he could in any other way. He had peculiar views as to some things, but they were his own affair. He was a member of the Baptist church for over forty years. He made his home and his farm comfortable and when a traveler stopped with him once, he always wanted to go again. He was near to Capt. John Field when he was wounded at Point Pleasant. His will was recorded in 1838 and he was buried in the Clifton cemetery. He had a son, Gabriel Jones, a daughter Nancy, who married Huddleston; Frances, who married a Shelton, and she was the mother of Hon. Winston Shelton of Nicholas county. Several of the family went to Indiana and this is all we shall tell of this pioneer—a man who did his duty, attended to his own business, and was a member of the Baptist church for forty-two years. See Oc-

tober, 1903, W. Va. Hist. Magazine for the residue.

JOHN PADDY HUDDLESTON

His father Daniel Huddleston was born and reared in eastern Pennsylvania, and went to Virginia and settled in Bedford county. In after years Daniel Huddleston married Rachel Martin and their son was named "John Paddy Huddleston" and this family came to Kanawha after the Morrisises but before the Clendens.

He had a house, that tradition says, was built in 1785, the style of house then built is the kind this house was; a double, two-story, heaved-log-framed, especially when it was intended to keep travelers on the roadside; a tavern, inn or ordinary. At first Daniel stopped at Loop creek, but subsequently crossed the Kanawha and built on the opposite side.

Daniel, when he heard of the coming battle by Gen. Lewis, took his gun and his canoe and went down the river, but reached the Point just after the battle, but he was doing the best he could.

Owing to the location of the stream and mountains, the travel from the East was either around to the north of the Falls, and down Kelly's creek to the river, or they crossed New river higher up and came down by Paint creek. And those living above Kelly's creek were to a great extent cut off from the line of travel for some time. Roads were out of the question.

Daniel Huddleston patented three hundred and eight acres on the Great Kanawha in 1791, on which he made his farm and his tavern home. Nathan Huddleston patented two hundred acres of land on Laurel creek in 1801 and also two hundred acres on the waters of Kanawha in the same year. David Huddleston seventeen and a half acres on Loop creek in 1809. Daniel Huddleston in 1810, twenty-seven acres on Kanawha, John P. Huddleston, fifty acres on Armstrong creek, 1810, and fifty acres on Kanawha river 1815, and Job Huddleston one hundred and sixty-eight acres on Jarrett's branch 1830, etc.

John Paddy Huddleston was born in 1771,

died in 1862 and hence he was aged ninety-one. He was yet a boy when Daniel Boone came to Kanawha and took Paddy with him to set a trap for beavers, which he discovered in the Kanawha. This trap is now in the historical rooms in the Annex, left there by the Huddlestons.

John Paddy married Miss Mirian Jarrett of Paint creek and their children were: Job Huddleston, Jarrett, Allen, Nathan, George Paddy, Fleming, Ruth, who married Samuel Hanna and lived in Clifton; Nancy, married first Pinckney Peebles of North Carolina and later John A. Dempsey, and she yet resides in Fayette county, is ninety-one years of age and is bright and cheerful as ever; Elizabeth, married Frederick Nihoof of Frederick City, Md.; Hulda, married Maj. Hiram Marsh of Vermont; and Mary married John Martin.

Mrs. Ruth Hanna was ever regarded the most beautiful woman in the Kanawha valley. There was Peter Likins who owned from Smithers creek to Boomers branch. Then came John Boomer who was a cousin to Paddy Huddleston, and from Boomer up, for about four miles, was owned by the Huddlestons. There was living above them, Zack B. Thomas, Mr. Copeland and Mr. Keeny.

Just when Daniel, the ancestor died, we have not learned, but John Paddy Huddleston became known of all men, and he knew everybody and never forgot anybody or anything.

He was called "Paddy" and this was one of his names, and not a nickname, nor was he an Irishman. He was rather a small man and a very quiet, easy going man, never drank, although he distilled peach brandy, which all taverns well kept were expected to have, among the other good things to be found when wanted, and which were among the first things called for by tired travelers, but neither Paddy nor his sons ever indulged and none were ever known to use profane language.

J. Paddy Huddleston was a decided Union man and did all he could to keep the state from seceding, but when the state of Virginia passed the ordinance and the same was ratified, then Paddy said, "We will have to go with her," but he took no part with either side in the war, and he and his family and his property were

respected by all parties. He had two grandsons, Dan Nihoof and William Marsh, who spent a part of the war time in the service of the "C. S. A." and lived to return home after it was over.

There were several of the Huddleston name that moved to Indiana but the family of John Paddy all died at home in Kanawha, or in Fayette. Fleming Huddleston died on Blue creek in 1910, and Nancy still survives. The others have all gone.

DANIEL NIHOOF

Daniel Nihoof, son of Frederick and Elizabeth Huddleston Nihoof, was born in 1837, in 1857 married a daughter of Joseph Perkins of Gauley and their children are: Frederick, who lives in Kentucky; Elizabeth, married Mr. Tamplin and is a widow; Anne, married Mr. Morris, both died; Kate, married Mr. Easely, said to be the image of her Aunt Ruth; Joe, is in Ronceverte; Charles, with his father at Boomer.

On the C. & O. Railroad, Mt. Carbon is at the mouth of Armstrong creek; at the mouth of Loup creek, is "Deep Water," on the Kanawha river and the C. & O. Railroad, and is the terminus of the Virginian Railroad, about half way between Montgomery and the falls of Kanawha.

Mr. Nihoof tells that near his home there was a large flat rock in the river's edge on which there was engraved there distinct figures representing an arm from the elbow including the hand; a wild turkey track; and a fish; that they are well executed figures and have been there since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and that the Indians have always been credited with the execution thereof; the rock is covered with the water since the dam has been built.

KANAWHA VALLEY IN 1808: SUMMERS' JOURNAL

Lewis Summers made an inspection of this valley in 1808, passing down it on horseback, with an eye for an investment in real estate, and watching for the outlook, to see what was the income to be. Exactly how he heard and learned that there was a Kana-

wha Valley we do not know, unless it was through George Clendenin, who had been in Richmond in the Legislature.

Summers kept a journal for the use of his father, whereby he could make selection, which was retained in the family and published in the Southern Magazine. He left Alexandria, Virginia, June 22, 1808, passing through Centreville, Haymarket, Fauquier C. H., Culpepper, then across the Blue Ridge to New Market and Harrisonburg, on the 27th. Leaving Staunton to the left, he went to the Warm Springs, the Hot Springs, Jackson's river, to Dennis Callahan's, and the White Sulphur Springs, then Lewisburg, in Greenbrier, where the tavern was kept by Mr. Tyree. On the 30th he reached New river and struck Kanawha river at Hoof's Ferry and went on down to Mr. Jones's, here he notes that the farms are larger, the houses, buildings and orchards are better and more comfortable. July 2d, he left Jones's, crossed the river and went down on the north side to Ruffner's Salt Works, which had lately commenced; he had but 64 kettles and the parts were quite temporary. The salt made was good and 50 pounds made a bushel. He dined with Mr. Joseph Ruffner, who said they made from 25 to 30 bushels per day and sold it for \$2.00 per bushel. He met Mr. Whitaker at the court house. The farms increased in size as he descended the valley. Mr. Ruffner told him that the Dr. Craik land, opposite Pocatalico, was the finest piece of land he ever saw and was worth four dollars per acre, taking it all. Mr. Andrew Donnally, the clerk, estimated the best of the bottom land at twelve dollars per acre. That there was a fine settlement in Teays Valley. July 3d, saw James Wilson, who had been here twelve months and had gone to the Mason Court; saw Mr. Reynolds. July 4th, the day was celebrated by gentlemen and ladies, about twenty of each; Mr. Reynolds, David and Joseph Ruffner and their families; Mr. Buster and family; Col. Andrew Donnally and family; Mr. Sparks and family and others, some fine girls from Teays Valley.

While at the court house, his horse became lame and "Mr. Reynolds proposed a swap, and we selected Mr. Buster and Mr. McGee to make the trade for us." Mr. Summers then proceeded down the river to Blakes, then to Caruthers, and on the 6th of July he crossed the Kanawha, at Poca, to the Craik land which had been laid off into lots from 150 to 350 acres; the first lot was vacant, the second was held by Caruthers, the third was held by Tackett, the fourth by Asbury.

He crossed the river at Red-House and went on Johnson's in Bronaugh's bottom, July 7th, examined G. W. Craik's bottom land, Col. Powell's, Mrs. Aldrich's and G. W. Craik's.

July 9th, met Mr. Hale, brother to Mrs. Minor; his first wife was sister to John Bronaugh, and his present wife, sister to William Bronaugh. Concerning Point Pleasant, he says, nature has been liberal to this place, but enterprise, industry and capital appear to be wanting. "Proceeded to Gallipolis and stopped at Menager's; met Mr. Le Clerc, Mr. Bruno; dined with Mr. Hereford; went with Col. William Clendenin and examined Mercer's bottom land; met Mr. Andrew Lewis and Mr. McKee," etc.

On the 16th of July, he returned to Point Pleasant, and went on to Parkersburg on the 18th, where he saw Mr. Neal, Mr. James G. Laidley, and talked politics; and went on to Wheeling, then through Pennsylvania on to the Potomac and down the same to his home and made his report, and his father purchased the Dr. James Craik place afterwards, who resided in Alexandria.

THE CLENDENIN FAMILY

It was in the spring of 1788 that the Clendenins came to the mouth of Elk river and this family with those that came with them made quite a settlement below the Morrisises. Evidently the Clendenins knew the situation and the first thing they did was to construct a fort, or fortified house, made bullet proof. They had purchased the "1030 acres" immediately above the Elk river,

that had been surveyed for Col. Thos. Bul-litt, and they came prepared to stay and likewise had guns and axes and men. All these people were active and energetic and made the bark fly.

They, too, came from the Greenbrier country; they had learned what an Indian was and his ways of warfare, and they felt that while it was bad enough, they could take care of themselves, and with the people now in the valley, they all felt that with care and watchfulness, they could resist any and all that might come against them.

While the Morrisises were constantly improving their acquired lands, they also were on the lookout for other choice lands and were rapidly acquiring them; there was plenty of it, but there were choice pieces which were a good thing "to have and to hold."

The Clendenins were Charles, the father, George, William, Robert, Alexander and Mary Ellen. All of these were quiet, sober-sided, thoughtful men, good and true, kind and generous, able, educated and well trained and acquainted with the ways of the world.

The settlement at the mouth of Elk was rushed forward and buildings around the fort to entertain the people that might come, and to shelter the farmer, that was clearing the land, were constructed. The settlement was growing, communication with the East more common, and business was looking up all along the line. No doubt it was quite an entertainment to have a blacksmith shop in their midst, and a pedlar was a God-send, and besides it was not so lonesome. It was some fifteen or twenty miles from one settlement to the other, but between the two it was filling up with settlers.

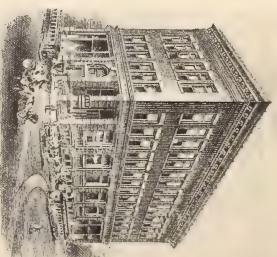
The Clendenins seemed to have been a little ahead, in some respects, of the Morrisises, and although the upper settlement was the larger, it seemed to have been better satisfied with this situation, while the Clendenins had an "eye out" for the future and especially for the growth of the lower settlement; and the Clendenins supposed



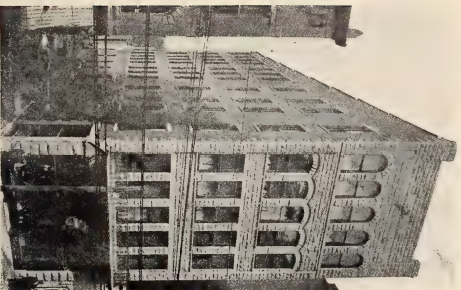
CAPITAL CITY BANK,
CHARLESTON



REV. JAMES M. BROWN, D. D.
Author of "The Captives of Abb's Valley," and
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Charleston, for
Many Years.



THE ELK BANKING COM-
PANY, CHARLESTON



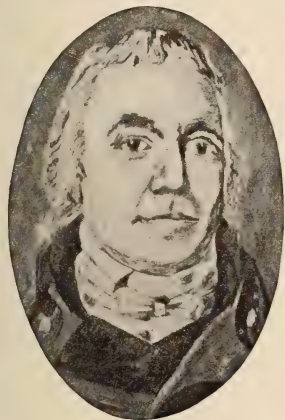
HOTEL FLEETWOOD, CHARLES-
TON



SUTHERLAND BUILDING, HOME OF THE ST. ALBANS PHARMACY, ST.
ALBANS



a little town might get a start—at least a start, on Major Morris. It was not long before it was announced by George Clendenin that the Legislature had made a new county and directed a court to be established and the court house was to be at “Clendenins”—all of which had a tendency to start a boom at this settlement at the mouth of Elk, where the people were wont to meet; to



WILLIAM CLENDENIN—FROM A PAINTING

which place they would have to come, and even Major Morris, would be summoned to attend.

We do not know that Clendenin “chuckled” or that Major Morris “cussed,” but the court house of “Kanawha” was located at “Clendenin’s.” Perhaps few, if any, had ever heard the name of the new county; many wondered why they had selected an Indian name, and more were wanting to know why the court house was located “away down” at the mouth of Elk, etc.

Evidently the Clendenins had had a hand in it, if they had not been so long in it otherwise, and our pioneers, the Morrisses, who had been too busy in other matters, were out-generated.

Another account of this family—runs as follows:

There came to Greenbrier in 1761, Archibald and Charles Clendenin, and in 1763, peace was made between the French and English and the Indians had no excuse for murdering raids into the settlements in Virginia, yet there was a raid made under Cornstalk into Greenbrier county that destroys the settlement on Muddy creek, and the family of Archibald and Mrs. Clendenin, with an infant and her brother John, were taken off as prisoners into Ohio.

Charles Clendenin’s home and family escaped, and its location at the time mentioned, is not given. Charles had four sons and one daughter, viz: George, William, Alexander, Robert and Mary Ellen. George was born in Scotland in 1746 and was with Col. John Stuart, sent from Greenbrier to the Richmond convention in 1788, and George met Cuthbert Bullett in Richmond and purchased from Bullett the 1030 acre tract of land on the Kanawha, just above the mouth of Elk.

Dr. Hale wrote that on May 1, 1788, the Clendenins, and others were on the land purchased of Bullett and were at work constructing a fort and a residence for his family and associates, and the fort was built and the town was begun. With Clendenin came Francis Watkins, Joshua Harrison, Charles McClung, John Edwards, Lewis Tackett, John Young, and others whose numbers were sufficient to prevent an ordinary Indian attack. The official designation of the fort was “Fort Lee,” though usually known as Clendenin’s Fort. And for a time it was used as the court house of Kanawha county. It was a two-story, double, hewed-log, bullet-proof building and near by were some cabins for residences.

Charles Clendenin, the father, died in 1790 and was buried near the fort, which was located about the corner of Brooks and Kanawha streets, where the residence of Charles C. Lewis, Sr., now is. The first county court was held Oct. 5, 1789, in the fort, when the county was organized. George Clendenin was sent to the legisla-

ture from Kanawha in the years 1790-1791-1792-1794 and 1795.

In 1795 the 1030 acre tract was sold by the Clendenins to Joseph Ruffner, excepting only the lots that had before that time been sold, and the Clendenins went to the mouth of the Kanawha on the Ohio. George went on a visit to Marietta, Ohio, and there died before May, 1797.

William Clendenin was born in 1753 and Margaret, his wife, was born in 1762, their children, Elizabeth and Sophia, were born in 1785 and 1787, Charles, Jr., in 1789 and John in 1790.

William died in Sept., 1828, aged seventy-six years. Margaret died in 1833, aged seventy-three. He also represented Kanawha in the legislature. He lived the latter part of his life below Point Pleasant, opposite Gallipolis. He and his family were buried in the Steinberger cemetery, near his home.

The Clendenin family were all good citizens, good business men and reliable, quiet people, and are entitled to the credit of being the founders of the town of Charleston, which they named after their father.

For further details of the Clendenin family, we would refer the reader to the West Virginia Historical Magazine for July, 1904, and to the Southern Magazine, in which the journal of Lewis Summers is published, which gives much information as to William Clendenin and family.

Just exactly why the Clendenins sold their holdings at the mouth of Elk, on the Kanawha, has not been explained. The Indians had ceased to trouble, and the country was growing; they had great holdings for sale, the county was organized and they had been honored in every way and it looks as if they should have remained, and sold lots, cleared and cultivated land and continued to represent the county in the legislature, but Ruffner's gold induced him to let it all go, and there may have been other reasons; but if so, it is not related; therefore we will repeat that it was to rest in his old days and be quiet and enjoy the sight of the two towns and the big boats, etc.

Peace to the founders of Charleston forever.

PAY ROLL OF CAPT. WILLIAM CLENDENIN'S
COMPANY, GREENBRIER COUNTY, MOUTH
OF ELK, IN 1788

Capt. Wm. Clendenin.
Lieut. Geo. Shaw.
Ensign Francis Watkins.
Sergeant Shadich Harriman.
Sergeant Reuben Slaughter.

Privates. John Tollypurt, Samuel Dunbar, John Burns, Isaac Snedicer, William Miller, John Buckle, Jas. Edgar, Michael Newhouse, Robert Aaron, Wm. Carroll, Thomas Shirkey, Nick Null, Archer Price, Ben Morris, Levi Morris, Jo Burwell, Wm. Boggs, Wm. Morris, Wm. Turrell, Wm. Hylliard, John Cavender, Henry Morris, Chas. Young, Wm. George, Alex Clendenin, John Morris.

MUSTER ROLL OF CAPT. JOHN MORRIS'S CAMP,
1791

Capt. John Morris, Lieut. Geo. Shaw, Ensign Andrew Lewis, Ensign Alex Clendenin, Sergeant John Hansford, Sergeant Geo. Roberts.

Privates. Thos. Upton, David Johnson, Sr., Jas. Hazleton, Lewis Floyd, Wm. Miller, Edmund Newhouse, Leonard Morris, Edward Price, John Moss, Reuben Slaughter, Adon Mathews, Henry Morris, Chas. Young, John Jones, Wm. Droddy, John Tackett, John Bailey, Jr., Nathaniel Huddleston, Wm. Smith, Rowland Wheeler, Phillip Tuon, John Wheeler, Ezekiel Droddy, Wm. Pryor, John Windsor, John Sheppard, Michael Newhouse, John Morris, Jr., Chas. McClung, Henry Newhouse, Ed. McClung, Jas. Spencer, Wm. Hall, Wm. McCallum, Jo Graham, Geo. Alderson, Wm. Griffith, Wm. Carroll, Wm. Morris, Jr., Jonathan Windsor, Conrad Young, Joseph Edwards, Levi Morris, Thos. Alsbury, Jr., Arch Casey, John Cavender, Roland Wheeler, John Childers, Samuel White, Wm. Hughes, Davis Alderson, John Jenkins, Carrol Morris, Chas. Alsbury, John Sharp, Wm. Crain, Wm. Neil, Jo Burwell,

Thomas Sammons, John Carter, Benjamin Johnson, Patrick Cockhern, Pleasant Wade, Reuben Simmons, Abram Barker, Jos. Carroll, Francis Watkins, John Bailey, Wm. Rider, Mathias Young, Lewis Tackett, Benjamin Morris, Lewis Tackett, Jr., Edward Hughes, Jo Clymer, Henny Bailey, Mathew Wheeler, Robt. Juon, John Casebolt, Sam Peebles, Thos. Hughes, Thomas Shirkey, Thomas Hughes, Jr., Gabriel Jones, John Edwards.

To the roll of Capt. John Morris's company, called into service from March 13, 1792, to Jan. 1, 1793, which is substantially the same as for 1791, there is appended under the head of "Remarks" a statement of where they did duty, etc., viz:

Capt. John Morris performed his duty at his own fort and with him there were Ezekiel Drodgy, sergeant (he had no family) and Thos. Alsbury; made a crop there; family there also and Chas. Alsbury; made crop, family there also; Thos. Alsbury, made crop (no family), and Thos. Haman, part of the time at home and at George Alderson's.

At Clendenin Fort was John Young, lieutenant, with family, Alex. Clendenin with family, made crop; also Abram Baker, his family; John Edwards, with family, made crop; Thos. Upton with family; Larkin Stone, single; Thos. Upton, Jr., John Burwell, Andrew Hamilton; Michael Newhouse and family, made crop; Ed. Newhouse; Lewis Tackett, Sr., made crop on town lots, family with him; Amos Atwater, Lewis Tackett, Jr., single; after death of Michael See; Francis Tackett, single; Pleasant Wade, single.

At Col. Andrew Donnally's. Francis Watkins, resided in town; William Miller, single; Wm. Drodgy and family, made crop; Thos. Smith, with family, made crop there; Geo. Alderson with family, made crop at home on river a mile above John Shepherd, was shot in the thigh, cured by Mr. Alsbury.

At Leonard Morris's: Edward Price and family; Henry Newhouse, single; Robt. Lewis and family; William Lewis, single.

At William Morris's: Jo Carroll, Will-

iam Carroll, son of Jos. Carroll, Davy Alderson, John Moss (wife was daughter of Jo Carroll), Henry Wheeler, captured by Indians; Mathew Wheeler, killed by Indians, 16th October, 1792; Allen Rice with family, made crop; Jo Chymer, single; William Smith, single. Boat building.

Jonathan Henderson, family made crop; William Morris, Jr., at home; Edward Hughes, single, made crop; John Hansford, made a crop over the river; Jonathan Kindson, little boy of 14; Carrol Morris, at home; John Cavender, single, boat building; John Bailey, single; Thos. Castor, single; Samuel White, took family to Jackson river, had a negro; John Nugent, single; Nathan Wheeler, single, made crop; William Pryor, made crop at home; Isaac Jenkins, boy of 14, with father, John Jenkins; Roland Wheeler, killed Oct. 16th.

At John Jones's: John Jones, at home, kept boat yard; John Jenkins, with family, made crop; John Campbell, single, made crop; Nathan Huddleston, family, made crop; Robt. Irwin, single; Joseph Edwards, Ben Morris, Gabriel Jones, Isaac Jenkins, 15; Thos. Hughes, Jr., boy of 15 years; James Shirkey, single, made crop.

Peters Creek Station—Henry Morris, two children killed, then at Jones's; Mathias Young, Chas. Young, John Niddle, James Robinson, single; Henry Young single.

At Pryor's—Daniel Tawney, Allyn Pryor, Wm. Pryor.

STATEMENT OF KANAWHA COUNTY OF PERSONS ON THE PENSION LIST UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 18, 1818

Isham Bailey, private, allowed \$25.97, Virginia Militia, placed on pension roll Sept. 16, 1833; pension commenced March, 1831, aged 79.

William Bailey allowed \$80.00, aged 80.
Marshall Bowman allowed \$30.00, aged 74.

John Cassey allowed \$80.00, aged 70.
Robt. Christian allowed \$23.33, aged 70.
Peter Grass allowed \$43.33, aged 79.
Rush Millam allowed \$30.00, aged 75.
Job Martin allowed \$80.00, aged 81.

Alex. Thompson allowed \$20.00, aged 71.
 Joseph Thomas allowed \$43.33, aged 75.
 John Young allowed \$46.66, aged 74.
 Benjamin Stono, aged 74.

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS

Fleming Cobb, Kanawha, did not serve six months.

Thos. Smith, Kanawha, did not serve six months.

Ben Johnson, Kanawha, did not serve six months.

Jonathan Windor, Kanawha, did not serve six months.

Chas. Young, Kanawha, served in Indian War.

Samuel Martin, Kanawha, awaiting further proof.

Jas. S. Wilson, Kanawha, not six months' service.

Peter Cook, Kanawha, awaiting proof.

Edward Brown, Kanawha, not six months' service.

RUFFNER FAMILY

Having treated of the Morris settlement, and then of the Clendenin settlement, we come now to the Ruffner family, that takes the place not only of the Clendenin but also of the Dickinson salt property, which together for a long time in the history of the county is to control the destiny of the valley.

The Ruffners came to Kanawha from the valley of Virginia, the Shenandoah valley. It has been stated that this family were among the Hessians that came with the British to overcome the revolution brought about by England's tyranny and formally announced in the Declaration of Independence by the colonies, July 4, 1776, and who remained in the United States after England's failure to hold her supremacy over the colonies—that her hired German soldiers chose to remain as Virginians instead of returning to Germany. But this is not true. In the first place, the ancestor, Peter Ruffner, was born in Switzerland and came to America when a young man, bringing with him an only sister, who became Mrs. Abraham Strickler, they being the par-

ents of the Strickler family, Jacob and Joseph and others of Shenandoah county, Va.

Peter Ruffner married Mary Steinman in Lancaster county, Pa., and also settled in Shenandoah, where he lived and died. He was the first of the name in Virginia and he settled in 1739 and hence was among the first of the German settlers of the valley of Virginia.

"The German Element in the Shenandoah Valley" is a work published in 1907 by Prof. John W. Wayland of the University of Virginia, who says, "One of the largest land holders in the Shenandoah valley was Peter Ruffner, who was the first of the name in Virginia and settled at the large spring on the Hawksbill creek, in 1739, now close to the town of Luray. His wife was Mary Steinman whose father gave to them a large tract of land on the said creek, extending eight miles from its mouth on both sides, and then Peter added to this estate extending it four miles further up the same."

In one of the conveyances dated in 1746 the name is spelled Ruffnauth and Ruffner, and Peter became the administrator of the estate of Abraham Strickler, his brother-in-law. It is said in said Wayland authority, that Peter was of the Menonite sect, but Daniel Ruffner said that the Ruffners and himself were Lutherans.

The children of Peter and Mary were: Joseph, born September, 1740, died March, 1803. He married Anna Heistand who also was born in Shenandoah in 1742; the marriage was May 22, 1764. There were some six or seven others of the family but as they never came to Kanawha, we will omit their mention. They were Benjamin, Catherine, Peter, Jr., Reuben, Tobias, Elizabeth and Emanuel.

The children of Joseph and Anna were: Esther, born 1765, died young in Shenandoah; David, born 1767, died 1843 in Kanawha; Joseph, born 1769, died 1837 in Cincinnati; Tobias, born 1773, died 1836; Eve, born 1777, married N. Wood, went to Ohio; Daniel, born 1779, died in Kentucky, July, 1865; Abraham, born 1781, died in Ohio.

Joseph and wife moved to Kanawha in

1795. He had been out West before that, and had purchased the five hundred and two acres salt property including other at mouth of Campbell's creek, from Col. John Dickinson of Jackson's river.

Joseph became interested in the town of Charleston and he purchased all the land that the Clendenins had not sold; he owned all the salt property that was then known; and with the beginning of a new county, and a new town, and a new business, in a new world, he invested heavily and wisely. Consequently every proposition that had for its purpose the aiding of the upbuilding of the town or the county he became interested in. He was an active energetic, full of a go-ahead spirit and determination, and made a success of everything. He did not live to be over sixty-three and died in 1803. His wife died in 1820 and was seventy-eight years of age and both are buried in the Ruffner cemetery.

His son David succeeded him as the leader of the name; he was prominent as a justice, as a salt maker and man of affairs. His wife was Anne Brumbach and they were married in 1788. Their children were: 1, Henry, born 1790, married Sally Lyle and then Laura Kirby; 2, Ann E., born 1792, married Dr. Richard Putney; 3, Susan, born 1794, married Moses Fuqua; 4, Lewis, born October 1, 1797, married Elizabeth Shrewsbury and then Viola Knapp.

David lived in Malden and was a very important personage, acting as a justice, he cared nothing for limited jurisdiction and his decisions were often compromises and arbitrations, but always for the best of both parties.

It is said that he never lost his German accent and German notions and that everyone recognized them as good ones.

(1) Henry, became Dr. Henry Ruffner of the college at Lexington, Va., and was rated as one of the great men of the country. He was the author of the "Ruffner Pamphlet," which advocated gradual emancipation of the slaves, and excited a national interest.

Dr. Henry had a son, William Henry; a daughter, Miss Julia; and a son, David Lewis; all of whom were much more than ordinary people in point of talent and education. Will-

iam Henry was the greatest of Virginia's schoolmen. Miss Julia was a teacher and stood among the teachers of the country as unexcelled, and David Lewis was a civil engineer and as such had no peer.

For detail of these people we refer to the W. Va. Historical Magazine and elsewhere herein.

Daniel Ruffner was another son of Joseph and Anna; he also was born in Shenandoah, in the year 1779, and came as a lad with his parents in 1795. His first wife was Elizabeth Painter and their children were: I, Catherine, born 1799, and went to Ohio and died 1849; II, Charles, born 1801, married Anna Hedrick and had two children—Mary, who was Mrs. C. L. Roffe of Cabell county and Lucius; Charles married second Elizabeth Wilson, children viz.: 1, Charles, Jr., who died young; 2, Elizabeth, who married Rev. Mr. Rider; 3, Goodrich, who was the wife of Mr. Simmons, of Cal.; 4, Ann Placentia, who was Mrs. Watson of St. Charles, Mo.; 5, Ella, who died young, Charles Ruffner died in 1881.

III. Joel Ruffner, born December, 1802, and married Diana Mayre, of Page county, Va., and they were the parents of a large family and they lived at upper part of Charleston.

The children of Joel and Diana are as follows: 1, Mary E., who died early; 2, Frances E., married David Lewis Ruffner, born 1830; 3, Virginia, died young; 4, Anne M., born 1834, never married; 5, William Mayre, born 1836, died 1896, never married; 6, Alexander, born 1837, married Miss Wallace; 7, Daniel, born 1839, joined "Border Rangers" and died in C. S. A., 1862; 8, a daughter that did not live; 9, Joel, Jr., born in 1840, died 1861 in C. S. A.; 10, Lydia D., born in 1842, unmarried; 11, Catherine A., born 1844, married Mr. Fant; 12, Jane A., born 1845, married W. W. Dorsey; 13, Theda E., born 1847, married Mr. Brans; 14, Willie A., born 1849, married Chas. Blaine; 15, Louisa B., born 1851, married John Hopper; 16, James Augusta, born 1853, married Miss Bach. This old patriarch Joel died in 1882.

IV. Augustus, son of Daniel, born 1805, married Mary Rogers, their children were as

follows: 1, Henry Daniel, married Miss Sally Patrick, secondly Miss Abbott; 2, Leonora C., married W. A. Alexander; 3, Mary E., married Dr. L. L. Comstock; 4, Augustus, died in 1855.

V. James and Andrew Ruffner, born in 1807—Andrew died unmarried in 1850. James married (1) Martha Morton, their children were: 1, Adeline M., died young; 2, Andrew L.; 3, Meredith P., married Miss Maxwell, died March, 1911; 4, Annastine W., married Col. W. H. Hogeman.

James married (2) Ellen McFarland, and they were the parents of Mrs. Nellie Jackson. James died in 1868.

VI. Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel, born July, 1810, married Nathaniel V. Wilson. To these were born: 1, Catherine A., who married P. H. Noyes; 2, Daniel A., married Miss White; 3, Elizabeth J., married Chas. C. Lewis; 4, Annie, married Mr. Allemon; 5, Virginia, married Rev. Dr. Hall; 6, Willie, married Chas. Rooke; 7, Nathaniel V., Jr., married a Miss Spiegel; 8, James W., died.

Daniel Rugner married (2) to Elizabeth Singleton, a widow, who was a daughter of Samuel D. Honeyman, and they were the parents of the following children, viz:

1, Walter, born 1845 and died young; 2, Daniel, Jr., born 1847, died unmarried in 1909; 3, Joseph, born 1848, married Miss Mary Jackson; 4, Virginia, born 1850, married Mr. Stroughton; 5, William, born in 1853, lives in Kentucky.

The Ruffner family has not all been given even of the Kanawha generation, but we are not able to give them.

One of the ablest men of his day was General Lewis Ruffner, son of David, who was the first white child born in Charleston, Oct. 1, 1797. He was a salt maker, a member of the legislature. Was prominent in the formation of the state of West Virginia. Lived to an old age, and left Lewis, Jr., Ernest, Joel, and Mrs. Wiley. His son Ernest, graduated at the head of his class at West Point, and stands high in Engineer Department, U. S. A. Joel taught Booker Washington all that he learned in his West Virginia home. Joel died in 1911 at Malden.

Daniel Boone had heard of the valley and had come and settled amongst the Kanawha settlers about half way between the two settlements. He wanted a new game, and beavers were his selection and he taught Paddy Huddleston how to catch them with their traps. In the mouth of each creek was the beginning of a farm; the flat-boat business had continued to grow and boats of all kinds could now be seen. From the list of persons in the county, now, the reader will be surprised to find so many persons in the country, and will also find that other persons, not present, had taken out patents for so much land in this wild country.

Ann Bailey had become a frequent visitor and had become acquainted with them all, houses were better and farms were more farmlike, the legal tender crops, tobacco, was being grown and they all had hopes of being able to pay their taxes.

While all this was progressing, and both settlements were growing, there was occasionally some talk of the need of more civilization and government, and in fact, there had been some steps taken and members of the legislature had been communicated with. Roads were needed and only a court could make them; there were many cases between traders which could not always be decided without a justice and a jury, and constables to keep the peace were often needed. Business was looking up.

ELK RIVER SETTLERS

Elk river settlers, in the order in which they settled, prior to 1820:

Beginning on the north side, there was Henry Newhouse, on Newhouse Branch, who came about 1801; next above, was Edward Burgess, about the Connor place; William and John Atkinson, about the Jarvis place; James Reveal, a boat builder, came in 1815; and Ephraim Foster.

Then came Leonard and George Cooper, who settled on Cooper's creek; they sold out to Mike Newhouse. Michael Newhouse, John Porter of Porter's Island, Nathan Porter, above Cooper's creek. Then

came John Slack. Thomas Joplin was located in 1808 where afterwards Friend's salt-furnace was built in 1838. Joplin sold to Henry, and moved to the Kanawha river, where the Blaine farm is. Ralph Joplin was a Revolutionary soldier.

Next above came Andrew and Doss Atkinson: Jacob Jarrett came next at Little Sandy. Jarrett's Fort, in Greenbrier, was built by Jacob Jarrett and he is supposed to have been the same man. Martin Hammock came in 1808, and settled near Little Sandy. James Summers came and settled next above, and then John, son of Martin Hammock. William Givens came in 1815, he was the father of Adam Givens. Abraham Jarrett, came next above and then George Rucker, who resided opposite the mouth of Blue creek; Benjamin Slack, at Slack's Branch, at foot of Young's shoal. John Young, the old Indian fighter, who helped to save the boy on White Man's Fork, of Aaron's Fork, settled at Young's Shoals and afterwards went to the mouth of Coal river.

John D. Young, son of John Young, came next. Ed. Price came next above. Samuel James was at Jordan's creek. Arch Price, above Jordan's creek, and opposite Falling Rock was William Cobb, and then another John Young and William Hays. In 1808 came Dr. Cobbs and settled at the mouth of Big Sandy. He was the first doctor in Kanawha and he had an extensive practice and was prominent and of decided character.

We will come back to the mouth of Elk, above the town and there was Capt. Genat, at the mouth of Two Mile creek and there was a salt furnace on Two Mile creek. *Joseph C. Young, a salt maker, came from Kentucky. William Young settled on the hill. Aaron Crank settled in same vicinity. John Buster owned the Barlow farm. Andrew Atkinson had a boat-yard at the mouth of Mill creek. William Griffith lived at the mouth of Mill creek; an old settler. Then came John Slack, the father of Greenbury. John and Benjamin and Mrs. Chas. Bryant and Mrs. High. William Porter opposite Cooper's creek. John Phillips, the boat

builder. Nathan Porter, about the Graham mines. Samuel Henry came next; he purchased Blaine's Island for a bob-tailed mare and a spotted bull; he died on the Blaine farm. Sol Ratcliffe, was at Indian creek, as also was James Sewall, who sold to Wilson. Squire Jarrett and Ownen Jarrett were at Jarrett's Ford. Then came John Graham, who killed the last buffalo. Arch Price was at Blue creek. Joseph Newhouse, at Walnut creek. John Young was at the narrows. F. Rucker was at Falling Rock creek, he first discovered cannel coal and was a blacksmith. Hiram Samples, Lewis Young, son of John, Wilson Woods, Lewis Young and Edmund Price, all lived where Clendenin now is.

The land books in 1812 first gave any description of the land, and frequently was satisfied with saying "on Elk." These, with the description "on Elk," were Martin Hammock, Ralph Joplin, Ed. Price, John Slack and others. Pat Murphy, "at mouth of Strange creek." David Heaton, "above Birch." William Cobbs, "at Little Sandy." Geo. Hancock, "adjoining Cooper's," etc.

"Strange is my name and I'm on strange ground
"And strange it is that I cannot be found."

This was found cut on a beech tree, on a creek of Elk, and the skeleton of a man and the rusty barrel of his gun near by; evidently he was lost. The tree and the creek are there and the creek is called "Strange creek."

Adam O'Brian lived on Elk, he built his cabin in a secret-like, out-of-the-way place, to hide from the Indians, then blazed the trees so he could find it. He died in 1836, on Big Sandy, over one hundred years of age. He said he liked to live on the frontier; that he could kill an Indian but he dared not kill a sheriff, or a justice. He liked it when there were no laws; he could fight it out with varments and savages but had no show with lawyers and sheriffs.

The following are early patents of Elk lands: In 1787, William Arbuckle, John Archer, Cooper and Morris, William Griffith, John Goodman, William Royal, Will

iam Smuffer, Daniel Shedey. In 1788, John Osborne. In 1793, John McCae, David Robinson, Alex. Stuart. In 1795, James Stroud, Jas. Givens. Elk did her duty in furnishing fighting men also.

Jarrett Ford is twelve miles up Elk river and for a long while there could be seen around his house the old patriarch, Eli Jarrett, a good old man that everyone knew and all respected.

In 1780 some Indians came from Greenbrier with a lad as a prisoner. They went up Elk; then Little Sandy and some men heard of it and the Indians were followed by John Young, Ben Morris, William Arbuckle and Robert Aaron. These men came up to the Indians and fired, and one Indian was killed and the other escaped and the boy was rescued. The dead Indian proved to be a white man, disguised, and the stream was ever afterward known as "White Man's Fork, of Aaron's Fork, of Little Sandy."

The most of the information concerning the Elk river settlers was furnished by John D. White, who knew almost every one on Elk, in Kanawha County, and he had been learning about people for many years and never forgot anything. It was written down at his dictation and preserved and may be regarded as reliable as one's memory could be.

MRS. MARY INGLES

She was in her young days Miss Mary Draper, and she married William Ingles; she left a son, John. He left a daughter, who was the mother of Dr. John Hale. Draper's Meadows and Ingles' Ferry were located on New river on the frontier. It is stated that some Indians were removed from Williamsburg to Reed creek, in Augusta, and this creek empties into New river above Ingles' Ferry; this was in 1751. In 1749 Adam Harmon, near Ingles' Ferry, had some furs taken by some Indians. In 1758 there were explorers in the vicinity again.

As a girl she went with her brother, and partook of his vocations; they played,

walked, rode and talked together; she could cross a ditch or a fence as easily as he, she could stand and jump nearly as high as her head, and she could stand beside her horse and leap onto the saddle unaided.

She married in 1750 and her brother John married Betty Robertson in 1754. At this time the Indians had never been more troublesome than in taking some things that did not belong to them; they had hurt no one. In July, 1755, the Shawnees from Ohio fell upon the people of Draper's Meadows and killed, wounded and captured the entire inhabitants of the settlement. Mrs. Mary Ingles and Mrs. Betty Draper were made prisoners. The Indians started for Ohio with all they could carry away. They went down to Blue Stone, up Blue Stone to the head of Paint creek and down to Campbell creek, where they rested and made salt for several days, which was done principally by the prisoners. After they all reached the Indian town, the prisoners were distributed and Mrs. Ingles' two children were taken from her. It was not long before she gave birth to a little girl which she kept with her.

She was required to make shirts for the men, after a trader had visited them and they had procured the goods, and the warriors were greatly pleased with her work.

The Indians went into Kentucky to the Big Bone Lick to make salt and they took Mrs. Ingles and a Dutch woman they had captured in Pennsylvania, and the women soon began to consider their chances of escape, after they reached the salt works and had opportunity to talk and had been allowed more time to themselves.

They were inland from the Ohio river about 40 miles below Cincinnati when they made up their minds to make the attempt to return to the home of Mrs. Ingles. They wasted no time in getting ready. They proposed to go toward the Ohio river in the afternoon and after getting to the river, go up it to Kanawha, then up the Kanawha, then up the New river until they reached the old home place. There was no transportation; it was necessary to walk each

step, without any road, through bush and briers, over sticks and stones, across rivers, creeks and branches, without hotel or tavern, nothing to eat except what they could gather of nuts, fruits and such wild products of nature.

Before Mrs. Ingles left she had another trial, what was she to do with her baby? She either had to leave it, which meant its certain death, or to take it with her. The last was impossible, for she could not carry it; she either had to abandon the little one or the trip. She took the babe in her arms and tenderly hugged it to her and kissed it and laid it carefully away to sleep and she started, and that was the last she ever heard of it. What an awful undertaking for two frail women!

They kept going; each mile lessened the long distance. They recognized places that Mrs. Ingles had seen; they reached the mouth of the Kanawha and afterwards saw the Kanawha Salt works, then the New River. They did not leave the main stream but kept going, growing weaker and more tired and feeble, as the hills grew less steep and high. Finally one day Mrs. Ingles knew she was getting close to her home and she went into some hunter's camp and began to call, and soon she was heard and answered and they came to her and she was at once recognized by Mr. Harmon and some young men.

The old Dutch woman had become crazed and wanted to devour Mrs. Ingles and she had to keep away in front of her. Everything was done for Mrs. Ingles and after feeding and resting her they placed her on a horse and took her home. Just think of it; forty days without fire and tortured by semi-starvation. Mrs. Ingles was actually disappointed that the Indians had made no attempt to recapture her but gave her up as having been destroyed by the wild beasts of the forest. May no other woman ever have the same to suffer and if you wish to read the account more fully, see Hale's "Trans-Allegheny Pioneers."

ABB'S VALLEY

Dr. Hale wrote that pioneer history does not repeat itself. The history of the Trans-Allegheny country, which it has but lately passed through and from which the Farther West has hardly yet emerged, can never be repeated. The discovery, exploration, conquest, settlement and civilization of a continent once accomplished, is done for all time. There are no more continents to discover, no more worlds to conquer.

It is not supposed that this country will ever retrograde, but we do not know what will happen. The ruins of mighty empires of the ancient world are now being visited as curiosities; people go to see ruins of temples and all sorts of buildings. Who constructed the pyramids? Where is Rome or Greece and Babylon, etc? These countries were once great; to be sure they were not Christian countries, but if it depends upon the religion of the people, it may be all to do over; the ratchets of steam, electricity and printing will not of themselves hold the world from going back. But we do not know, and for fear that Indian stories will soon all be lost and no more made, we owe it to Dr. Hale and Dr. Brown that both the story of Mrs. Ingles and that of Abb's Valley can be preserved for the sake of these men and also for the sake of the women.

Abb's Valley was settled in 1771 by Absalom Looney. In 1786 Black Wolf and Shawnee who had destroyed Burke's Garden, came to the house of Capt. James Moore, who with his brother-in-law, John Pogue, had located there in 1772. They found Capt. Moore on his farm and shot and killed him, then killed two children and Mr. Simpson, a hired man. There were other men who fled for their lives. They made prisoner of Mrs. Moore and her four children, John, Jane, Mary and Peggy. John being feeble was tomahawked and scalped in the presence of his mother. Then Peggy was burned against a tree. It was decided that Mrs. Moore and Jane should be burned in retaliation for the death of some warrior. They were tied to stakes in the presence of the other daughter and Mrs. Evans, and a crowd of savages, and slowly tortured with firebrands and pine splinters until as an an-

gel of mercy Death came to their relief. This was the noble Red Man, the oppressed son of the forest, who thus tortured women and young girls to death.

Simon Girty refused to shoot Crawford, when he could have shown no greater mercy. What cruelty not to kill! Mary Moore remained a prisoner and for much of the time with a white family who were more cruel than the Indians.

James Moore, Jr., had been captured two years before and had heard of the terrible fate of his father's family and that Mary was still left a prisoner. He managed to communicate with her. In 1789 Mary and Mrs. Evans were ransomed by their friends and restored to their friends in the Valley of Virginia, and James, Jr., not long after, returned to Abb's Valley and died afterwards in 1851. Mary Moore married Rev. John Brown of Rockbridge and had five or six sons, all Presbyterian ministers, one of whom was the Rev. James M. Brown, who was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Charleston, W. Va., for a quarter of a century and whose memory is warmly cherished by all who knew him, or of him.

He has a son, Rev. Samuel Brown, and also another, Rev. John Brown, the first of Greenbrier, and the latter of Malden church. It was Rev. Dr. James Brown that found the boy Stuart Robinson and reared and educated him, and who became a distinguished man of national reputation, teacher, preacher and author. Dr. Brown wrote the little book called the "Captives of Abb's Valley" and from this book is this story taken.

THE STROUD FAMILY

About 1772, before or afterward, there was a German, who brought his family and located on the Gauley river. The reason why we can not be more definite as to date, why we can not tell you from whence he came, how many were in his family, and give more particulars of him and family and of his stay on Gauley, is that before any, or many, white people made his acquaintance, there were some visitors from Ohio, who sought to cultivate his closer acquaintance, and that ended all opportunity for

any others. They made a visit and came away leaving the entire family dead and his home burned to the ground.

He had been somewhat known by some people near Hacker's Valley and they heard of the distressing story, and they became aroused after it was too late to help the German settler.

There was not far distant a place called "Bull-town" on the Little Kanawha, where an Indian collection of huts, or town, had been made, and these settlers of Hacker's Valley made a visit to the Bull-town Indians and when they came away, there was no Bull-town, nor Indians, and it was as difficult to get information of the Indians as it was of the German.

It was strange that any one family could expect safety in the neighborhood of Indians who were able to have their own way with white people unprotected; such expectation argues a want of information of the Indian nature and habits.

What the Bull-town Indians expected is possibly as strange—if they had expected to remain in safe proximity to white settlers after the German family had been missed, without any satisfactory explanations having been made.

There seems to be no question of the existence some where, some time, on the Gauley river, of such a family and of such Indians, but all that is now tradition—an echo of what has been. There is no history, no monument. This world was not large enough for all the parties to the story, and there is nothing more to tell. "Stroud's Glades" is a locality some where on Gauley.

LEWIS TACKETT

There were several of this name that came to the Kanawha Valley with the Clendenins and Lewis was just the kind of a man to make an Indian shudder. He was strong, athletic and brave, and was not afraid of the devil, were he in the shape of an Indian. The Tacketts made a settlement near the mouth of Coal river where they found it necessary to construct a fort, and the name of Tackett's creek was given in honor of his family, who were Indian fighters. Lewis Tackett was given the contract to construct the county jail, and also

the privilege of killing all the wild animals, including Indians, that his inclination dictated.

The Indians, however, captured him on one occasion and started with him to Ohio, and after going down the Kanawha to about where the Knob Shoals are, they were moved with a desire to hunt for a deer, and so they tied Lewis to a pine tree, expecting him to remain until they returned. There came up a storm while they were gone, and made wet the thongs by which he was fastened and he was able to work loose and made his escape, and did not go to Ohio but went back up the Kanawha. This pine tree was known for many years as "Tackett's Pine" and was a land mark for the steamboat pilots on the river until a few years ago.

Lewis and Samuel Tackett and John Young then built the Tackett's Fort. There was a Polly Tackett who became a Mrs. Rider, and whose daughter Hannah, became Mrs. Mines, who lived to be quite old and was known by everybody about Coal's Mouth. John Young's wife was a Miss Tackett.

John Young came to the Kanawha about the same time that the Clendenin settlement was made. His wife was "Keziah," a daughter of Lewis Tackett.

There seems to be some inconsistency as to dates in connection with Young and the Tacketts going to Coal Mouth; some have said it was in 1786, some in 1788 and some later.

There is one known fact, however, which is that John Young and wife and a very young baby were in the fort when it was attacked by a number of Indians, and Young became satisfied that the fort would be taken, and while it was quite dark and during a storm, Mr. Young picked up the bed with the mother and child and made haste to his boat and to the fort at Charleston, and strange to say that neither the mother nor the child suffered any harm from the exposure. The said child was Jacob; the mother lived to a very great age and Jacob was living but a few years since. He lived to be eighty years of age.

ANNE BAILEY

Anne Bailey! There was but one of the name and no other of like character and

fame; she was the heroine of the pioneers of the Kanawha Valley and it is both fit and becoming that her history should be preserved in the history of this county. This is no fancy sketch, no imaginary outline of a supposed being, but the plain facts of a well established and well known woman, who lived on the outposts of civilization.

She was an English girl, born and educated in Liverpool, and her maiden name was Anne Hennis. She was born in or about 1742 and her education was limited; her father was an old British soldier. Her age is obtained by the fact that Lord Lovat was executed in 1747, and Anne says she was present and was five years old.

The manner in which she arrived at Staunton, Va., is not very clearly shown, and the accepted story is about like this: That her parents died and she was left alone in the world, that she knew she had friends or kindred by the name of Bell that had gone to Virginia and she determined to follow them and she went aboard of a vessel about to sail and remained aboard and was brought to Virginia. This was in 1761 and by some means she heard of the Bells being in Staunton, Va. and she found her way there, and they gave to her a home and a welcome.

In Augusta county, she met with Richard Trotter, who was a soldier defending the border from the incursions of the Indians. He had been with Braddock in 1755, and he escaped and lived to return to Staunton and here he married Anne Hennis in 1765. In 1767 they had a son born, whom they called William and who was in later years the support and blessing of his mother Anne Bailey.

The Dunmore war came on in 1774, and Richard Trotter was one of the soldiers that fought in Andrew Lewis's army, on the 10th of October, 1774, at Point Pleasant, and then and there he was wounded, and died and there buried.

When she heard of her husband's death, she was thirty-two years of age, a widow, with a son, seven years of age, but she de-

terminated to make the Indians suffer for her loss and to avenge his death. She left her son with a neighbor Mrs. Moses Mann, while Ann entered upon a career which has no parallel in Virginia history.

The Revolution was at hand and Indians were aiding the British and she had become a Virginian. She started out as a recruiting agent and her appeals in behalf of the defenseless women of the border persuaded men to enlist. She went from the Roanoke to the Potomac, and she became acquainted all along the line.

Then she began to carry messages to the soldiers westward, to Fort Fincastle on Jackson's river, Fort Edward on the Warm Spring Mountain, and, in 1778, Fort Savannah at Lewisburg in Greenbrier county, which was the most western outpost except Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant.

Somewhere she met John Bailey, who was one of a band of rangers employed to scout the country and to then notify the people and the forts. This John Bailey had no doubt heard of Ann. Time had had its usual effects and John gained her ear and she listened to him as she did to Richard, and they went together to Lewisburg, and met the Rev. John McCue, and if an opportunity was given, no doubt but that there were in attendance upon the marriage, many soldiers, that wished Bailey and Anne a safe and happy life. On the 3rd of November, 1785, they were married and through the offices of Rev. John McCue, at Lewisburg Anne Trotter became Anne Bailey, and in the marriage record book No. 1, page 7, in the county court clerk's office of Greenbrier county will be seen the evidence of the above facts.

It was when the Clendenins came to the Kanawha Valley and constructed the fort, at the mouth of Elk river, in 1788, that there were others came with them and John and Ann Bailey came along to help garrison this fort. She was always ready to go, or to do, and she knew no fear; she was ready and willing to ride to any quarter of the country, and she handled her rifle equal to any Indian or any scout. When in the fort, she was the best of

the nurses, and always ready to lend a helping hand. She often took messages to Fort Randolph, sixty miles down the river, with little or no road, and not a house between the forts. She had to make the trip in two days, and with one night on the road, and a cave was usually adopted by her for her shelter. At other times Anne Bailey went on the road to Lewisburg one hundred miles from the Clendenin's. Col. Geo. Clendenin was commander-in-chief of Kanawha, and Daniel Boone was lieutenant colonel of the same county, and gave in his report the following account:

"For Kanawha 68 privates, Lenard Cooper, Captain, at Point Pleasant, 17 men, John Morris, Jr. Insigne at the Bote yards 17 men. Two spies or scouts will be necessary at the pint to sarch the banks of the river at the crossing places. More would be wanting if they could be aloude. These spies must be compoused of the inhabiteance who will know the woods and waters from the pint to Belleville 60 milds, no inhabiteance, also from the pint to Elk 60 mildes, no inhabiteance, from Elk to the Bote yards, 20 milds, all inhabited."

This was written by Lt.-Col. Daniel Boone, December 12, 1791. The "Bote Yard" was at the mouth of Kelly's creek.

From Point Pleasant to Elk there were no inhabitants, while from Elk to Kelly's creek, where they built boats, it was all inhabited in 1791.

It was in this year that a body of Indians was said to hover near the Clendenin's fort and in the preparation for defense, it was ascertained that there was but a small quantity of powder remaining and they could withstand an attack but a short time. To Lewisburg some one must go for a supply and the sooner the better, and men were needed, so Anne Bailey said she herself would go. And it was but a short time before she was on her way, and as soon as a good horse could well go the one hundred miles, she went and reported at Lewisburg the purpose of her trip.

Her horse was fed and rested, and another horse was sent with the ammunition and they returned with the powder to Fort Clendenin. The trip had been made, the magazine supplied and the garrison felt competent to take care of itself, and no one was hurt, but the trip made was one of danger, hardship and worry. Had the Indians started to go to Greenbrier they would have met her and neither she nor the



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powder nor the horses would have reached the fort, and the story would have become known because of the want of powder.

"The succor thus so nobly sought
 "To Charleston's Fort was timely brought
 "While Justice on the Scroll of Fame
 "In letters bold, engraved her name—Anne Bailey."

John Bailey died about 1802, Indians had ceased to come any more, after 1794 and the influence of civilized life spread abroad over the county, and no more was there need for a squad or a gun, nor for fear nor a fort.

She remained in Kanawha and after the death of Mr. Bailey she became a regular express company for the East to the settlement in the West, bringing anything that could be carried on a horse, medicines, small packages, doing business from Gallipolis to Staunton.

In all these transactions she was honest to a cent and was trusted by all and every one to make purchases for them and made payments, etc., and while perhaps no church member she was a good woman and observed the Sabbath day and said her prayers and was received and welcomed into all the families.

The last time she was known to have been in Charleston was in 1817. Her son William Trotter married Mary Ann Cooper, a daughter of Capt. Leonard Cooper of Mason county, and for whom Cooper's Creek was named. William settled in Ohio near Gallipolis and insisted on his mother coming and making her home with him, but she was opposed to going into Ohio, and this was not unnatural. She knew everybody on the Virginia side and all were her friends while on the Ohio side they were all strangers. The people of Gallipolis were French and she being English was not so familiar. She had no home of her own and she felt that she must go with him. He built for her a small house near his own where his family was. She had become old and died November 22, 1825, being 83 years of age, and was buried near her home.

William Trotter was a land owner, and a justice and died in 1831. Their children were Philip, born 1801, who lived in Lawrence county, Ohio; Elizabeth, born 1803, who married William C. Irion, and left sons and daughters; John, born 1805; William, born 1807;

Mary, born 1811, who married James Irion. Davis, born 1816, married Jas. Sarah Knight; Sarah, born 1816, married John Gilmore; Phebe, born 1818, married John Willey; Jane born 1820, married J. S. Northrup; Nancy, born in 1822, married Francis Strait.

The remains of Anne Bailey were removed to Point Pleasant by the Daughters of the Revolution and buried near the Monument to the Soldiers who fell on the 10th of October, 1774, and when you see this monument you will naturally think of Anne Bailey. In the lower part of the then county there was a cave known as "Anne Bailey Cave," and in the upper end of the county there is a branch known as "Anne Branch." And said names were given on account of her having used those places for shelter. There is a descendant of Anne Bailey now in Charleston, Mr. Simeon Irions, who has aided us in this article. She is described as having had a fair complexion, hazel eyes, a rather undersized but perfect form, a sweet disposition, and a mind strong and vigorous, and was always and at all times perfectly fearless and made herself at home with the pioneers.

There should be a monument to Anne Bailey erected by the women of this part of the state and especially from Kanawha Valley. She was ever ready to give herself or either of her husbands or both of them for the good of the settlers in this valley and such devotion and sacrifice should be remembered. "Cornstalk" has his monument and the soldiers of General Lewis have their monument and it is time that Anne Bailey should have her monument also.

ALVAH HANSFORD'S RECOLLECTIONS

In 1884 Alvah Hansford gave to Col. W. H. Edwards of Coalburg, a long talk and was drawn out as to many things of the long ago—and the Colonel wrote it down.

Alvah was an old bachelor who had lived pretty much as he pleased and he never hesitated to express himself, and he had no inclinations either to suppress or enlarge the facts. He was born in 1803, on the Kanawha near the mouth of Paint Creek, was a son of Major John Hansford, and his

home was at St. Albans and his death was in 1886.

Starting at Paint Creek and going down the Kanawha river, the first house below was that of John Harriman's, a log house where now is the brick house occupied by Mr. Shaver. Near where William Pryor now lives, then John Milburn resided. James Pryor, the father of William, lived on an Indian mound, near Mr. Buck's home. The next house was built by a Mr. Johnson, near where the late James Johnson lived. These were all the houses from Paint Creek to Cabin Creek and it was all in forest except a small clearing at each house. From Cabin Creek to Slaughter's Creek there was no one living, and just below Slaughter's Creek lived Mr. John Starke. On Paint Creek there were no residents.

Going east from Paint Creek, the only occupant of the bottom was John Jones, and his house was near the site of John B. Johnson's house, now in Dego. Dego was formerly known as Clifton, and later known as Pratt. John Jones's farm was not a very large one, but it grew. The road east continued up the Kanawha and New River and crossed Cotton Hill, leaving the river, going southward and again came to the river and crossed to the north side, at Boyer's Ferry.

Alvah says his father finished his own home in 1799 and there was then only a small clearing and a cabin between his new house and Paint Creek, about where Felix Hansford built his brick house in 1824. The home of Major Hansford was the first frame house built on the Kanawha river and it was built by his father, he doing all the work. Alvah says there were eleven boys and one girl in the family, that he did not get to go to school much—about three months in the winter time—and it does not appear that he did much visiting away from home for he was eighteen years of age before he had been to the "Licks" or Malden as it now is called, and he never was in Charleston until he was twenty years of age, in 1823. It will be remembered that the upper part of the Kanawha Valley was

the most thickly settled. He says he was principally employed in lumbering, cutting saw-logs, building salt boats, etc. He built two salt furnaces on the home place; one furnace was rented out and the other was worked by his father. One furnace was at the mouth of the Meeting House Branch between Crown Hill and Belmont. The other was where the house owned by the Maury Estate stands. They ran the furnace with wood and Alvah was a good chopper. He says that Mr. Oakes was the only better one—this was the father of Ben and Ira Oakes. He says that game was plenty, bear, deer, wild cats, panthers, wild turkeys, etc.

When he was about nine years old, he heard them talking of the war with England, the War of 1812. His father was in the Legislature at Richmond, that he went on horseback for seven days. His brother Hiram volunteered and was a Lieutenant and he saw Hiram then at Kelley's Creek in his uniform and he and some soldiers took dinner there before starting off to the war. His grandmother lived at Kelley's Creek and on the hill east of the creek. Morris purchased the place of the children of Mr. Kelly, who was killed there in 1773, and that Mr. Morris gave to each of the children as they became of age, a horse, saddle and bridle.

His father kept entertainment at his home and members of the Legislature and congressmen and persons hunting for lands always stopped with him and his father made some fine peach and apple brandy which he kept on hand until it became superior. His father was a very religious man and was a member of the Baptist church before Alvah was born, and he was never known to swear and would not allow it on his premises, nor would he allow fiddling and dancing in his house but on Muster day he would set out his brandy after the drilling was over and pretty soon the fighting would begin. The Major was a justice but he took care to be out of the way, as he wanted his men to have their fun.

The James River and Kanawha Turn-

pike was opened in 1823-4 and the settlement was not great, and this road was made only to Huddleston, six miles below the falls for several years. His sister Sarah married William Morris, who lived at the Falls, and Fenton Morris was her only son. That his father leased some coal land at the lower end of the Hansford Narrows to Anderson and Herriman and they shipped coal in 1829. His father would stand guard with his gun in hand while his mother would milk the cows, as the Indians were strolling about through the valley, coming from Ohio. Albert Gallatin attended to his own surveys and had the most remarkable memory and made his headquarters with Mr. Hansford.

DANIEL BOONE

This famous pioneer and frontiersman was born near Philadelphia in 1735 and died in Missouri in 1820. He was the son of Squire Boone and Sarah (Morgan) Boone, and George Boone was the father of Squire.

George was acquainted with William Penn in England and when he came to America he sailed for "Penn's Plantation," where there were Friends, called Quakers, of whom he was one. In 1748 Squire removed to North Carolina, and there Daniel heard of Kentucky through John Finley and it seemed to suit him exactly.

He was married in 1755 to Rebecca Bryant. She had a cousin, Mary Bryant, and Mary was the grandmother of John L. Cole, the lawyer, surveyor, poet, artist, humorist and antiquarian of Kanawha. Boone was in Kentucky in 1769 and Boonesboro was one of the earliest settlements in the new county of Kentucky.

He was continually engaged in skirmishes with the Indians and at one time he was captured and taken to Chillicothe and was adopted by a Shawnee chief, "Black Fish," and was made an Indian; but he would not stay so made, for he was, one morning quite early, on his way back to Boonesboro, and he made the trip on one

meal, in three days. He had a brother killed and a son, also another son wounded. In 1774 Lord Dunmore placed him in charge of several forts in the Greenbrier country, while the army marched to the Ohio. He was at Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Kanawha, in 1786, and he subsequently came to the upper Kanawha and in 1789 was elected to the office of lieutenant colonel of the Kanawha militia and he made military reports through Col. George Clendenin to the Governor. The exact date of his coming to his home above the mouth of Elk, is not known but he was well known when the county was organized.

His house was on the south side of the Kanawha river, opposite the mouth of Campbell's creek, and it was a double log house, of two rooms, with a passage between, and a porch in front. Paddy Huddleston and Mathias Van Bibber were both well acquainted with him, as they hunted together and it is stated that they caught all the beavers on the Gauley and Kanawha rivers. He and George Clendenin were elected to the Legislature in 1791, and when he started to attend the session in Richmond, he took his rifle and started on foot through the woods for the East, but after remaining a while, he tired of law-making, shouldered his gun and started back for Kanawha Valley and his home.

He seemed to have been eternally on the go, either hunting and trapping or looking for choice land and sometimes making surveys or rescuing a captive. On a line run from Boone court house, or where it was afterwards located, he ran a line across to the Guyandotte, Twelve Pole creek, and Big Sandy, the Kentucky line, and on a tree were cut the names of his party, viz: George Arnold, Daniel Boone, Edmund Price, Thomas Upton and Andrew Hatfield. This was done in 1795.

He made a survey at Point Pleasant in 1791, the original report of which is in the historical rooms in the Annex in Charleston and in Dr. Hales "Trans-Allegheny Pioneers" is a copy of another.

Boone's handwriting is not the most graceful and his spelling is not according to Web-

ster, but you can learn what he is attempting to tell.

He had a son, Jesse Boone, who lived in Kanawha, whose wife was Chloe Van Bibber, and the wives of Col. Andrew Donnally, Col. John Reynolds and Goodrich Slaughter were sisters of Mrs. Jesse Boone.

Jesse was the first salt inspector of Kanawha and continued until 1816.

Daniel Boone resided in Kanawha until 1799 when he decided to go to Missouri. When he decided to go west, the day and date of his departure from the mouth of Elk was given out to the public and the entire country came to see him start in his canoes and Tice Van Bibber went with him to his new home. He lived until September 26th, 1820.

Daniel Boone was one of the remarkable men of his time. He was a pioneer, frontiersman, explorer, hunter, Indian fighter and pilot of civilization. There have been writers of his history and sketches of his life by Marshall, Bryant, Flint, Bogart, Filson, Abbott, Byron, Hale and others. His picture was painted in 1819 by Harding who went from New York to execute the same in Missouri, and his rifle and his trap are on deposit in the Historical Rooms in Charleston.

Simon Kenton once saved Daniel Boone's life, but there is no telling how many lives that Boone saved.

It would have been impossible for Boone to have accumulated much property; he was going all the time and never remained anywhere a sufficient time to accumulate much, but he was doing something for the general good of the country, or rescuing some poor Indian captive, helping to drive back the Indian invader, at all times, both in Kentucky and in Virginia.

While he was a citizen of Kanawha for at least twelve years, there are a great many that do not know that he was ever outside of Kentucky.

Tradition says that Boone was with Washington on the Braddock expedition, that he was in the Shenandoah Valley, in North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky and Ohio, but never mentions his home on the Kanawha, and the same report says he represented the coun-

ty of Kentucky in the legislature of Virginia, in Richmond. We do not know where he was not, but he seems to have been in the right time at the right place and doing the right thing when most needed.

Kanawha county should recognize his great services and recognize him as one of her sons by a monument to his memory. Daniel Boone was a citizen and resident of Kanawha county and we would record the fact and do him honor for his services and his great worth.

SIMON KENTON

Simon Kenton was born in Falmouth county, Virginia, April 3, 1755; he died in Ohio in 1836. He was of obscure parentage and his education was neglected. At the age of sixteen he had an affray with another and supposed that he had killed his adversary. He fled west of the Alleghenies. Here he became acquainted with Indian traders, hunters and among whom was George Yeager. He also knew Simon Girty. He was said to have been engaged by Lord Dummore and was one of the messengers sent to General Lewis with Girty on the day before the battle. He was the friend and companion of Daniel Boone, whose life Kenton saved in Kentucky. He also was with George Roger Clark at the Falls of the Ohio and elsewhere. He was captured by the Indians and Girty used his influence to save his life. The Mingo Chief Logan prevailed on Draya, a Canadian, to rescue Kenton from the Indians and he was carried off to Detroit and made his escape in 1779, making his way back to Kentucky. Having learned that his Virginia adversary did not die, he went back home in 1782 and brought his father's family to Kentucky and settled near Maysville. He commanded a battalion under Gen'l Wayne in 1794, was a Brigadier General of Ohio militia in 1805, and was at the battle of the Thames in 1813. He became quite poor and lost his land. He was regarded as second only to Boone as the greatest adventurer of the West. He was given a pension by Congress. He was in Kanawha county with Yeager and Strader in 1771, and was wounded by the Indians, and he returned to the Ohio river and probably

then went to Fort Pitt and afterwards to Kentucky.

He was a bold daring hunter of great endurance and sagacity and had great self-reliance in the Indian days of the wild west. He was greatly beloved and treated with great respect everywhere and Kenton county, Kentucky, was named in his honor.

SIMON GIRTY, THE RENEGADE

Old Simon Girty was an Indian trader in western Pennsylvania and he had four boys—Tom, Simon, Jim and George. They lived near Harrisburg, Penn., where the whites and Indians lived much as Indians lived. One day old man Girty was killed by an Indian. The old man's best friend was a fellow called Turner, and he killed the Indian that had killed old man Girty, and then Turner married the widow and the mother of the Girty boys. Afterwards the Indians captured Turner and killed him.

Such was the training of Simon Girty, and he grew up to be as much of a savage and more so than any Indian, a cruel, unprincipled man, a traitor to his country, a renegade, a leader of the Indian enemies, a coarse low type of a Benedict Arnold, and the most hated man on the border. There is no doubt of his treachery and blood-thirsty cruelty, or that he led the savages under orders from the British, and to those he regarded as personal enemies he was brutal and cruel in the extreme. He first enlisted in the war of the colonies for American Independence with the Americans, but afterwards he went over to the British side and was used by them as an Indian interpreter and scout and for making the Indians war against the American settlers, when the Indians were disposed to remain neutral. Simon Girty was born about 1740. He had been with Indians in many attacks on the settlers. He was present when William Crawford was burned and made no attempt to save him and he refused to shoot Crawford when the latter begged him to do so to save him from the torture.

He had been along with Indians in their forays against settlers when men, women and children were killed and he was an Indian among Indians. He was much worse than the

Indians, a mean type of very bad white man. He was at times very abusive, quarrelsome and noisy, and was a complete slave to liquor. After the Revolution was over, Girty went to Canada and lived to be a half blind, rheumatic, drunken old man and died in 1818.

WILSON HARRIS'S RECOLLECTIONS

Wilson Harris was the servant of William R. Cox, and he has given his recollections, and although ninety years of age, in some respects has a remarkably clear memory. He says that he was born Oct. 28, 1821, in Amherst county and that he and his mother were brought to Kanawha and their home in Snow Hill Hollow, in the "Licks" on the day he was six years old, 1827.

That the furnace was run by Mr. Luke Wilcox, and that he remained at the furnace until Mr. Cox removed to Charleston in 1830, where he purchased a farm of seventy-five acres on the rear of the town, and which was reached by what was known as "Coxes Lane," now known as Capitol street. Mr. Cox died in 1843 and his widow afterwards built the brick house which was occupied by her family, afterwards by Col. J. N. Clarkson, then by John Slack, Sr. The wife of W. R. Cox was a Miss Hedrick and their children were Charles, William, George, and Frank, and Mrs. Cornelia Gillison, Miss Mary Ann and Miss Elizabeth. That Mr. Cox was a very active busy man, a kind hearted, generous man to his family and especially to his servants. His son Frank in appearance was the image of his father.

Major James Bream was a salt maker and Wilson Harris says he worked for him, that the Major was a tall stout man, an out-spoken, kind-hearted old gentleman, an Englishman and a Presbyterian and was the wealthiest man in the Valley. His manager was William Graham. "Peter" was his driver and "Terry" his gentle old horse.

Col. Joseph Lovell was a lawyer, a salt maker and a merchant. His furnace was on the South Side about a mile above the

upper ferry, and his residence was on Virginia street in Charleston, and he sold his place of business to James A. Lewis, where now the twelve-story building has been erected. Col. Lovell was an exceeding kind, frank, familiar-spoken man. He belonged to the Breams family.

Col. Andrew Donnally ran a furnace on the South Side. Also and among the other salt makers that he remembers were Mr. Prudy, Mr. Nash, Mr. Steele and Mr. Donnally, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Shrewsbury, Mr. William Tompkins and others. General Ruffner's furnace was in Tinkerville. Daniel Ruffner kept a stage stand, a tavern and stable, where Mr. Silas Ruffner afterwards lived.

Commencing on the river bank, Wilson says he remembers the house of Mr. Garreau, the hatter, then on the corner of Truslow street was Mr. Brigham, then Dr. Patrick, then the lower ferry, then the Goshorn tavern kept by Silas Cobb. Mr. Hutt had a grocery; one of his daughters married Cobb, and another daughter married Judge Dunbar; he lived above Court. John and William Goshorn did business on the bank below Court street. Mr. Williams made furniture, just above Alderson street on the bank, he used horse-power to run his lathe. Next came the tailor shop of John and William Truslow; Dr. Rogers had a drug store on the bank and then came the store of Mr. Shrewsbury where afterwards the Goshorns kept. Then there was a Mr. Hutt's tailor shop where Mr. Beller kept after the war. George and Frank Allen kept hardware, where Fisher and Fruth does now; Frank Noyes, kept dry goods where Mr. Ward lately kept; William Brigham, clerk, was located on corner of Summers; John Welch, dry goods, above Summers and Mr. Fred Brooks had a mill just above the wharf boat. Then Thomas Whitteker; then Davis Estell, dry goods; then Aaron Whitteker, general store; then Jas. A. Lewis, dwelling; then the post office in a frame building, replaced with a brick, built by W. Gray. Above Capitol street on the bank was a frame

building, a tavern kept by James Wilson, father of Lewis Wilson; then the residence of a Presbyterian minister, Rev. M. Calhoun about where the telegraph office is now. Wallace Whitteker's residence, then Mr. Cunningham's residence, the Mrs. Haycock; Mr. Trudgeon, a carpenter. Dr. Watkins lived above and Mr. J. H. Fry the sheriff, was above.

Having come up Front street along the bank, as near as his memory served him, he now will proceed down the street on the opposite side. Bradford Noyes lived where Mr. J. Q. Dickinson now lives; a Mr. Fitzhugh lived where Mr. Rand afterwards lived; (that Mr. Fitzhugh went around on the Ohio river to Ravenswood.) Mr. Ruby lived next; Judge G. W. Summers lived on the corner, and next below was a vacant lot; Mr. Fred Brooks lived below on corner of Brooks, (this was the old Clendenin Fort, a hewed log weather-boarded house) and below this lived Col. Smith. Then lived Aaron Whitteker and then came Col. Andrew Donnally, where John Goshorn afterwards lived. Judge Dunbar afterwards came up street and his residence was below Col. Andrew Donnally's. Dr. Patrick's residence was next below; then Jas. C. McFarland, then John P. Hales on the lot on which the old stone clerk's office was. Then came Rev. Dr. Brown's next below Hale street; then Mr. William Brigham, then Dr. Cotton's two-story brick; then, on the corner of Capitol, there was a store kept by Brooks Brothers. Just below Coxe's lane was the Bank of Virginia, J. C. McFarland, Samuel Hanna, and John M. Doddridge, the officers. In the rear of this bank was the office of Dr. Putney. The upper ferry was kept by Capt. Jas. Wilson. After J. A. Lewis, Mr. Norris Whitteker was postmaster and the office was where Mr. Burlew's Hardware Store is now. Then came the old "Kanawha House" on the corner of Summers street, kept by a Mr. Withrow, then by Aaron Whitteker and then by John G. Wright; and here was the stage office, and here was killed Mr. Kenna by the Lewis

brothers. This house was burned at the time of the retreat of Col. Leghtburn during the war, and the Bank of Virginia and others were also.

Below Summers was a Mr. Brigham's store, then Dr. Patrick's residence, then was the law office of Judge Summers, then the Beech Hotel, then a tavern by Mr. Ben Anderson, then a vacant lot to Alderson street, then a tavern by Orestes Wilson, then Samuel Beech's shoemaker ship, then George Wade, a baker, then a hotel belonging to Mr. John Truslow, then a storehouse kept by Adam Wright, then a hotel, which Mr. O. Wilson, also kept. Then we reach the Court House square, the Clerk's office which was taken care of by A. W. Quarrier, John and Alex Dryden, as assistants; then the George Bender, Sr., Charles Gabhart, and Mr. Hull, the blacksmith's which was replaced by Mr. Langhorn, the furniture maker, then the store and residence of C. J. Botkin, then Bob Snyder's baker shop, then Mr. Saunder's residence, a two-story log; then a brick one-story where Mr. Fox lived, and then the Farley House, which was said to belong to "Stocking Leg Wilson"—the only name ever heard given to him.

Next below Clendenin street came the mill built by Mr. William Rand and the only other house on this street, was down on the Point—a brick house where lived Mr. Charles Brown, the ferryman at the ferry across Elk river; his sons were Tally and Pitt and Porus. This Mr. Brown has some property up Elk near the mouth of Magazine and he was with the Browns and Slaughters buried there.

Wilson Harris has always been a good natured colored man, with good ideas of propriety and good manners and one whom the people have always been willing to receive in their houses. He has acted as nurse in the best families, and perhaps attended at the death bed of more men than any one person in the town. He is unwilling to say anything that he does not think is absolutely true. Of course, he may be mistaken; he may for-

get, but he is reliable as far as his disposition to tell the truth goes; and even if it should be true, if not proper to repeat, it can not be had from him. He is now nearly ninety years old and time is bending him down some little but he is as ever, kind, gentle, and true to the nature of a gentleman.

COALSMOUTH

S. P. Capehart says that it was in 1786 that Lewis and Sam Tackett and John Young came to Coalsmouth and erected a fort half a mile below Coal river, and a few hundred yards back from the Kanawha river. That they did not pretend to own the land. The creek that empties into Coal river was known as Tackett's creek, and that it was in 1789 when the Indians came from Ohio and captured the fort and Polly and Hannah Tackett made their escape.

Polly married a Mr. Rider and Hannah Morris was her daughter. Stephen Teays settled at Coalsmouth in 1800, on the lower side of Coal, where he kept a tavern and a farm. The survey above Coalsmouth was made for Washington; that immediately below was for Capt. Teays.

Morris Hudson came from Pennsylvania in 1808 and bought from Two and Three-quarter Mile creek and built a large double log house. His sons were David Jesse and Samuel and they lived there until the death of their father. Jesse took the upper, and Samuel the lower part of the land. Jesse had six girls and two boys and Samuel had two girls and six boys.

In 1816 Col. Philip R. Thompson came from Culpepper and purchased the Washington land up to Hudson's. Samuel T. Washington married a Hudson. Col. P. R. Thompson was a son of Rev. John Thompson. There were B. D. Thompson, Philip R. Thompson, John, Robert A., Francis, Benjamin S. Thompson, and William, and daughters, Mrs. Eleana B. Thornton, Mrs. Eliza R. Fry, and Sara E., M. A. Thompson, Berseder Dand, Jesse and Samuel Hudson. There were Mrs. Sarah Philson, Nancy Hudson and Mrs. Abigail Jones. There were the Hudsons and Thompsons on the upper side and the Teays and Lewis family on the lower side of Coal river. John Lewis, a grand-

son of Gen. Andrew Lewis, bought large tracts below Coal, built a large brick dwelling, which he called Valconlon, and here brought his wife, a daughter of Andrew Donnelly; and John brought also his brothers William and Samuel Lewis.

There was a James T. Teays and a Stephen Teays. John Capehart married a daughter of Stephen Teays, and Stephen P. Capehart was a son of said marriage, born 1832. The post office was called Coalsmouth.

Col. Thompson laid off some lots and streets and sold some and called the place "Phillipi."

Morris Hudson gave the lot and built the church for the Episcopalians, and Mrs. Stephen Teays built a log church for the Methodists and retained the title—this was in 1820—and the brick Episcopal edifice was built in 1825. This was some distance above Coal.

Samuel Benedict, in 1856, bought part of the Thompson tract and laid it out in lots and streets and called it Kanawha City. The post office remained the same—Coalsmouth.

When the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad was being constructed the Central Land Company purchased the Benedict-Cunningham land, including Kanawha City and made that a town and called all St. Albans, and there was the end of Coalsmouth, Phillipi, Kanawha City, and the old name for St. Albans. Coal river had been improved sufficiently by 1847 so that they could ship canal coal to New Orleans. General Rosecrans was president of the Navigation Company.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad was finished in 1872-3. There was a Coal river boom on Coal river to catch and hold logs. Then there was a Coal river railroad built and which is now running, further mention of which may be found elsewhere in this volume.

TOBACCO A LEGAL TENDER

When the Colony of Virginia first settled on the James, among the many curious things they saw, was the Indians smoking tobacco. Upon examination they found that it was a broad leaf weed, that was cultivated, and taken care of until it reached a certain stage of development, when it was cut and dried and prepared for use, and then smoked in a clay pipe.

One of the peculiarities was that many of them smoked the same pipe and they all seemed to enjoy it.

The colonists began to use it and they became fond of it and shipped some of it to England and the English too, became disposed to use it. Perhaps because it was an Indian custom, it was adopted in London. In 1616 it is said Governor Yearly introduced it into England and there they began to call for it. There began to be a demand and the colonists sent it to them, and thus began trade and commerce in tobacco. King James wrote against its use and said that it produced imbecility, etc., but the trade increased. In 1769 it was said there were one 20,000 shipped to London.

Then King Charles attempted to monopolize the trade, but this was no more successful than was King James' attempt to suppress it.

The two attempts perhaps did more to flush the market than anything that could have been done, and the beauty of the traffic was that it brought back to Virginia the cash. Then the people began to spend it in things they were unable to buy without this extra deposit to their credit in the bank. With ready cash and with purchases of finery as an incentive the growth and cultivation increased and kept up with the demand. The tobacco crop became the wealth of the people with rich land, and with the negro to attend to it, the business flourished and everything prospered. Under these circumstances was it a wonder that this colony was not loyal to the Crown?

There was never a sufficient amount of coin in the country and it was not possible for the business to be done therewith but with the tobacco crop to help out, they began to use their credit and paper money helped along. Then they began to pay their debts with tobacco and then they paid their taxes, their ministers' salaries and all the other official salaries were paid in tobacco; so that it was not surprising that they had two currencies—money and the money producer. And the one soon became the more common of the two, and it was not a great while before taxes, fines, debts, judgments and all other demands were payable in tobacco and it became a legal tender in Virginia. In the early days of Kanawha the people could raise

tobacco, but they could not always raise the money. Other crops would some times fail and money would not always be plentiful and a convenience was made and a price per pound established and either commodity was accepted.

Among the peculiarities in its use, it was the custom to ask your friends to drink it, and it was kept for use in a lily-pod of white earth and lighted with a splinter of juniper or with a live coal held with a pair of silver tongs. Two pence a pound was placed on it and if the price was a little better, they paid their debts in money and sold their tobacco.

There was some tobacco raised in Kanawha, but just exactly how it was marketed, we do not know; probably they did not ship it, only used it instead of money.

KANAWHA FALLS TO MONTGOMERY

From the Kanawha Falls, down the river, on the South side, the first old settler was Isaac Jenkins. He owned all the land from the Falls down to Loup Creek on the river; his house was about three and a half miles west of the Falls about half a mile above Loup Creek. He patented 100 acres on the Kanawha River in 1818 and 100 acres on Loup Creek in 1828.

Buster—This family was from Kentucky and there was a family from Virginia. They may have been of the same family long ago. Thomas Buster lived above Armstrong Creek and his holdings were from Armstrong to Loup. He had William, Thomas, Jr., J. R., Philip, Joseph and Dorcas. William B. married Sarah Bousman. Thomas, Jr., who was a physician, never married, and died about 1885. J. R. married Elvira Dempsey; he was a farmer, miller and merchant. Philip went to Missouri. He sold out to Aaron Stockton, Deepwater; Joseph, died in 1839; his wife returned to Giles County. Dorcas married Mason Coleman, and a descendant of theirs resides there. He is a "long-fellow," about six feet, five inches. The widow married Nic Jones, brother of John Jones; she died in 1850.

George Richards lived below where "Eagle" now is, and owned land there and the islands in the river. They left a son, William Richards, who lives at Oak Hill, aged ninety. He pat-

ented 76 acres on Armstrong and 57 at Armstrong and Kanawha in 1825.

Next below was Ben Morris, who sold his brick house and farm on the north side of the river to his brother Levi and moved over on the south side, and afterward it became the Montgomery farm and now the town of that name. Mrs. Manser, the daughter of Ben Morris, was born in 1792.

Aaron Stockton purchased the Kanawha Falls in 1816 and also the place at the mouth of Kelly's Creek. Tom Buster, from Malden, owned the Blue Sulphur Springs in Green Brier, which was a favorite summer resort.

Col. Andrew Donnally was born in the north of Ireland and came to the Valley of Virginia in 1750. He was the county lieutenant and sheriff of Botetourt County in 1775. He married Jane McCreary of Augusta in 1776. Donnally's Fort was built in 1771 near Lewisburg, which at that time was in Botetourt County. Col. Donnally was county lieutenant in Greenbrier under Gov. Thomas Jefferson. Hammond and Prior went from Pt. Pleasant to notify the settlers in Greenbrier in 1778, and the Indians attacked the fort soon after the notification. His daughter, Katie, a young girl, made bullets for the defenders; she married Capt. John Wilson. Andrew Donnally was a man of great natural ability, with much courage and physical strength.

It was in 1782 that Lewisburg was established by law and Col. Donnally, Samuel Lewis, James Reed, Samuel Brown, John Stuart, William Ward, Thomas Edgar were appointed trustees. Col. Donnally went to near Point Pleasant and remained a year or two. He owned Dick Pointer, the negro who fought in the fort in 1778. Dick's son was made a captive in 1790 and became an Indian Chief, but in 1812 he sided with the Americans.

After leaving Point Pleasant, Col. Donnally came to the mouth of Elk, and afterwards went above Charleston, about five miles, and there died in 1825. His son, Andrew Donnally, Jr., married in 1802, Marjorie Van Bibber, a daughter of Capt. John Van Bibber, and they had six sons and two or more daughters. One daughter married J. H. Fry and another married Col. John Lewis. Jesse Boone (son of

Daniel) was a brother-in-law of Andrew Donnally, Jr., and he, Jesse, went west in 1816. Andrew, Jr. died in 1849.

In the early days of Greenbrier county, it was alleged by some Presbyterians that Andrew Donnally was a Romanist. The principal reason for the charge was that on some record or legal document his name had been spelled O'Donnally. This, in the county of Greenbrier, in those early days, was a serious charge, in politics, except only in the "Irish Corner." Mr. Donnally had an investigation made and the statement was shown to be incorrect. The parties making the charge subsequently admitted that they were in error.

Davis Creek. At the mouth of Davis Creek, Fleming Cobb settled and he was a very early man in the valley and went to the mouth of the Kanawha, to Fort Randolph, to bring some powder to the Fort in Charleston, and on his return the Indians tried to capture him, but failed and he brought in the powder. His home was near the river.

Reuben Daggs settled about four miles up the creek. His wife was a sister of Samuel Cook, who also lived on this creek. Elisha Dodson was also a settler and he has a son, James M. Dodson. His wife was Margaret

Daggs, daughter of Reuben Daggs, and Bob was their son. Reuben who was born in the fort in Charleston, died in 1872.

Thomas Davis died in 1878, aged about eighty years. He settled about six miles up the creek. Samuel Cook settled about four miles up.

Davis creek became known as having thereon the Black Band Iron Ore, that is, there was coal found thereon in which there was iron ore and it was supposed that the coal would smelt the ore and a furnace was built to make iron and it was not a success for some reason, but it lead to a railroad being built up Davis Creek to bring out coal.

We heard no more of the iron ore and furnace but there was a coal which took the name of Black Band coal, of the very best quality of block coal, which was in great demand, found on Davis Creek and on Brier Creek and elsewhere on the creeks of Coal River. This Davis Creek Railroad was built to haul this coal to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad on the Kanawha and the coal shipped to Chicago.

The said Davis Creek Railroad was greatly injured by a freshet on Davis Creek and they have not been shipping for some time.

CHAPTER VI

BENCH AND BAR

Organization of the Courts—Judges John Coalter, James Allen, Lewis Summers, David McComas, James H. Brown, Joseph Smith, George W. Summers, Mathew Dunbar, James W. Hoge—F. A. Guthrie—S. C. Burdett Judges of the Court of Appeals of Virginia—Early Attorneys of the Kanawha Bar—Charleston Lawyers, 1911—In Memoriam.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS

To explain the judiciary system of Virginia and note its changes and its growth would entail more labor than its compensation in curiosity would justify. Its interest would be appreciated only by a few lawyers, and lawyers are not paying men, generally. Without going far into details we might say, that in the Colony there was no court of final resort, except to the King and Council and that would generally amount to nothing.

There was the county court, composed of justices of the county and they were appointed by the Governor, they served without fee or reward; except, that by rotation, the office of sheriff for two years was given to a justice, for his services on the County Court.

These county courts, these justices, could and did almost any and everything that anybody could do, and were a sort of legislature, judicial and executive body for their own county.

The General Court, so called because its jurisdiction was general over all persons, causes, matters or things at common law whether by original process or appeal, or any other writ, or other legal way or means, and its jurisdiction extended all over the state.

District Courts were established and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the General Court was given to this District Court by appeal, etc.

In 1809 the District Courts were abolished and the Circuit Superior Courts of Law in

each county, were substituted in their stead, and in 1819 there were fifteen circuits, and each circuit had about seven counties, on an average.

There was a Supreme Court of Chancery. There was such courts in Staunton, Winchester, Clarksburg and at Wythe court house, Richmond and Williamsburg and the places for holding them increased.

The Supreme Court of Appeals was established in 1778 but was held by Judges of other Courts.

In 1788 this Court was organized by Judges to be appointed by both houses of the Assembly and it has remained a separate court ever since and in 1811, there were five judges. Judge John Coalter was appointed on the General Court in 1809 and on the Court of Appeals in 1811.

That Judge James Allen's appointment to General Court in 1811, must have been to fill the place of Judge Coalter. Lewis Summers was appointed on the General Court in 1819 and served until in 1843 and after his death David McComas was placed on the General Court and this Court was abolished in 1851, and the Circuit Courts of law and chancery substituted and the first judge for Kanawha Circuit was Judge George W. Summers; he resigned in 1858, and David McComas was then selected and he held until the war came on, during which he died, and then the re-organized government of Virginia placed Judge James H. Brown on the Kanawha Circuit and he after-

wards was elected for the Supreme Court of West Virginia when Judge Daniel Polsley succeeded him, until he was elected to Congress and then Judge James H. Hoge took this bench and he was succeeded by Joseph Smith, who was followed by Judge F. A. Guthrie, and he was followed by Judge S. C. Burdette, who now presides on the bench of the Circuit Court of Kanawha.

JUDGE JOHN COALTER

Judge John Coalter held the first court held in Kanawha county and it was April, 1809. He was born near New Providence in Augusta now in Rockbridge, Virginia. He was a son of Michael Coalter, and he studied law, went to Staunton to practice, and was made judge of the General Court and as such came to Kanawha to hold the Court here, and in 1811 he was promoted to the Court of Appeals, on which he served until 1838 when he resigned. He lived in his later life near Fredericksburg. He was married four times and he belonged to a good old Virginia family, and was honored and respected as a Judge.

It would not do to omit Hale's joke on this judge. He was a stranger to the people and ways of Kanawha, whose only acquaintance with courts was their own County Court, whose rules were rather easy. Some offender was tried and found guilty of some offense not regarded serious and the judge gave him the full benefit of the law, when the convicted man meant to make an appeal for less sentence. Thus he spake: "See here, Judge, don't you think you are setting your colter a little too steep for a new ground?"

JUDGE JAMES ALLEN

James Allen was appointed on the General Court in 1811. He was from Woodstock, Shenandoah county, because his son is reported as having been born in Woodstock. This son was John James Allen, who went to Clarksburg, Harrison county, and settled, and afterwards was on the Court of Appeals.

James Allen held the Circuit Court in Kanawha until Judge Lewis Summers was appointed in 1819. We regret that we are un-

able to furnish any further data of Judge James Allen.

JUDGE LEWIS SUMMERS

There came from Fairfax county, Virginia, the Summers family, consisting of George, the father, and Ann, his wife, and five sons and five daughters. This George Summers was the son of Francis and Jane Summers of Alexandria. He was born in 1758 in Fairfax and died in Kanawha in 1818; his wife was Ann Smith Randolfe, and they were married in 1776.

Lewis Summers was their first born, and his birthday was November 7, 1778; he never married and he died in August, 1843, at the White Sulphur Springs and was buried at Walnut Grove, now in Putnam county, W. Va. Besides him there were Cotton, Jane, Elizabeth, Ann M., Ferdinand, Celina, Sydney, Albert, and George William.

Of Col. George Summers, the father, it was said, that in all the relations of life, he manifested a vigorous and correct understanding and an integrity the most inflexible. He served several sessions in the Assembly at Richmond, and was in the Convention of 1800, and was once the sheriff of his county.

In 1810 he made a tour of inspection, following the route that Lewis had previously marked out and came to the Kanawha Valley, and went down the Ohio as far as Guyandotte, and returned by way of Wheeling and then back home to Alexandria.

The trip resulted in the purchase of Walnut Grove, known as the estate of Dr. Craik, also of Alexandria. In 1813 he came to take possession of his land and prepare a home for his family and in January, 1814, the calvacade moved westward. They reached their new home and he spent the rest of his life in fixing his farm and home.

After four years on the Kanawha, he was laid to rest, with his fathers. Lewis Summers then became the head of the Summers family in Kanawha. He pos-

sessed a liberal education, and was admitted to the Bar at twenty-two years of age, and was also much interested in political affairs. It was in June, 1808, he made a trip and passed down the Kanawha Valley and spent a few days in Gallipolis, Ohio, thence up the Ohio to Wellsburg and then up the Monongahela and down the Potomac to his home and in the fall of the same year, he made his last trip and settled in Gallipolis. While in Ohio he was elected to the Senate, but he did not long remain in that state and in 1815 returned to Virginia and made his home in Charleston. He began the practice of law and also was one of a commercial firm, afterwards known as Summers, Scales & Co., which was a leading firm from 1816 to 1822. He was also engaged in salt making until 1833. His mother and two brothers, Albert and George, came from the Grove to Charleston and lived with Lewis, after the death of the father in 1818. Albert died in 1824. In 1821 the boys being off to school, the mother returned to the Grove and Lewis attended her and ever afterwards made that his permanent home. He built at the Grove a large flouring-mill, established a large warehouse and general merchandise store and with his houses there was quite a little village. He accumulated a good large library of law and miscellaneous books. He became a judge of the General Court and Judge of the Kanawha Circuit Court in 1819, and he remained on the bench until his death in 1843. He was able and conscientious and his court was one of great dignity and decorum. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1817 with John Hansford. He and others were appointed to equalize the lands known as the "Savage Grant," located between Guyandotte and Catlettsburg and their report is yet on file. He was greatly interested in the improvement of the water ways and highways and was interested in the Board of Public Works, etc. He never married, and the Summers family were all Episcopalians. He was a supporter of that church and gave aid to

the building of St. John's church in Charleston.

There is a portrait in oil in Charleston, at his niece Mrs. A. J. Ryan on Broad St., who prepared a sketch of him which was published in the July, 1903, W. Va. Historical Magazine, which is more fully and at large set forth, and from which this is taken.

JUDGE DAVID M'COMAS

He was the son of General Elisha McComas, and the wife of the Judge was a Miss French. He was a member of the General Court of Virginia, a judge of the Kanawha Circuit Court and was at one time a state senator from the Kanawha district. He was born in 1795 and died in Giles county, Va., in 1864. He was full of humor, good natured and was a distinguished judge.

There are many stories told of him—of his negligence of dress and other habits. He generally on his circuit neglected to relieve his soiled clothes but left them at his boarding house. He and his wife went to Cabell to visit his relations and made a visit to them all, except one unfortunate brother and he told his wife that they must go and see him, and she inquired whether he was not at the poor-house. "Yes," said the Judge, "but there is no difference between him and myself; he is on the county and I am on the state."

It has been said that he made the first straight-out secession speech that had been made in Virginia, while he was in the state senate. His home was for some time in Charleston on Virginia street above the old Episcopal church. He left no children. Judge McComas, notwithstanding some personal peculiarities, was ever held in high esteem acting as a judge of correct principle and a learned man, and was highly esteemed as a man.

JUDGE JAMES H. BROWN

He was the son of Dr. Benjamin Brown of Cabell county, who came from Prince William county, Va., to Cabell county in 1805. He was born in 1818, was educated in Marietta College, Ohio, and in Augusta College, Ky. He read law with John Laidley of Cabell, was

admitted to the bar in 1842 and practiced in Cabell, Wayne, Logan, Jackson and Kanawha and in the Appellate Court and in the Federal Courts. In 1848 he removed to Kanawha and made Charleston his home, and here he went into the Courts where there were older and younger lawyers and where the bar was recognized as a strong one. He made the trial of land cases a specialty and he took conditional fees and won cases and gained lands.

When the war came on he was elected to succeed Judge David McComas, who went South and died; Judge Brown was judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit of Virginia. He resigned his seat in the legislature and in the constitutional convention being held at Wheeling. To hold a circuit court in this circuit was a dangerous undertaking, while at Wheeling he was protected by the military forces of the U. S., but in holding circuit courts, the military forces about, sometimes wore the grey, instead of the blue, and then he had to adjourn his court, *sine die*, and get into different quarters.

At a court held in Mason county, they did not give him very ample notice and his leaving there was under fire. At a court in Cabell, he received a little more notice and he reached Guyandotte in time to secure transportation on a steamboat that was held up, waiting for him, by the Federal forces, and brought him again within the Federal lines. It was well known that to capture any officer of the Wheeling government was the special duty of all Confederate soldiers.

The new state of West Virginia was formed in June, 1863, and new officers had to be selected and Judge Brown was elected as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, for eight years; and he served his term on that Court, which of course vacated his judgeship on the old circuit court of Kanawha under the old state.

By the time that his term on the Supreme Bench expired, the party that had elected him, renominated him, but this party by that time had lost its power in the new state, and he retired and again began the practice of the law, with his sons in partnership with him. He was

always respected and honored as an able, upright and conscientious judge.

He was in his ante-bellum days an old time Democrat, and when the war came on, he had come to a parting of the ways; he was no believer in secession, and parties now were divided into Union and Secessionist, and he belonged to the Union party. This party after the war almost unanimously became Republicans and he was no exception; he had made the choice for the Union and he stood by that selection. No doubt he often had a bitter pill to swallow, but he took his medicine. He was nominated on the Republican ticket for the Legislature and on the Democratic ticket his son, James F. Brown, was a candidate for the same office, and both were elected.

He was of the Presbyterian faith, and his church divided and here he stood by his colors, and remained with the General Assembly of the U. S. and let go the synod of Greenbrier which had gone further South. He died in October, 1900, aged 82 and a suitable monument marks his resting place in the cemetery of Charleston. He was a man that everyone respected, whether they agreed with his views or not.

IN MEMORIAM

Hon. James H. Brown, ~
A former judge of the
Supreme Court of Appeals
of
West Virginia

At a special term of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, continued and held in Charleston, county of Kanawha, on the 30th day of March, 1901, Wesley Mollohan, on behalf of the Bar of Kanawha county presented to the court the resolutions of the Kanawha County Bar, respecting the late Judge James H. Brown, as follows:

"Resolved, That by the death of the Hon. James H. Brown, the Bar of the Kanawha has lost its oldest and most learned member, and the state and county one of our most useful and honored citizens.

"He was not only learned and distinguished in his profession but was an able and upright judge.

"In personal and public affairs he was a man of sterling honesty and intrepid courage and very vigilant in promoting by every fair and honorable means the best interest of his community, his country and his state. His life and professional career furnished an example of probity, energy and success well worthy of the highest emulation.

"Though ever courteous and generous to his brethren of the Bar, yet he was ever faithful to and tenacious of every right of his clients.

"It is difficult to adequately express our appreciation of his many virtues and noble qualities, but we desire to here place upon record humble though insufficient tribute to his memory as a man, a citizen, and a lawyer."

W. MOLLOHAN.

G. E. PRICE.

MALCOLM J. JACKSON.

H. C. McWHORTER.

E. W. WILSON.

THOMAS L. BROWN.

"And said Mollohan addressed the Court touching the life and career of Judge Brown as a lawyer and a member of this Court, and it is ordered that the resolutions so presented be spread on the records of this Court and the address of Mr. Mollohan be filed and published in the reports of this court."

(A true copy, attest)

JAMES A. HOLLEY, Clerk.

Remarks of W. Mollohan on presentation of resolutions of Kanawha Bar on the death of Judge James H. Brown:

"Some time ago Judge James H. Brown departed this life at his home in this city. After his death there was held a meeting of the Kanawha Bar at which meeting certain resolutions were adopted and I was appointed to present the resolutions to this honorable Court, which I now do, and in connection therewith I deem it my duty, as well as honored privilege, to say something by the way of elaboration to what is set forth in the resolutions as to the career of this distinguished man.

"Judge Brown was born in Cabell county, Virginia, (now West Virginia) December the 25th, 1818, a son of Dr. Benj. Brown,

who removed to the banks of the Ohio where Huntington now stands in 1805, from Prince William county, Virginia, where the family had lived since 1636, descendants of William Brown, who emigrated from England at about this date. He had attended Marietta College but, owing to ill health, left college and spent some time in travel and afterwards completed his college course and graduated at Augusta College, Kentucky; read law with the late John Laidley, Sr., of Cabell county; was admitted to the bar in 1842, practicing on the circuit in Cabell, Wayne, Mason, Jackson, and Kanawha, and in the Federal and Appellate Courts. In 1848 he removed to Kanawha county and ever after made Charleston his home. From 1848 until 1852 he was in partnership in the practice with the late J. M. Laidley, Esq., and later, with the late W. S. Summers, the latter association continuing until the war, when Mr. Summers went South in the Confederate army.

"Shortly after his admission to the bar, he entered politics, taking an active interest in public affairs; he was an old time Democrat and as such took an active part in the campaign of 1844 and in the advocacy of the then paramount issue, the annexation of Texas. In 1854 he was delegate from Kanawha to the State convention assembled at the White Sulphur Springs to consider the subject of internal improvements; was chosen one of the vice-presidents, and pressed on the convention the importance of the early completion of the Covington & Ohio railroad, now Chesapeake. In the winter of 1854-5, he was a delegate to the Democratic State convention at Staunton, which nominated Henry A. Wise for Governor; in 1855, was candidate for State Senate from the Kanawha district, but was defeated by the Whig candidate.

"In the winter of 1856, he was delegated to the convention at Parkersburg, which nominated A. G. Jenkins for Congress. In the spring of 1861 he was delegate to the Congressional convention at

Parkersburg which nominated J. S. Carlile. At the outbreak of the war, he opposed the dismemberment of the Union, and made a vigorous campaign against the Ordinance of Secession. He was a member of the Wheeling convention of 1861 which submitted the question of a new State, and was an earnest advocate of all that that implied. At the same time he was a member of the Legislature, taking active part in both bodies. In all these matters he was a man, earnest and untiring in labors, conservative in views, but prompt in action, and content with no half-way measures.

"In winter of 1861-2 he was elected and commissioned judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit of Virginia, succeeding the Hon. David McComas. January 14, 1862, he resigned his membership in the Legislature, and on February 14, 1862, his seat in the convention and qualified as judge the following day; entered at once upon the duties of that office, and held, amid many perils and all manner of difficulties incident to the then condition every term of court in every county of his circuit until his promotion to the Supreme bench.

"February 3, 1863, he was re-elected from Kanawha county to the Constitutional convention, to fill the vacancy occasioned by his own resignation, and took his seat upon the reassembling of that body to consider the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress.

"While opposed to the arbitrary action on the part of Congress he urged the acceptance of its demands as the lesser of the two evils, and advocated the adoption of the Constitution, both in the convention and at the polls.

"He was chairman of the committee on the judiciary, and as such, had much hand in shaping important provisions of the Constitution of 1863.

"He continued on the bench as circuit judge until 1863, when he resigned, having been elected to the Supreme Court of Appeals. No appeal was ever taken from any decision rendered by him while circuit judge. May

28, 1863, he was elected to the Supreme bench and commissioned in June following; served eight years; was re-elected by his party but suffered defeat along with the rest of the ticket, and returned to the practice; was again nominated for the same office in 1876, and again went down with his party. In 1875 he was the caucus nominee of his party for the United States Senate, and in 1883, and again in 1886, its nominee for Congress from the Third Congressional district. He was elected in 1882 to the Legislature, and was the acknowledged leader of his party on the floor of the House.

"In 1881, he was a delegate from the West Virginia State convention to the International Sunday School convention at Toronto, Canada. In 1883, a commissioner from the Presbytery of West Virginia to the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Saratoga.

"In 1888, a delegate from West Virginia State Bar Association to the National convention at Washington, D. C., which formed the National Bar Association, and was chairman of his State delegation. In July, 1888, he attended the National convention of the National Education at San Francisco, California, and, in 1891, was delegate to the National Mining Congress, held at Denver, Colorado, and a member of the executive committee.

"Though he retired from active practice in 1885, his interest in public affairs and matters affecting the community in no wise abated. He devoted himself to literary pursuits, reading and traveling, and up to the time of his death, kept abreast of the times with the best. He retained his physical vigor up to his last brief illness, and his mental vigor unimpaired until the Grim Reaper stood in his presence, at the ripe age of nearly ninety-two.

"He was twice married, first to Louisa M. Beurhing, daughter of Hon. F. G. L. Beuhring, of Cabell, who died in 1872; afterwards to Sallie S., daughter of the late W. D. Shrewsbury, Esq., who survives him.

"He was a man eminently just in his

home, leaving that impress upon all, but with it combined in a rare degree those qualities which drew the members of his family very near him, and while they honored his life and character in those aspects with which the world was acquainted, they loved the side that showed itself at home.

"He was a man who calmly formed his opinions and then dared ever to maintain them. He never 'counted the cost' when conceived a principle involved. There never was a man of more striking instances of unswerving moral courage. He never in a single instance shrunk or flinched when put to test; policy, interest or influence counted for naught in determining his views and shaping his action, and yet, with all this, he had ever for his opponent a courteous consideration that stamped him among the first gentlemen of the old school. While always of strong convictions, openly expressed, he was broad and liberal in his views political and religious, and in all matters affecting the public and private interest, generous and liberal, but always in an unostentatious way, mindful of the injunction not to let the right hand know what the left hand was doing, careless of popular approval or praise, ever unobtrusive save where he thought duty called for speech or action.

"He was a scholarly man, a great reader and student, nor confined his reading to the line of his profession. His inclination and training led him into the wide fields of history, literature, science and the classics, and with all this, he kept in constant touch and abreast with current events; his broad knowledge, always up to date, super-added to his general unassuming manner, made of him an ever charming companion for his friends and those admitted to the inner circle.

"His nature was intensely loyal; whether it be to friends or to his country, his State, his county, or his town, his services and his best were to command. He loved West Virginia; born on her soil, yet present and assisting at her birth in the throes of mortal agony, mid which she was

brought forth. He loved the country of his adoption and sought at first with success, to christen the new State 'Kanawha' in its honor. He was foremost in all efforts to develop her resources and advance her interests. He loved his town and left no stone unturned to make it what it is, and, in the Constitutional convention which formed the State, inaugurated the movement that ultimately gave to it the capitol of the State. I knew him well from my boyhood days, and appreciated during that long period, his sterling and manly qualities. In the evening of his life he stood among us as stands the giant trees of the forest—the growth of former generations, and with his death there passed away the last of a remarkable class of men who lived in this section of the state and whose reputation for strong intellectual qualities, learning and ability in their profession and distinction in public affairs, were known not only among the people of our present State but through the old commonwealth and beyond."

THE LATE JUDGE JOSEPH SMITH

A Biographical Sketch of an Interesting Life.

Ravenswood, W. Va., Nov. 30, 1887. The announcement last week of the death, on Thursday, Nov. 24th, of Judge Joseph Smith, at Ripley, W. Va., was read with feelings of sadness by a wide circle of friends of the deceased. Enemies he had none, for his kindly nature void of malice toward any human being, dispelled all enmity. Meek and humble under all circumstances he did not seem to be elated by wordly honors, nor cast down by losses or disappointments; and but few men have enjoyed or suffered more of both of these experiences.

I beg pardon for troubling you with the passing tribute of a few words in memory of my dear old friend.

Judge Smith was descended from early settlers in the Ohio Valley. His father, William Smith, Esq., and his mother, whose maiden name was Bane, were of the best and most wealthy families among the rich and cultivated

people where they were raised. He was born in 1816 on Indian Short creek, near the Ohio river, in Jefferson county, Ohio. His boyhood was devoted to hard work at his father's mill and farm; he attended the common school in winter near his home until he was 18 years old, when he was sent first to Salem Academy, Pa., and then to New Athens College, Ohio. He read law in Steubenville, Ohio, with Hon. Edward M. Stanton under the same preceptor and for a short time had a law office in Wheeling, but was induced by the late Hon. Andrew Wilson, who then lived at Cottageville Mills, to open a law office at Ripley, Jackson county, in 1841. Here he married Minerva, daughter of the late Robert Lowther, Esq., a practicing attorney at Ripley and a descendant of Col. William Lowther, of Harrison, one of the earliest and most prominent pioneers west of the mountains. In 1846 he moved to Wellsburg, Brooke county, where he practiced law two years and then returned to Jackson. Up to that time, in Virginia, the right of suffrage was restricted to the white freeholders, or to such as paid state taxes, and even they could only elect members of the Lower House of Congress and of the State Legislature. The Legislature elected the governors and judges and the county officers were appointed by the courts.

The people of Western Virginia had from an early day demanded a change in the organic law and when after a long struggle, a constitutional convention was called, they aimed to elect to it their ablest and best men in order to compete with the leading statesmen of old Virginia, who were to be in that body. By the act calling the convention this district, composed of the counties of Jackson, Wirt, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, Randolph and Barbour, was entitled to four members. There were seventeen candidates and Joseph Smith stood second on the list of those elected. These were J. S. Carlisle, Joseph Smith, Thomas Bland, and Samuel L. Hayes. In the convention which sat in Richmond in 1851 Judge Smith was an influential member and his reported speeches compare favorably with those of the ablest men in that body. The result was claimed as a triumph for the people of the West, as the right

of suffrage was extended to all white citizens over 21 years of age, and all offices were made elective by the people and much also was gained by the West in fixing the basis of representation and taxation as between the conflicting interests and sections of the old state. At the first general election of officers under the new regime in 1852 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Jackson county, and signaled his entrance into that office by the dismissal of a large number of indictments for petty matters too trivial in his opinion to justify the costs of prosecution. By this course he secured for himself the approbation of the courts and of the people generally. He made it a rule never to allow the public tribunals under his care to be used for persecution by unworthy men to vent private spite, but he disliked to prosecute anyone, preferring to take the side of the defense; and was not a candidate for re-election when his term of four years expired.

When the Civil War came on in 1861, Judge Smith was justly regarded as quite a wealthy man, and but for the war would no doubt have left a large estate; but the civil strife came on so suddenly that when he went unexpectedly South, his affairs were left in a bad condition, so that during his absence his large property, real and personal, was wasted and squandered, and on his return after the war he had to begin the battle of life anew, for the earnings of his professional efforts during his absence had been paid in a currency that lost its purchasing power by the result of the conflict. But with characteristic pluck, he began life anew for a livelihood for self and family.

In 1872 he was elected by the public, irrespective of party, over an able and popular judge, J. W. Hoge, as judge of this circuit for the term of eight years and served out his term faithfully and well. He was created on a big scale, and of large proportions of body and mind; his open and intelligent face beamed with benevolence; his judgment was enlightened by study and reflection, and by the rare natural gift akin to genius, called common sense.

As an advocate, in jury trials, Judge Smith had no superior at the bar; his appearance,

manner, mode of thought, and language were peculiar and striking and attracted and held the attention. While taking up only the material points of the case in hand, his arguments were always plausible and often unanswerable. His habits of life were simple, temperate and pure. He cared for neither dress nor display, and his daily intercourse with the people was ever marked with unaffected candor, courtesy and kindness to all. A life long student of the sacred scriptures, he was deeply versed in the oracles of truth and imbued with a spirit of respect and reverence for the religion of our fathers. Yet in this as in all other matters, he was devoid of affectation and hypocrisy, while he believed and upheld the divine doctrines revealed to man in the life and ministry of our Saviour.

In all the changing scenes of his eventful career, Judge Smith was aided and comforted by the ever kind and faithful wife of his youth, who thus proved herself indeed a helpmeet for such a husband, and who survives him to mourn her irreparable loss. The days of the years of his pilgrimage on the earth having exceeded the allotted threescore and ten, came on his last illness, the result of a painful malady by which he had been a sufferer for many years, but he remained cheerful and resigned, and at God's appointed time, he quietly retired to rest "as one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

ROBERT S. BROWN.

Memo, Sept. 19th, 1911.

The foregoing was taken from the family "scrap book" of the late Judge R. S. Brown for Mrs. Fred H. Green, daughter of the late Judge Smith of Ravenswood, W. Va., by C. L. Brown.

He died in 1887, at Ripley, W. Va. He was a communicant in the Episcopal church, and a lay-reader in the church.

W. S. L.

JUDGE GEORGE W. SUMMERS

He was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, March 4, 1804, and he died in Kanawha county, West Virginia, Sept. 19, 1868, aged 64 years.

He was the youngest child of Col. George Summers, who was the son of Francis Summers of Fairfax county, near Alexandria, Virginia.

Col. George Summers purchased a tract of land on the Kanawha river, of Dr. James Craik of Alexandria and others, and he removed thereto in spring of 1814.

Those desiring to know more of the Summers family and of Judge Lewis Summers, who was a judge of the Kanawha circuit court until 1843, will find a sketch thereof written by Mrs. Ann Isabell Ryon, formerly Summers, in the West Virginia Historical Magazine, for July, 1903, and also in the Southern Historical Magazine, Vol. 1, page 49, February, 1892, in which is published the Journal of Lewis Summers, of a tour from Alexandria, Va., to Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1808, which latter magazine was edited by Virgil A. Lewis.

George W. Summers first attended the schools in Charleston, and attended Washington College, Va., and he afterwards graduated at the University of Ohio, at Athens, O., in 1826 where there were many persons from this part of Virginia attending school in those days.

After returning home from school he read law under the tutorage of his brother Judge Lewis Summers, and he was admitted to the bar of Kanawha Courts in 1827, and continued to practice in the courts of this county, and in the U. S. courts, and the Courts of Last Resort.

One of the great points of his success as a lawyer, was his ability to examine and cross-examine witnesses, or as has been said of him, he could come as near getting from the witness what he wanted and to leave unsaid that which he did not want, as any lawyer on earth.

But his strong point was that of an advocate before a jury. He could make himself understood and present the facts so clearly and satisfactorily, and apply the same to the law of the case that he seldom failed to secure a verdict; or, as has been said of him, by one of the younger lawyers, but an able one, that with Judge Summers before a jury, he was almost invincible.

So, too, was he before the people as a candidate. He was elected to the Legislature of Virginia in 1830, and in 1831, and afterwards again in 1834 and 1835.

He also was sent to Congress in 1841, and 1843. He was a member of the Virginia Constitutional convention of 1850, where was continued the contest between the East and Western part of Virginia, that was begun in the convention of 1829-1830, where the question of taxation of property according to its value, where the basis of representation, and other like questions between the two parts of the state were discussed until the division of the state was threatened, and all these were again discussed in 1850. No abler debater ever was found for the interest of the West, and Judge Summers was credited with being an orator that few cared to contend with.

In both of these Virginia conventions did the West endeavor so to conduct the affairs of the state that Virginia would need not to have gone in debt, or if she did, that she should have been able to have discharged her liabilities within a short time.

But the people of Virginia had the control within that part of the state east of the Blue Ridge and they kept that control there, but little good was effected in 1829-30, but the people became aroused and those of the West were educated to a better understanding of the unfairness of the East, and in 1850, there were many changes brought about, but it was not until 1861 that the Eastern people would even agree to place in the constitution "that all property should be taxed according to its value."

In 1852, for the first time, did the people have a right to elect very many of the officers, before which time they were appointed at Richmond. In this year he was nominated for Circuit Judge and he was elected.

He was candidate for governor of his state in 1851, as a Whig and the Democrats of Virginia thought they had better run a western man, so they brought one—Hon. Joseph Johnson, of Clarksburg, who was a good strong man, but they found that Judge Summers by his speeches throughout the state was stirring up things to such an extent that it was neces-

sary to do something to counteract his influence on the stump. He soon found that he was charged with being an "*Abolitionist*," and the Democratic committee made an unusual call on the "Tenth Legion" for them all to turn out, and when out, they always voted the same way and all they wanted to know was who were on the Democratic ticket.

With being charged in Virginia as an Abolitionist, and in the Tenth Legion as a Whig, as it has been expressed, "he stood no more show ner a rabbit." Mr. Johnson was of course elected. Perhaps the Judge had more colored servants than most of those who became frightened at the charge that was made against him, and perhaps had General Wise known when he was in this Valley that President Lincoln had contemplated, if not offered the Judge a place in his Cabinet or a place on the Supreme bench, that he, General Wise, would have executed his threat made before he reached here, "that he was going to hang Summers."

Judge Summers was married in February, 1833, and resided in Charleston. His wife was Miss Amacetta Laidley, a daughter of John Laidley of Cabell county, and his home was on Kanawha street where now resides Mr. W. T. Thayer, just above Morris street. There were several children but two of whom attained their manhood—Lewis and George—in fact George while but a boy left home and went with some others into the Confederacy, without consulting their parents. He was not long away before he was taken with the measles and died in camp. Lewis remained at home and continued to live at Glenwood. He married Miss Woodbridge of Marietta and they had four children, viz: George W. Summers of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. R. G. Quarrier of Charleston; Lewis Summers, Jr., who resides on the original Summers Home, "Walnut Grove" in Putnam county. They lost one daughter, Miss Amacetta Summers.

From 1852 until 1858 he was neither a candidate nor was he practicing law, but was holding the Kanawha Circuit Court, and becoming tired of his quiet retired life, he decided that he preferred the place at the bar rather than that of the bench. One of the last acts as judge, was the trial and sentence of Presley

S. Turley for the murder of his wife and he was found guilty and was sentenced at the June term, 1858, to be hung and it was executed in September following. He had determined to quit the bench on July 1, 1858, and his resignation had been sent in accordingly, which fact was known to the Bar. On the Law Record, Volume No. 9, pages 421-2 will be found the action taken by the attorneys constituting then the Bar of said Court as here follows:

RESOLUTIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE BAR, JULY 1, 1858.

David McComas was called to the Chair, Andrew Parks was appointed Secretary. Thereupon Benjamin H. Smith, James H. Brown, Nicholas Fitzhugh, and Thomas L. Brown were appointed a Committee to prepare and present Resolutions on the occasion of the retirement of Judge Summers from the Bench of this Circuit.

Thereupon the following Resolutions were presented and were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Honorable George W. Summers has this day terminated his services as Judge of this Circuit, and the Bar of this County regarding it a suitable occasion to express their opinion of his judicial character and capacity, do concur in the following Resolutions:

First—That we unhesitatingly declare that he has faithfully and with distinguished ability discharged the onerous duties imposed on him, as Judge of this Circuit:

Second—That we heartily unite in the expression of our admiration of the stern impartiality, which he has uniformly exhibited in the administration of the Law, the crowning virtue of Judicial character:

Third—That upon his retirement from the Station he has occupied for the last six years, we tender to him our sincere esteem and respect:

Fourth—That Major Andrew Parks, the Prosecuting Attorney, do present the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions, and ask the Court to enter the same of record.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

DAVID MCCOMAS, Chairman,
A. PARKS, Secretary.

In 1861 he was sent to the Peace Conference at Washington and he attended and did all he could to secure peace and prevent disunion. While in Washington, he and Dr. Spicer Patrick, his neighbor, were elected delegates to the Virginia Convention, and they both attended and remained until after the Convention adopted the ordinance of Secession on April 17, 1861, when they came home. It was in this convention that he made the greatest effort of his life and his whole ef-

fort was to keep the State from seceding from the Union and joining the Confederacy, and his speeches portrayed the consequences of such action, as if he had written the same subsequent to the war. His speech was very lengthy, and too long to be inserted. The Kanawha members went to said convention as Union men and they remained as such and came away as such and ever after so remained.

There were other able men in the convention, both Union and Secessionist, and it is a fact that but for the action of the President in making a call on Virginia for soldiers with which to coerce the seceded states of the South, that Virginia would never have left the Union; but with the South doing all she could to excite and cause the Virginians to become excited and to become offended, and with this call upon Virginia to furnish men to fight against the South, it was more than even the most of the Union men in the convention could stand and it was like "throwing the fat in the fire," and it caused the adoption of the Ordinance. But even with all this the Kanawha delegation remained firm and resisted the passage thereof. In short, the Judge did all in his power to prevent the war, and when he had exhausted his power, he came home and remained quiet, because there was nothing more he could do. He resigned his seat in the convention.

We have been asked to state the difference between the two judges Summers—brothers, Judge Lewis and Judge George. Judge Lewis was a stern, quiet, dignified, judicial character, more on the order of men that would be expected among the ancient order of Virginians in Fairfax. Judge George was more of the ancient order of Charlestonians. While of sufficient dignity, he was not so much so but that he could afford to see the humor of a thing, without giving way to too much levity. One was always stern, while the other was at times much less so.

Judge Lewis instructed his servant man, Williams, (not Bill) never to sign a paper

without first reading it. The fame of Judge Lewis rested on his thorough judicial knowledge and his strict adhesion to the precedent and the common law, while that of Judge George was known better among the people as the orator and the advocate, where humor and pathos were exhibited, and the crowd or the jury or both, were moved along, taken up and carried, as it were.

On one occasion Judge George W. Summers was defending one Mr. Johnson, charged with taking a horse that did not belong to him, and it was supposed that the prospect of conviction was almost certain, but the jury said "not guilty" and when he was discharged, the Judge took his client to his office to attend to the financial part of the case, and after all had been duly attended to, he stated to Johnson, that the matter was concluded and he was in no further danger. Tell me, whether or not you did really take the horse? Johnson said, "Judge I always thought I did until I heard your speech."

It was after the war, and a poor unfortunate unmarried woman was tried on the charge of having killed her child, a very young one too, and her friends feared the result of the trial. Judge Summers was secured as her advocate and much time was taken in the examination of the witnesses. When finally it was all through and it was known that the Judge would speak in her defense in the afternoon, long before the hour for the Court to meet, the Court House was crowded, and he was listened to with the utmost attention, and at times he had the audience in tears, and again in smiles. The verdict was "not guilty."

The sheriff was greatly interested and manifested much concern for the fate of the poor woman, and when the case was over, his comment was that it was "not much of a case no how." he had been carried along with the jury so that he did not see how the jury could have done otherwise, and really thought the judge's effort was overdone and not at all necessary.

When the Convention met, Judge Summers was opposed to establishing a confederacy, if it had been possible, but he saw that it was not possible, and the result would be disastrous to the South, and especially to Virginia. Then when he came home he was, by some who imagined that he was in their way to some place they were seeking, was charged with disloyalty to the Federal Government.

This was done by the editor of the "Wheeling Intelligencer" who wanted to be a Senator, and fearing that others much more prominent than he might be considered, he attacked those with the charge of disloyalty, and in Wheeling and Western Virginia, such a charge was equal to that of being an Abolitionist in Virginia. The charge amounted to nothing as to Mr. Summers for two reasons, first because he was not seeking the place and then he was too well known to be affected by anything that said paper could say or do,

After the war, and after almost all the people interested in the controversy that had brought on the war, had departed this life, there was a man in Chicago that had been employed on said Wheeling paper, who was an Abolitionist aborigine, who had retained copies of the said paper and who supposed that he could, by making a book with all sort of charges against all prominent men in West Virginia as to their loyalty, create a sensation and make a financial success in the sale of his book, but it failed and fell flat. He charged Mr. Summers with having had it within his power to prevent the war and that he did not exercise that power, which the bare statement shows on its face to be ridiculous, and untrue. This book contains the election squibs that the said editor had published to prevent Mr. Summers from being voted for, and which were intended to be used and thought of only with reference to the election of the United States Senator, and not to be taken seriously. Then in the life of President Lincoln, the editors found some facts and evidence that arose in some spirited controversy between J. M. Botts

and J. B. Baldwin, taken by some committee of Congress, in relation to what transpired about the first of April, 1861, between Mr. Lincoln and the Union men in the Virginia Convention. The editor of said book referred to what was found and states that the evidence taken was very contradictory and he undertakes to establish facts by taking a midway course with a leaning to Mr. Botts' side, he being a friend of the President politically, and against Mr. Baldwin, who was a decided Union man, until the call for 75,000 troops to coerce the south changed his views, when he entered the Confederate army and resisted coercion. All this grew out of the fact that Mr. Lincoln, on April 3, 1861, sent a special messenger to Richmond, asking Mr. Summers to come to Washington, or else send some good man in his place. Both the President and Secretary were acquainted with Mr. Summers and knew his relation and standing in the convention. When this message reached Mr. Summers, he called several of the leading Union men together and laid the same before them, and it was decided that Mr. Summers should not then leave, that it was very important that he should remain in the convention daily, and that he was to make his speech before the proposition should be voted on and no one knew when it might be, or what might happen. These Union men agreed upon sending, in the place of Mr. Summers, Mr. John B. Baldwin of Staunton, Va., and he left immediately and went with the messenger to Washington, and reported to the President and they had a consultation, and as to what Mr. Lincoln said was the controversy between Mr. Botts and Mr. Baldwin, after the war—Mr. Botts said that the President offered to withdraw all troops from the port at Charleston, S. C., if Virginia would adjourn her convention and send the delegates home, while Mr. Baldwin said that no such proposition was made to him.

In 1866 Mr. Baldwin published a pamphlet giving in detail all that transpired in relation to the matter, and he also inserted

the statements of the persons known to the same, viz: the messenger sent to Richmond, Mr. J. F. Lewis, Judge Thomas, G. W. Summers, John Janney, A. H. H. Stewart, Governor Samuel Price, Robert Whitehead and others,—all of whom concur with Baldwin's statements.

The supposition was that the Union men in the convention never presented Mr. Lincoln's offer to the convention, and it was never acted on, but the same was suppressed, and thus it was all charged to Mr. Summers as having had it in his hands to stop the war and as having declined to use such power. The absurdity is on its face. Mr. Lincoln never made such a proposition in the first place, and there is no evidence of his own that he ever said so. Mr. Botts says the President told him that he did, but Baldwin denies it and gives the facts detailed. As to what took place between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Baldwin—as no one else was present—they only know what took place. We have Mr. Baldwin's but not Mr. Lincoln's testimony.

Mr. Botts and Mr. Baldwin were not friendly—and Mr. Baldwin's testimony as to all other matters is corroborated, and then what earthly purpose would have been served by the suppression of the proposition of the President? What did the Union men want if it was not to save the Union and prevent the war?

Whatever may have been the facts, there was nothing in the case by which Mr. Summers could have been blamed and in the statement of the editor of the *Life of President Lincoln*, they were so far from the truth of the case, that nothing therein contained should receive the least consideration concerning this matter; and the Chicago book was written without the facts and only that book on the *Life of the President* and the "Wheeling Intelligencer," with an evident disposition to disclose a mare's-nest, bolster up the charge.

During the war, Judge Summers remained at his home, and while General Wise was in the Valley, he was placed under arrest but the General left rather hurriedly and did not take time to execute his threat. While the Federal soldiers were in occupancy of the Valley, there was no disturbance of any one that went about

their business and were not caught in any interference with the business of the military.

It was during the time that the Federal officers were in control that occasionally a rebel soldier or other person was brought in and a court martial ordered to try the prisoner. Once there was one Absalom Knotts brought and placed in the guard-house, and a trial ordered on the charge of his being a spy found within the Federal lines. The charge was a serious one, and the prisoner was regarded as worthy of death, from the reputation given to him from his own neighborhood and the soldiers did not hesitate to declare that he would be hung.

Judge Summers was employed for the prisoner and he worked hard to save his life and to have him treated as a prisoner of war. It took some time to go through the testimony and the Judge studied the law bearing on the case and after the same was submitted, the Court held that he was no spy. Knotts gave his note for the Judge's fee, but he refused to pay it after the war was over, although he was amply able so to do, and he was sent to the Legislature of West Virginia.

There were many able men in Kanawha, many that ranked high as men, as politicians, statesmen, lawyers, but there was no one that stood higher in either of these stations than did George W. Summers, and if you ask the old people who was the ablest man this county has ever produced, they will uniformly tell you that it was Mr. Summers, the lawyer and advocate.

Not a great while ago, a grandson bearing the name of the late George W. Summers, in Washington, was called on by Col. Mosby, the Confederate cavalryman, and the Colonel, learning who the said Mr. Summers was, told him what he thought of his grandfather. The Colonel said he was in Richmond while the convention was in session and while he did not then agree with Mr. Summers, that Summers, though surrounded with great men, was the most brilliant man in the convention of 1861. That he was a giant among the giants, the most brilliant, the most powerful, the most eloquent man in the gathering, etc., etc.

The writer, W. S. Laidley, was the brother of Mrs. Summers and he visited them in 1863, and begun to read law with the Judge in his

home office and remained with him until his death. That he was the Judge's amanuensis, aid was in the office with him and after December, 1865, was a partner under the firm name of Summers and Laidley, and he knew the Judge's views on those matters of which he expressed any views.

It was in 1866 that Judge Summers was in Mason county attending court, and was taken ill, and was brought home by his associate, James W. Hoge. Dr. Spicer Patrick and Dr. Cotton attended him.

It was in 1867 that Mrs. Summers was taken ill and lived but a short time. She was well known in Charleston and was beloved by all her associates. She was a gentle, sweet, lovely Christian character.

It was in the fall of 1868, the Judge seemed to so improve that he gave promise of recovery. He went about all the time around the house, took an interest in everything and especially in Col. Smith's campaign for governor. On September 19, 1868, there was a political meeting and barbecue and many people called together. In the late afternoon the members of the family that were in town reached home and some of them were relating the events of the day to the Judge when he was suddenly stricken with total paralysis and died immediately. Doctor Cotton was present at the time.

The Summers cemetery is at Walnut Grove in Putnam county, the original home seat of his father Col. Summers, and the family were up to that date all buried there.

Judge George W. Summers was a member of St. John's Episcopal church of Charleston, and he was the owner of a pew in the first Episcopal church erected here, and he and his family all attended the same, and he was one of the vestry of said church and aided in its support. He was a Christian gentleman and worshipped in spirit and in truth. He was well known throughout the county and he loved to be with his acquaintances, he was full of humor and was kind and gentle to all.

During the war a tenant lost a child, and in their distress, there being no minister convenient, he attended to the burial and read the burial service.

His whole life testifies to his Christian spirit.

He was but sixty-four years of age and in the very strength of his ability as a lawyer, judge or advocate.

JUDGE MATHEW DUNBAR

Judge Dunbar was born in Monroe county in 1781 and came to Kanawha a young man well educated, and he read law with James Wilson, the prosecuting attorney, and was admitted to the bar in 1818. He was a great slave man and paid strict attention to his individual affairs, and in whatever office he held he gave it his strict attention and was a most competent and efficient holder. He was sent to the House of Delegates with Mr. James Wilson in 1823, with Daniel Smith in 1829-1830. He was Judge of the Circuit Court for a while and under the Constitution of 1852, he was elected the prosecuting attorney for the county. He had two daughters and one son: Mrs. Ebenezer Brown and Mrs. James L. McLain and Dr. William Dunbar. He was a consistent Presbyterian and died in the faith in 1859, and was a lawyer in whom all persons had confidence in his integrity.

John Dunbar Baines, attorney, was a son of Ebenezer Baines and a grandson of Judge Dunbar. He was born in Charleston, educated here and was a well read, scholarly man. He was elected mayor of the city, and served as councilman many years. He read law and was admitted to the bar, but never devoted much of his time to the trial of causes. He was an exact, conscientious Presbyterian elder, in whom all had confidence. His wife was the daughter of James M. Laidley and they had one daughter. His father, an Englishman, did not become naturalized, and paid no attention to politics, but his son was not a Republican, and always votes, sometimes for the man, and not always for the man or the party. His wife was Mrs. Hallie, and his daughter was Miss Allie Baines.

JUDGE JAMES W. HOGE

He was the oldest child of Rev. P. C. Hoge and his wife Sally (Kerr) Hoge, and was born in Augusta county, Virginia, near Middlebrook, on the 30th day of April, 1830, but he grew up near Scottsville in Albemarle, except

while attending the Shenanah Academy. He finished his law course before he was twenty-one years old, and he was a good Latin scholar. He was licensed to practice by Judge Lucas P. Thompson, Briscoe G. Baldwin and Richard H. Fields in the year 1850. He first settled at Harvardsville, but some one from Putnam county persuaded him to come to Winfield, Putnam C. H., in 1852. In 1856 he was elected prosecuting attorney and again in 1860. He married in 1857 Miss Sarah C. Wright, daughter of John G. Wright of Charleston, and they settled in Winfield.

He was commissioned colonel of the 181st Regiment of the 22nd Brigade of the 5th Division of the Virginia Militia in 1859, and he was elected member of the Virginia Convention of 1861, as a Union man, and he remained such and voted accordingly. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Fayette county in 1865. He was appointed by Governor Boreman as judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Daniel Palsley in 1867 and was afterwards elected in 1868. In 1872 he was given a banquet by the attorneys. He died in 1882, leaving his widow and eight children. Mrs. Hoge was sister of Mrs. Julia Forbes, who was the widow of Mr. Forbes, the first clerk of Putnam county, and who was another daughter of Mr. John G. Wright of the Kanawha House in Charleston. Judge Hoge was well known in Kanawha as a lawyer and better as a judge. He had all the qualifications of a good judge, learned in the law, strictly honest and impartial and a Virginia gentleman, he easily won the confidence and respect of everyone that came in contact with him.

JUDGE FRANCIS A. GUTHRIE

Judge Francis A. Guthrie, a descendant of a prominent Scotch family, was born in Tyler county, Virginia, April 12, 1840. His mother was Elizabeth Hughes of Nicholas county, Va. He attended Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., until his enlistment in the Civil War, volunteering as a private Sept. 10, 1861. He was promoted to sergeant, November 2, 1861, to first lieutenant, November, 1862, and to captain

of Company E, 111th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry on March 30, 1863.

After the war, he attended college at Ann Arbor, Mich., and graduated in law. He married Clara Van Gilder of Cheshire, Ohio, April 30, 1866, and located at Point Pleasant, W. Va. where his only child, Lewis V. Guthrie, was born in January, 1868.

He was elected prosecuting attorney for Mason county in 1870. In 1880 he was elected judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Mason, Putnam, and Kanawha. He was re-elected in 1888 and for a third term in 1897, which position he held continuously for nearly 24 years, and at the time of his death, August 16, 1904.

In politics Judge Guthrie was a life-long Republican. He was the possessor of a winning personality, which made him friends everywhere he went, was a good story teller and an entertainer of rare qualities.

His knowledge of the fundamental principles of the Law was profound, and his insight into the essential points of a case was exceptionally keen. He was particularly courteous and considerate of the young practitioner, and was esteemed and respected by the Bar throughout the State.

Judge Guthrie loved the wild flowers, and the forest, and was an ardent sportsman. He had great faith in the intrinsic value of the vast tracts of mountainous land and made several profitable investments in the undeveloped parts of the State.

Judge Guthrie, being the son of a Methodist preacher (Rev. Francis Guthrie), with twelve other children to be provided for, was compelled to make his own way in life from about fifteen years of age. He taught school in the winter and worked in the harvest fields in the summer to procure sufficient money to attend college and complete his education.

Judge Guthrie succeeded Judge Joseph Smith of Jackson county. He died at Point Pleasant from the results of gastro-enteritis, and was buried in Lone Oak cemetery near that place.

JUDGE SAMUEL C. BURDETT

Judge Burdett came to Kanawha from Ohio

during the Civil war and has ever since made his home in Charleston. He came to the front as a speaker on temperance and there were few speakers that were preferred to him on this subject. In later years he began to make speeches on political campaigns and has always been known as a Republican. He read law afterwards and has been practicing law in the Courts of Kanawha for several years. He was nominated for judge of the Circuit Court, succeeding Judge F. A. Guthrie on the same Court. He conducts his court with decorum, his manner is agreeable, and his opinions are generally expressed with well chosen words, which state his meaning clearly and to the point.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF VIRGINIA

The first court of appeals, elected December 24, 1788, by the legislature, consisted of Edmond Pendleton, John Blair, Peter Lyons, Paul Carrington and William Fleming.

Edmond Pendleton was a poor boy, and Mr. Robinson saw in him the making of a man, took him into his office and taught him law. Mr. Robinson was speaker of the House of Burgesses and Pendleton also became a member, and he was also a member of the convention of 1775, and on the death of Peyton Randolph was made president of the convention and of the succeeding one which made the constitution of Virginia. He became judge of the high court of chancery and by virtue thereof was the president of the first court of appeals, and he was made president on the reorganization and held that place until his death in 1803. His biographer says his poverty made him great, and his industry gave him fame, and says the "spear of necessity" must have been driven deep when it made him read the English law reports for amusement.

John Blair was chief justice of the general court and also a judge of the high court of chancery and a judge of the first court of appeals, and he was for a few years on the U. S. supreme court, which he resigned and died in 1800, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Peter Lyons came to Virginia from Ireland and studied law and was a friend of the colonies. In 1779 he was made judge of the



GEORGE W. SUMMERS



COL. BENJAMIN H. SMITH



general court and thereby became a judge of the court of appeals. He was possessed of both integrity and urbanity and made an upright and impartial judge.

Paul Carrington was the son of a wealthy gentleman, made, in 1779, a judge of the general court and afterwards a judge of court of appeals. He was upright and impartial and at the age of seventy-five resigned in 1807. He lived to be ninety-three years of age.

William Fleming was a member of the convention of 1775, was made a judge of the general court and of the first court of appeals, and died while a member of that court. He was honest and correct.

Robert Carter Nicholas was bred to the bar and on familiar terms with Lord Botetourt, governor of Virginia. Both the governor and Mr. Nicholas were popular and both religious men. Judge Nicholas died in 1780.

Bartholomew Dandridge was made a judge of the general court in 1788, and hence was on the first court of appeals. He was generally esteemed as a judge by both bench and bar. He died in 1785.

Benjamin Walker was a lawyer and was made clerk of the general court, and was often consulted in chambers, and was made judge of the Virginia court of admiralty in 1777 and hence one of the first court of appeals. He would not leave Williamsburg and go to Richmond. He was universally respected.

William Roscoe Wilson Curle was a lawyer, judge of the Virginia court of admiralty and judge of the first court of appeals.

Richard Cary was a judge of the Virginia court of admiralty and a judge of the first court of appeals. He was an educated, scholarly man.

James Henry, a Scotchman and a Philadelphia lawyer, was judge of Virginia court of admiralty and was on first court of appeals.

John Tyler, the father of President Tyler, was on Virginia court of admiralty and on the first court of appeals. In 1808 he was governor of Virginia, in 1811 was U. S. circuit judge in Virginia.

James Mercer was on the general court and on the court of appeals. He died in Richmond while attending court.

Henry Tazewell was on the first court of appeals by reason of his being on the general court. He married daughter of Judge Waller, and was a man of fortune, was U. S. senator, etc.

Richard Parker was born on Northern Neck, became a judge of the court of appeals in October, 1788, by being a judge of general court. He was a learned lawyer and an upright judge, and a friend of the Lee family and hated the British.

Spencer Roane was born in Essex in 1762, attended the lectures of Chancellor Wythe, became member of legislature, married a daughter of Patrick Henry, then governor, was made judge of the general court in 1789, and when Judge Tazewell went to U. S. senate he was elected to the supreme bench. He disliked aristocracy and family pride and played the fiddle and died in 1822.

St. George Tucker was made a judge of the supreme court in 1804, was born in Bermuda, settled in Williamsburg. In 1797 he married Mrs. Randolph, the widow of John Randolph of Matoax; was colonel of a regiment at Guilford Court House. His wife died in 1788, and she was the mother of the celebrated John Randolph of Roanoke, and he took the place of Edmond Pendleton in 1803 at the death of Pendleton, which he held till he resigned in 1811. In 1813 he was made judge of the U. S. district of Virginia. His second wife was a Miss Carter. He favored the gradual emancipation of slaves. He died in 1827. His son, Henry St. George Tucker, became president of the court of appeals.

Henry St. George Tucker was born near Petersburg in 1780, and went to Winchester to live in 1802, and married Ann Evelina Hunter in 1806, and one of his sons was John Randolph Tucker of the Cleveland cabinet and president of the American Bar Association. In 1807, Henry St. George Tucker was elected to the legislature. He took part in the War of 1812, and in 1815 was sent to Congress. Then he was in the senate of Virginia for four years and in 1824 was elected chancellor of the fourth judicial district in place of Dabney Carr, promoted to court of appeals, and Mr. Tucker founded the Win-

chester Law School, among whose students were Green B. Samuels, Geo. H. Lee, William Brockenbrough, R. M. T. Hunter, Henry A. Wise and others equally distinguished. In 1830-31 Judge Tucker was elected president of the court of appeals over Brookes, Carr and Cabell. He resigned in 1841, and was given a professorship in the University of Virginia, but in 1845 retired, and died in 1848.

In March, 1811, Francis T. Brooke and James Pleasants, Jr., were elected judges of the court of appeals, but Mr. Pleasants retired and William H. Cabell was commissioned to take his place. Judge Brooke qualified in 1811 and remained long and faithful. He was born in 1763, near Fredericksburg, and his father was with Governor Spotswood when he crossed the Blue Ridge in 1715 and held a golden horseshoe set with garnets. Robt. Brooke, a brother of the judge, was governor of Virginia and was afterwards elected attorney-general over Bushrod Washington. Francis and John were twin brothers. He was quite busy in the War of 1812, and as one of the events of his life, while the legislature was in Staunton (having been driven there by the British), he heard Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee speak.

He says that after receiving his license to practice law, he began in the wilds of Monongalia, at Morgantown, and was appointed the attorney for the commonwealth, and there met the famous Albert Gallatin. He was married in 1791 to Miss Spotswood, who had "luxuriant brown hair." Another great event was seeing Washington open a great ball in Fredericksburg.

Judge W. H. Cabell belonged to an old English family and rendered distinguished service both in war and in peace. He was born in 1772 in Cumberland county and was a grandson of Col. George Carrington. He was licensed to practice law in 1793, was sent to the assembly in 1796 from Amherst, he supported the famous resolution of 1798, was elected governor in 1805 and represented the majesty of the state with propriety, dignity and grace. The trial of Burr and the firing of the frigate "Chesapeake" by the British sloop in 1807, both awakened public interest.

He was elected to general court in 1811 and to court of appeals in same year. In 1851 he retired, and died in 1853.

He was on the bench for fully forty years and was one of the ablest judges that ever sat thereon.

John Coalter was commissioned by Governor Monroe to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of St. Geo. Tucker in 1811. This court of appeals in 1789 consisted of five judges. He had been on the general court prior thereto.

John W. Green was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by death of Judge Spencer Roane in 1822. He died in 1834, and was succeeded by William Brockenbrough, who died in 1838, and he was the father of Judge John W. Brockenbrough, of the U. S. district court.

Dabney Carr was appointed in 1824 to fill a vacancy caused by death of Judge Fleming. Dabney Carr, Jr., was the son of Dabney Carr, who died in 1773, a rival of Patrick Henry and a friend of Thomas Jefferson, whose sister he married. Dabney, Jr., was born in 1773 and died in 1837. He and William Wirt were young lawyers at Charlottesville. He was said to be one of the ablest judges on the bench. His integrity and purity of life commanded universal respect.

Richard E. Parker in 1837 was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dabney Carr. He was a son of Judge Richard Parker of the first court of appeals. Judge Richard Parker was of the circuit court, was a son of Judge Richard E. Parker, was residing in Winchester, who presided at the trial of John Brown in 1859.

Robt. Standard was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Brockenbrough in 1839. Judge Standard was born in 1781 in Spottsylvania and died while writing an opinion in 1846. He was a brilliant and talented lawyer. He was in the famous convention of 1829-30. He relied on common sense. He was said to be particularly strong before judges.

John James Allen was appointed to be judge of the 17th circuit to fill a vacancy caused by death of Judge Allen Taylor in 1836. J. J.

Allen was not known generally when appointed. He was born in Woodstock in 1797, read law with his father, Judge Allen, and after securing his license he went first to Campbell Court House, then to Clarksburg. In 1840 Judge R. E. Parker died and J. J. Allen was elected to fill said vacancy.

In 11 and 12 Leigh, 1 and 2 Robinson and first sixteen volumes of Grattan, Reports, may be seen the character of his work. He lived to be seventy-four years of age and was buried with his father. He was the associate of Cabell, Brooke, Standard and Tucker. He retired in 1865.

Briscoe Gerard Baldwin, a relation of the author of "Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi," was the eldest son of Dr. Cornelius Baldwin and his wife Mary, who was a daughter of Col. Gerald Briscoe of Frederick county and was born in Winchester in 1789. He entered W. and M. College, and studied law with Judge William Daniel, Sr., who was grandfather of the U. S. senator Daniel. He afterwards settled in Staunton and practiced law till 1842, and was then elected to supreme court and held this office until his death in 1852. He was married in 1811, he represented Augusta county in assembly in 1818, and was afterwards elected to second term. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1829-30. At the bar he was able, eloquent and skillful. The able attorneys of the Staunton bar were Chapman Johnson, Daniel Sheffy, John H. Payton and Briscoe G. Baldwin. In 9 Leigh, 434, the court changed its opinion for him. He helped decide 1 Grat. 169—1 Grat. 217, which made the law of adverse possession. He was the father of Col. John B. Baldwin, one of the greatest orators of the state, and in the Civil War was no believer in the doctrine of secession, but went with his state because of the love of his people. The early death of Judge Baldwin was a great loss to the state.

Judge William Daniel was born in 1806 in Cumberland county, was educated at Hamden-Sidney, studied law in 1827-28, and was licensed to practice before he was twenty-one, and was elected to legislature and served while he was a minor. In 1846 he was elected

a judge of the court of appeals and was re-elected after the constitution of 1851, and served until 1865. His first wife was Susa A. Warrick, daughter of Maj. J. M. Warrick of Lynchburg, and she was the mother of Senator Daniel, the author of Daniel on Neg. Notes. Judge Daniel died in 1873 at Farmville. He held that to call one a d——d liar was equivalent to the first blow, and this is the established doctrine of the Virginia courts. One of the celebrated cases he decided was 16 Grat. 139, in 1856, which was an act to prevent escapes of slaves on vessels.

R. C. L. Moncure came early to the bar, was sent to the general assembly in 1849-50, and was placed on committee for revision of the law, to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Brooke's death. He was elected to fill the vacancy in 1851. The constitution of 1851 vacated all commissions of judges and he was re-elected. He continued to hold his place in the court till near the close of the war, when he retired to private life, but as soon as our government was restored, he was again elected to said court, and when the Old Dominion became a military district, he was compelled once more to retire to private life, but after the adoption of the constitution he was again elected as one of the judges of the court of appeals, where he remained until his death in 1882. He was elected to the same position four times and was on the bench for more than thirty years, and his reputation unspotted.

Green B. Samuels, of Rockingham, was in 1852 elected a judge of the supreme court by the people, and he died in 1859.

W. J. Robertson of Charlottesville was born in Albemarle in 1817, was educated at the university, with his diploma of LL.B. He was made commonwealth attorney. He was in 1859 elected to the supreme court of appeals over the distinguished J. B. Baldwin of Augusta, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Green B. Samuels. He served until April, 1865, then he returned to the bar. He was general counsel for Gen. C. Lee in the Arlington suit. He was general counsel for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and for the N. & W. R. R. He was elected the first

president of the Virginia Bar Association, and he recommended the abolition of the common law forms of pleading. He was married twice, first to the daughter of General Gordon of Albemarle and next to Mrs. Alice Watts Morris, the famous Virginia belle.

Geo. H. Lee, a native of Winchester, was elected while living in Clarksburg. He never sat on the court after 1861.

Lucas P. Thompson was elected to the court, but died before he took his seat.

Alexander Rives was made a judge of supreme court in the year 1866.

William R. Joynes died in Petersburg in 1874; he was born in Accomac in 1817, and settled in 1839 in Petersburg. He married a daughter of Judge May. He was appointed U. S. district attorney and in 1863 was elected judge of the first judicial circuit (Confederate States). In 1865 he was elected to the legislature and was then elected to the supreme bench. He resigned in 1873 on account of ill health.

Wood Bouldin was born in 1811 in Charlotte county. He died in 1876. He was connected with the Tylers. His father, Thomas Tyler Bouldin, while in Congress, arose to address the House, began his address by a reference to John Randolph, who had lately died, and before he finished, he himself dropped dead.

Wood Bouldin attended the academy of Rev. Nicholas Cobb, afterwards the bishop of Alabama. He then read law under William Leigh. After coming to the bar, he went to Richmond and became a partner of Robt. Stauard. He purchased the estate formerly owned by John Randolph. His integrity was of the highest order, during the war he was sent to the legislature. After the war he returned to Richmond. He was in the capitol when the floor gave way in 1870, but not seriously injured. In 1872 he was elected to a seat on the court of appeals to succeed Judge Joynes. The first opinion 22 Grat. Carr vs. Carr, a divorce suit, won for him a high position as a judge. In 1876 his health failed him and he retired to his farm and died.

Judge Joseph Christian took his seat on the bench of the supreme court and retired in 1883.

Walter R. Staples was born in 1826 in Patrick county, read law with William Ballard Preston, secretary of the navy. He was sent with W. C. Rives, R. M. T. Hunter and Judge Brockenbrough to the provisional congress at Montgomery, Alabama, in April, 1861. He was re-elected in 1863 and served until the close of the war and in 1870 was elected to the supreme bench. In 1882 the readjusters and associates were not re-elected.

Francis T. Anderson was chosen in 1870, with R. C. L. Moncure, W. T. Joynes, Walter R. Staples and Joseph Christian as the court of appeals.

Edward C. Burks succeeded Judge Bouldin in 1876.

R. C. L. Moncure died in 1882, was succeeded by Judge L. L. Lewis.

F. T. Anderson was born in 1808 in Boteourt, he read law, and in 1830 married Mary Ann Alexander, daughter of Andrew Alexander of Rockbridge, to which county he removed in 1855. He was an elector of Bell and Everett, for whom the vote of Virginia was cast—the first time she did not vote for a Democrat. He did not believe in coercion and went South with his state. In 1870 he was chosen one of the judges of the court of appeals and on which he served until 1883. He died in 1887, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Edward C. Burks was born in Bedford in 1821, he graduated in law at the University of Virginia in 1842, and practiced until elected in 1876 to the supreme court of appeals, on which he served for six years.

Lunsford L. Lewis was born in Rockingham in 1846, graduated in law department at university, was appointed by President Grant district attorney for the eastern district until elected to court of appeals to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Moncure, said to be a man of incorruptible integrity.

Benjamin W. Lacy, born in 1839, was with Lee when he surrendered; had been three times wounded; was elected to court of appeals in 1880.

Thomas T. Fauntleroy was born in Winchester in 1823, is a maternal grandson of Col. Charles Munn Thurston and a grandson of Col. Charles Magill, and son of Thos. T.

Fauntleroy, who was colonel Maryland Dragoons and resigned. He graduated in law class in 1844 in the University of Virginia, and practiced in Winchester. He participated in capture of John Brown, and was a lieutenant in the military service of Virginia. In 1883 was elected to supreme court of appeals, has been twice married, has ten children.

Drury A. Hinton left the university in 1861 to enter the C. S. A. in 41st Virginia Regiment as first lieutenant Company G. He was elected in 1882 to court of appeals. He dissented in case of Commonwealth vs. Cleverous.

Robert A. Richardson is from Smythe county, is a manly judge and very much liked by the bar.

Lewis, Lacy, Fauntleroy, Hinton, and Richardson were elected in 1882 for a term of twelve years, which expired January, 1895.

Thus we have seen the first court of appeals of Virginia and then the supreme court of appeals of Virginia and the readjusters court of appeals, and at no time has there ever been a question of the integrity of a single judge. There were never seen better judges and they were honest and sincere men whose impartiality and integrity were never questioned.

THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS OF WEST VIRGINIA; ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT, JULY 9, 1863, AT WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

William A. Harrison, president for twelve years.

James H. Brown of Kanawha, for eight years.

Ralph L. Berkeshire of Monongalia, for four years.

William A. Harrison was born in 1795; served till September 1, 1868, when he resigned; died in Clarksburg December 1, 1870.

Ralph L. Berkeshire, born April, 1816, served four years till December 31, 1866, and again from January, 1869, to December, 1872, when filling unexpired term of W. A. Harrison. Died November 8, 1902.

James H. Broun, of Kanawha, born December 25, 1818, served till December 31, 1871.

Died October 28, 1900, in Charleston. (See sketch.)

Edwin Maxwell of Harrison, born July 16, 1825, elected for twelve years from January, 1867, till December 31, 1872, when his term was ended by the new constitution. Died February 5, 1903.

Charles Page Thomas Moore of Mason county, born in 1831, elected in 1870 for twelve years; term ended December, 1872; was re-elected for twelve years and served from 1873 to December, 1880, when he resigned.

John S. Hoffman of Harrison, born in 1821; on reorganization of court in 1883 he drew a short term of four years, to December, 1876. Died November 18, 1877.

James Paull of Ohio, born 1818, served from January, 1873, till May, 1875, when he died in office.

Alpheus F. Haymond of Marion, born 1823, served from January, 1873, to January 1, 1877; was re-elected for twelve years till 1883, when he resigned. Died December 15, 1893.

Mathew Edminston of Lewis, born in Pocahontas in 1814, was appointed on the court of appeals as successor of Judge Hoffman, who resigned in 1876, served till 1877. Died at Weston, 1887.

Thomas C. Green of Jefferson, born in 1820, was appointed in 1875 as successor of Judge Paull; elected in 1876; re-elected in 1880 for twelve years; served until his death in 1889.

Okey Johnston of Wood, born in 1834, served from January, 1877, till December, 1888. Died in June, 1903.

James French Patton of Monroe, born 1843, was appointed in 1881 to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Moore, served until his death, March 30, 1882.

Adam C. Snyder of Greenbrier, born in 1834, was appointed in 1882 to fill vacancy caused by death of Judge Patton; served till 1885; was elected for full term in 1884; served till 1890, when he resigned. Died July 24, 1896.

Samuel Woods of Barbour, born in 1822, appointed in 1883 to fill vacancy caused by

resignation of Judge Haymond, served till January, 1889. Died February 17, 1897.

Henry Brannon of Lewis, born in 1837, was elected in 1888, and re-elected for another full term from January, 1901.

John Warth English of Mason, born in 1831, was elected in 1888 for twelve years.

Daniel Bedinger Lucas of Jefferson, born in 1836, was appointed in 1889 to fill unexpired term of Judge Green, served from January, 1890, till December, 1892.

Homer A. Holt of Greenbrier, born in 1831, was appointed in 1890 as successor to Judge Snyder, served from 1890 to December, 1895. Died January 7, 1898.

Marmaduke H. Dent of Taylor, born in 1849, was elected in 1892 for twelve years from 1893 to December, 1904.

Henry Clay McWhorter of Kanawha, born in 1836, was elected for twelve years till December, 1908.

George Puffenbarger of Mason, born in 1861, was elected for twelve years from January, 1901.

Warren Miller of Jackson, born in 1848, was appointed in 1903; served till December, 1904; was succeeded by Joseph M. Sanders.

Frank Cox of Monongalia, born in 1862, was elected for twelve years from January, 1905; resigned to take effect January, 1907, and Judge W. N. Miller was appointed as his successor.

Joseph M. Saunders of Mercer, born in 1866, was elected for twelve years from January, 1905; resigned October, 1907.

William N. Miller of Wood, born in 1855, appointed January, 1907, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Judge Cox. Elected in 1908 for unexpired term.

Ira E. Robinson of Taylor, born in 1869, appointed in 1907 as successor of Judge Saunders, elected for unexpired term of eight years.

Luther J. Williams of Greenbrier, born in 1856, elected in 1908 for twelve years from January, 1909.

CLERKS OF COURT OF APPEALS

Sylvanus W. Hall of Marion, born in 1838,

served from July 9, 1863 to August 18, 1874, when he resigned. Died March, 1908.

Odell S. Long of Ohio, born in Westmoreland, Pa., in 1836, served from August, 1874, to December 26, 1897, the date of his death.

James A. Holly of Lincoln, born in 1855, served from January, 1898, till November 17, 1902, when he resigned.

William B. Mathews of Marshall, born in 1866, served from November, 1902.

LIBRARIANS

John L. Cole of Kanawha, from March, 1871, till June, 1875.

Edward L. Wood of Kanawha, from June, 1875, till March, 1877.

Edward L. Wood of Kanawha, from March, 1877, until March, 1881.

Edward L. Wood of Kanawha, from March, 1881, until October, 1882.

Benjamin H. Oxley of Lincoln, from February, 1890, till April, 1891.

Edward L. Wood of Kanawha, from March, 1893, to March, 1897.

Pleasant S. Shirkey of Kanawha, from July, 1898, to March, 1901.

Samuel W. Starks of Kanawha, from March, 1901, to April, 1908.

John C. Gilmer of Kanawha, from 1908.

EARLY ATTORNEYS OF THE KANAWHA BAR

The record does not show that the bar of Kanawha court was crowded with attorneys for some time after court was organized. The Kanawha county court began in October, 1789, and while there were suits tried, with and without juries, and the record states that "the parties appeared by their attorneys," it had failed to show the name of a single attorney that had been admitted to practice, until August 1, 1796, when it appeared that Edward Graham produced a license signed by Paul Carrington, Edward Winston and S. Henry, judges of the superior court, etc., was admitted to practice law in this Kanawha court and took the oath prescribed, and he was thereupon appointed the attorney for the commonwealth for this county. On July 3, 1797, William H. Cavindish was admitted.

On August 7, 1797, Augustus Woodward was admitted.

To obtain license to practice law, one had to apply to three judges and secure a certificate from them of his proficiency. Just where the applicants would find the judges to examine them would depend much on circumstances. It does not seem that the attorneys were crowding to the Kanawha courts to practice law in the early Indian days, but the court proceeded along without them. After the Indians ceased to come, then the attorneys began, as did the doctors and ministers.

In 1799, William Sterrett was admitted and in 1800 James Davenport and Gilbert Christian were admitted. Afterwards Captain Cartmill, James Wilson, Charles Baldwin, Joseph Lovell, Mathew Dunbar, Andrew Parks and from that on, they were admitted without end.

To explain the judiciary system of Virginia, and note its changes and its growth would entail more labor than its compensation in gratified curiosity would justify. Without going too far into details, we might say, that in the colonies there was no Court of final resort, except to the King and council, and this would generally amount to nothing. There was the county court, composed of justices of the county, and they were appointed by the governor. They served without fee or reward, except that by rotation, the office of sheriff for two years was given to a justice, for his service on the county court. These county courts, these justices could and did almost any and everything that anybody could do, and were a sort of legislature, judicial and executive body for their own county.

The general court was so called because its jurisdiction was general over all persons, causes, matters or things at common law, whether by original process or appeal, or any other writ, or other legal way or means, and its jurisdiction extended all over the state.

District courts were established and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the general court was given to this district court by appeal, etc. In 1809 the district courts were abolished and the circuit supreme courts of law, in each county, were substituted in their

stead, and in 1819 there were fifteen circuits, and each circuit had about seven counties, on an average. There was a supreme court of chancery. There was such court in Staunton, Winchester, Clarksburg and Wythe Court House, Richmond and Williamsburg, and the places for holding them increased.

Circuit Court.—The supreme court of appeals was established in 1778, but was held by judges of other courts. In 1788 this court was organized by judges to be appointed by both houses of the assembly, and it has remained a separate court ever since, and in 1811 there were five judges (see 2d Va. Cases). This says that John Coalter was appointed on the general court in 1809 and on the court of appeals in 1811. That James Allen was appointed to general court in 1811; he must have taken the place of Judge Coalter.

Lewis Summers was appointed to the general court in 1819, and served until in 1843, and after his death David McComas was placed on the general court, and this court was abolished in 1851, and the circuit courts of law and chancery substituted. The first judge for Kanawha circuit was Judge George W. Simmons; he resigned in 1858, and David McComas was then selected, and he held until the war came on, during which he died, and then the organized government placed Judge James H. Brown on the Kanawha circuit, and he afterwards was elected for the supreme court of West Virginia, when Judge Paisley succeeded him, until he was elected to Congress. Then Judge James H. Hoge took this bench, and he was succeeded by Joseph Smith, who was followed by Judge F. A. Guthrie, and he was followed by Judge S. C. Burdett, who now presides on the bench of the circuit court of Kanawha.

Judge Lewis Summers' last order was entered June 20, 1843. Judge Joseph L. Fry held the next term. The spring term, 1844, was held by Judge David McComas. October, 1847, term—Judge E. S. Duncan held the term. The spring term, 1848, was held by Judge Lee and also the fall term. In May, 1850, Judge Mathew Dunbar was the judge of the Kanawha court until October, 1851,

and Judge David McComas held the courts thereafter. From July 1, 1852, Judge George W. Summers held the circuit court, being elected by the people under the new constitution, and Mathew Dunbar was elected the prosecuting attorney.

The attorneys under this new court were Mathew Dunbar, David McComas, C. E. Doddridge, J. N. Read, J. M. Laidley, Andrew Parks, E. W. McComas, Nicholas Fitzhugh, J. A. Warth, Edward Kenna, T. B. Swann, John L. Moseley, Isaac N. Smith, J. H. Brown, Charles Hedrick, Col. B. H. Smith and others. Judge Geo. W. Summers continued as judge until July 1, 1858, when he resigned and was succeeded by David McComas, and he continued until the war came on, during which time he died. Judge J. H. Brown in May, 1862, succeeded Judge McComas. The attorneys present and qualified at this time were F. A. Lovell, Andrew Parks, John A. Warth, W. E. G. Gillison, J. M. Laidley, Col. B. H. Smith and Geo. W. Summers, and W. L. Hindman was the prosecuting attorney. Judge Daniel Palsley held the first W. Va. circuit court in October, 1863, and C. A. Sperry, G. W. Summers, Col. B. N. Smith, F. A. Lovell and W. L. Hindman were the attorneys qualified. In October, 1866, the last court was held by Judge Palsley, and in April, 1867, Judge Hoge held his first term. Judge Smith held his first term in May, 1874, and his last in June, 1880. Judge Guthrie began in February, 1881, and Judge Burdett in June, 1905.

CHARLESTON LAWYERS, 1911

(A)

Albertson, Ulysses S.; Alderson, Chas. M.; Alderson, George P.; Alexander, A. S.; Allebach, Leroy; Anderson, H. M.; Avis, S. B.; Ashby, W. L.; Atkinson, U. B.

(B)

Ballard, Albert M.; Black, V. L.; Belcher, A. M.; Bledsoe, T. A.; Bobbitt, Oliver B.; Briggs, Murray; Broun, Thos. L.; Burdette, F. G.; Byrne, George; Brown, James F.; Burlew, Abram; Byrne, W. E. R.; Broun, C. Beverley; Bouchelle, J. F.; Burdette, E. M.;

Barnhart, W. G.; Bostic, H. B.; Boiarsky, Moses; Bowen, Samuel E.

(C)

Cato, Henry S.; Chilton, J. E.; Chilton, W. E.; Chilton, Samuel B.; Carr, F. N.; Clark, T. S.; Clay, Buckner; Cork, J. F.; Couch, Geo. S. Sr.; Couch, G. S., Jr.; Couch, C. B.; Clayton, Bruce; Campbell, J. Edgar; Carter, E. R.; Chappelle, John W.

(D)

Davis, D. C. T., Sr.; Davis, Staige; Donnelly, J. C.; Dyre, E. B.

(E)

Edwards, W. S.; Ellison, James B.

(F)

Fitzgerald, O. P., Jr.; Flournoy, S. L.; Flournoy, P. P.; Fry, Henry.

(G)

Gallagher, D. C.; Green, S. S.; Gaines, J. H.; Goldbarth, Irwin S.; Goshorn, Fred; Good, C. W.; Goettman, Chas. E.

(H)

Higginbotham, Upshur; Hardy, Waller C.; Hall, E. C.; Hays, G. W.; Hill, F. J.; Houston, H. T.; Hyndly, J. H.; Harless, Floyd H.; Hunt, J. H.; Hall, Grant P.; Harrison, E. C.; Higginbotham, Marshall.

(J)

Jones, John B.; Jackson, Malcolm; Jordon, I. C.

(K)

Kennedy, J. W.; Knight, E. W.; Keatley, E. M.; Kenna, J. N.; Kenna, John; Koontz, A. B.; Kimbrough, C. E.; Kerse, T. L.

(L)

Laidley, W. S.; Laidley, W. Sydney, Jr.; Linn, R. G.; Littlepage, A. B.; Littlepage, S. D.; Littlepage, S. Collette; Littlepage, B. Kemp; Loeb, Leo; LaFollette, L. M.; Littlepage, Chas. F.; Lively, W. W.; Lively, Frank; Long, E. L.

(M)

Mollohan, Wesley; McClintic, G. W.;

McCorkle, W. A.; MacCorkle, A. D.;
McCorkle, W. G.; McDonald, A. W.; Mena-
ger, J. B.; McCabe, R. E.; McWhorter, H.
C., Judge; McWhorter, L. E.; Mathews,
Daniel; Mathews, W. D.; Miller, J. B.;
Minor, Berkeley, Jr.; Morgan, Ben S.; Mur-
phy, P. H.

(N)

Nash, J. H.; Nash, J. H., Jr.; Nutter, T. G.

(O)

Owen, Morgan.

(P)

Payne, J. M.; Payne, W. D.; Price, G. E.;
Price, J. E.; Price, R. M.; Prichard, A. M.;
Painter, Graham C.; Poteet, L. E.

(Q)

Quarrier, R. G.

(R)

Reedy, E. K.; Ruffner, Joseph; Robertson,
M. M.; Robertson, E. E.; Rummel, H. D.

(S)

Smith, H. B.; Spilman, R. S.; Shrewsbury,
G. H.; Stiles, M. F.; Seaman, Jas. A.; Shir-
key, D. M.

(T)

Thayer, J. A.; Taylor, D. W.

(V)

Vickers, Lorenzo.

(W)

Watts, C. C.; Waters, J. T.; Wiley, Carl
C.; Webb, B. H.; White, J. B.; Webb, S. L.;
Wertz, W. W.; Walker, P. G.

IN MEMORIAM

A list of members of the Kanawha bar that
have, since the Civil War, departed this life.

(A)

Adams, W. W.; Armstead, William.

(B)

Brown, Judge James H.; Brown, Joseph
M.; Blair, A. C.; Boggs, H. L.

(C)

Carr, James Lawrence; Cole, John L.;

Couch, James H.; Cracraft, John W.; Cotton,
John.

(D)

Doddridge, C. E.; Dawson, R. F.; DuBois,
D.

(F)

Ferguson, James H.; Ferguson, J. D.;
Fitzhugh, Nicholas; Flournoy, S. L.; Fon-
taine, Peter.

(G)

Gray, James H.

(H)

Hoge, James H.; Hedrick, Charles; Hoge-
man, Wm. H.; Hall, Cyrus; Hall, C. W.;
Hindman, W. L.

(J)

Johnson, Judge Okey.

(K)

Knight, Edward B.; Kenna, John E.

(L)

Lovell, Fayette A.; Laidley, James M.

(M)

Middleton, James E.; Middleton, Henry
O.; Miller, Samuel A.; Morris, William H.

(N)

Nash, James H.

(P)

Patton, Oliver A.; Patton, Geo. W.; Pals-
ley, Judge Daniel.

(Q)

Quarrin, William A.

(R)

Ruffner, David L.

(S)

Smith, Benjamin H.; Smith, Isaac Noyes;
Smith, Charles B.; Summers, Geo. W.; Sum-
mers, William S.; Swann, Thomas B.;
Swann, John S.; Stout, Traverse; Sperry, C.
A.; Shrewsbury, Harvy D.

(T)

Tebbits, A. G.

(W)

Warth, John A.; Wilson, E. Willis.

CHAPTER VII

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

The Salt Industry—Rock Salt and Brines—Salt Boiling by the Indians—Homemade Salt—The First Salt Furnace in Kanawha—Pack-saddle Transportation—David and Joseph Ruffner's Salt Enterprise—The Great Buffalo Lick—Description of a "Gum"—Early Discouragements and Ultimate Success—A Revolution in Manufacture Caused by Coal—Mechanical Improvements—Burning Springs and Gas Wells—A Professor's Experiment and its Results—Col. Levi J. Woodyard—First Gas Well Bored by Capt. James Wilson—Patrick's Salt Furnace—Methods of Manufacturing and Shipping—Waste Products—Cost of Production—Soda Ash—List of Kanawha Salt Furnaces—Statistics—Kanawha Salt Makers—Cannel Coal Oil Manufactures on Kanawha—Great Kanawha Gas Co.—Vulcan Iron Works—Kanawha Brick Co.—Morgan Lumber & Manufacturing Co.—Gill Manufacturing Co.—Banner Window Glass Co.—Tanners' and Dyers' Extract Co.—Kanawha Planing Mill Co.—Standard Brick Co.—Kanawha Woolen Mills—Charleston Woolen Mills—Diamond Ice & Coal Co.—Kanawha Mine Car Co.—Ohio Valley Furniture Co.—Charleston Window Glass Co.—L. Long & Sons—The Kanawha Land Co. (South Charleston)—South Charleston Crusher Co.

KANAWHA SALT

From a paper on salt written by J. P. Hale

Fossil or rock salt has not been found in the state; but salt brines of greater or less strength, and in greater or less abundance, are found by artesian borings, at various depths throughout the Appalachian coal field, which underlies the greater portion of our state.

The strength of these brines varies in different localities, and in different wells in the same locality; the range may be stated at, say six degrees to twelve degrees by the salometer, Baume scale (distilled water being zero, saturation twenty-five degrees), but the average strength of the brines from which salt is now made is about eight degrees to ten degrees. The value of these brines depends, of course, upon their location, as regards accessibility, and cheap transportation of the products to market, as well as the convenient proximity of cheap coal for fuel, and timber for barrels. Only locations on the navigable rivers, or lines

of railways at present fulfill these indications; but, as population increases, and new routes of travel and traffic are opened up, it is probable that new salt manufacturing localities will be developed.

The principal points at which salt has been manufactured in the state, are Charleston on the Great Kanawha river; from West Columbia to Hartford City on the Ohio river; at Bull-town on the Little Kanawha; at Louisa on the Big Sandy; in Mercer county on New river; near Birch of Elk river; (at the mouth of Otter creek on Elk), and at a few other less important points, on a very small scale for local use. At present, owing to the greater facility of reaching the markets of the great West by cheap water transportation, and the advantages of cheap fuel, salt is only manufactured, on a commercial scale near Charleston on the Great Kanawha, and in Mason county on the Ohio.

The Kanawha salt works were situated in

Kanawha county, on the Kanawha river, commencing about three miles above Charleston and extending up the river for several miles, on both sides.

These "licks" as they are called, have not only been known and extensively worked from the first settlement of the valley by the whites, but have been known and used, from time immemorial, by the Indian tribes, and frequented by swarms of buffalo, elk, deer, and other wild animals, before the advent of the white man.

In 1753, when all this region was an unbroken wilderness, which had never been penetrated by the most adventurous white man, a party of Shawnees who dwelt upon the Scioto, in what is now Ohio, made a raid upon the frontier settlements of Virginia, in what is now Montgomery county. Having taken the settlers unawares, and after killing, burning, and capturing prisoners, as was their custom, they retreated, with their captives, down the New, Kanawha, and Ohio rivers to their homes. One of these captives, Mrs. Mary Ingles, who afterwards made her escape, and was returned to her friends, related that the party stopped several days at the salt spring on the Kanawha river, rested there from their weary march, killed plenty of game and feasted themselves on the fat of the land; in the meantime, boiling salt water and making a supply of salt, which was carefully packed and taken with them to their western homes. This is not only the first account we have of salt making on Kanawha, but anywhere else west of the Alleghanies. In fact, if there is any earlier record of salt-making from brine springs, anywhere in the United States, I am not aware of it.

The earliest settlement made by whites, in the Kanawha valley, was by Walter Kely and family, at the mouth of the creek, which bears his name, in the spring of 1774, several months before the battle of Point Pleasant, where the combined Indian tribes, under the celebrated Sachem, Cornstalk, were defeated and driven back by the Virginians, under Gen. Lewis.

Kelley and his family paid the forfeit of their lives to their temerity; they were all killed by the Indians; but after the battle of

the Point, when there was greater security for life, the valley was rapidly settled, mostly by Virginians, and in great part by the hardy soldiers who had followed Lewis to Point Pleasant.

The early pioneer settlers, in a wilderness, without communication with other settlements, except by foot or bridle paths, depended upon the Kanawha licks for their scanty supply of salt. In those days of simple economy and provident thrift, when everything useful was made the most of, the women's wash-kettles were put under requisition for a fourfold duty; they boiled the daily hog and hominy, and other wholesome, frugal fare; once a week they boiled their clothes, on wash day; semi-occasionally they boiled the salt water for a little of the precious salt, and every spring they went to the sugar camp, to boil the annual supply of maple sugar and molasses.

It is related that at one time, when there was on apprehended attack from the Indians, the few early settlers were posted at the mouth of Coal river, for protection. Being out of salt and suffering for the want of it, they sent some of their hardy and daring young men in canoes up to the salt spring, where they dipped the canoes full of salt water; and, getting safely back, the water was boiled, and the precious salt made under cover of the fort.

Among the earliest land locations made in the valley was one of 502 acres, made in 1785, by John Dickinson, from the Valley of Virginia, to include the mouth of Campbell's creek, the bottom above, and the salt spring. Dickinson did not improve or work the property himself, but meeting with *Joseph Ruffner*, an enterprising farmer from his Shenandoah estates, he sold to Ruffner, and in 1795 removed himself and family to Kanawha to look after his salt property. Upon arriving here, however, his penchant for rich farming lands overcame him, and he purchased, from George and William Clendenen, the large river bottom of 900 acres extending from the mouth of Elk river up Kanawha; and upon 40 acres of which the village of Charleston had been laid out and started the previous year. This last purchase, and the subsequent attention to clearing and improving the farm diverted Ruffner's attention for a time,

from the salt project. The delay was fatal so far as he was concerned; he did not live to execute his pet scheme or realize his cherished hopes. Dying in 1803, he willed the property to his sons, David and Joseph, enjoining it upon them to carry out, as speedily as practicable, his plans of building up extensive salt manufactories to supply not only the increasing local demand, but a larger and still more rapidly growing demand, which was now coming from the many thrifty settlements throughout the Ohio Valley. During the elder Ruffner's life, however, he had leased to one Elisha Brooks, the use of salt water and the right to manufacture salt; and in 1797 this Elisha Brooks erected the first salt furnace in Kanawha, or in the western country. It consisted of two dozen small kettles, set in a double row, with a flue beneath, a chimney at one end, and a fire bed at the other.

To obtain a supply of salt water he sank two or three "gums" into the mire and quicksand of the salt lick, and dipped the brine with bucket and swape, as it oozed and seeped in through the sand below.

In this crude, rough-and-ready way, Brooks managed to make about 150 pounds of salt per day, which he sold at the kettles, at 8 to 10 cents per pound. No means were used to settle or purify the brines or salt, as the salt water came from the gum, so it was boiled down to salt in the kettle, with whatever impurities or coloring matter it contained. As it issues from the earth it holds some carbonate of iron in solution; when it is boiled, this iron becomes oxidized, and gives a reddish tinge to the brine and salt.

This Kanawha salt soon acquired a reputation for its strong, pungent taste, and its superior qualities for curing meat, butter, etc. A great many who used it and recognized these qualities in connection with its striking reddish color came to associate the two in their minds in the relation of cause and effect, and orders used to come from far and near for some of "that strong red salt from the Kanawha Licks."

Almost the only mode of transporting salt beyond the neighborhood, in those early days, was by pack-horses, on the primitive, back-

woods pack-saddle. So much of this was done, and so familiar did the public mind become with the term, as used in that sense, that even to this day, among a large class of people, the verb "to pack" is always used instead of other synonymous terms, such as carry, transport, fetch, bring, take, etc., and the "tote" of Old Virginia.

It was not until 1806, that the brothers, David and Joseph Ruffner, set to work to ascertain the source of the salt water, to procure, if possible, a larger supply and of better quality, and to prepare to manufacture salt on a scale commensurate with the growing wants of the country.

The Salt Lick, or "The Great Buffalo Lick," as it was called, was just at the river's edge, 12 or 14 rods in extent, on the north side, a few hundred yards above the mouth of Campbell's creek, and just in front of what is now known as the "Thoroughfare Gap," through which from the north as well as up and down the river, the buffalo, elk, and other ruminating animals made their way in vast numbers to the lick. I may mention *en passant* that so great was the fame of this lick, and the herds of game that frequented it, that the great hunter, explorer, and conqueror of the "bloody ground" of Kentucky, Daniel Boone, was tempted up here, made a log cabin settlement, and lived just on the opposite side of the river, on what is now known as the Donnelly farm or splint coal bottom. I have had, from old Mr. Paddy Huddleston who died a few years ago, at nearly one hundred years of age, many interesting anecdotes of their joint adventures in hunting and trapping. Boone still lived here in 1789-90, when Kanawha county was formed and in 1791 served as one of the delegates for the county, in the Legislature at Richmond.

But to return to the Licks, and the operations of the Ruffner brothers. In order to reach, if possible, the bottom of the mire and oozy quicksand through which the salt water flowed, they provided a straight, well-formed, hollow sycamore tree, with 4 feet internal diameter, sawed off square at each end. This is technically called a "gum." This gum was set upright on the spot selected for sinking the

large end down, and held in its perpendicular position by props and braces, on the four sides. A platform, upon which two men could stand, was fixed about the top; then a swape erected, having its fulcrum in a forked post set in the ground close by. A large bucket, made from half of a whiskey barrel, was attached to the end of the swape, by a rope and a rope attached to the end of the pole to pull down on, to raise the bucket. With one man inside the gum armed with pick, shovel, and crowbar, two men on the platform on top to empty and return the bucket, and three or four to work the swape, the crew and outfit were complete.

After many unexpected difficulties and delays, the gum at last reached what seemed to be rock bottom at 13 feet; upon cutting it with picks and crowbars, however, it proved to be but a shale or crust, about 6 inches thick, of conglomerated sand, gravel and iron. Upon breaking through this crust the water flowed up into the gum more freely than ever, but with less salt.

Discouraged at this result, the Ruffner brothers determined to abandon this gum, and sink a well out in the bottom, about 100 yards from the river. This was done, they encountered, as before, many difficulties and delays. When they had gotten through 45 feet of alluvial deposit, they came to the same bed of sand and gravel upon which they had started at the river.

To penetrate this, they made a $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch tube of a 20 foot oak log, by boring through it with a long-shanked augur. This tube, sharpened, and shod with iron at the bottom, was driven down, pile-driver fashion, through the sand to the solid rock. Through this tube they then let down a glass vial with a string to catch the salt water for testing. They were again doomed to disappointment; the water though slightly brackish, was less salt than that at the river.

They now decided to return to the gum at the river, and, if possible, to put it down to the bed rock. This they finally succeeded in doing, finding the rock at 16 to 17 feet from the surface.

As the bottom of the gum was square, and the surface of the rock uneven, the rush of out-

side water into the gum was very troublesome. By dint of cutting and trimming from one side and the other, however, they were, at last, gotten nearly to a joint, after which they resorted to thin wedges, which were driven here and there as they would "do the most good."

By this means the gum was gotten sufficiently tight to be so bailed out as to determine whether the salt water came up through the rock. This turned out to be the case. The quantity welling up through the rock was extremely small, but the strength was greater than any yet gotten, and this was encouraging. They were anxious to follow it down, but how? They could not blast a hole down there, under water, but this idea occurred to them; they knew that rock blasters drilled their powder holes two or three feet deep, and they concluded they could, with a longer and larger drill, bore a correspondingly deeper and larger hole.

They fixed a long iron drill, with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch chisel bit of steel, and attached the upper end to a spring hole, with a rope.

In this way the boring went on slowly and tediously till on the 1st of November, 1807, at 17 feet in the rock a cavity or fissure was struck, which gave an increased flow of stronger brine. This gave them encouragement to bore still farther, and so, by welding increasing length of shaft to the drill, from time to time, the hole was carried down to 28 feet, where a still larger and stronger supply of salt water was gotten.

Having now sufficient salt water to justify it, they decided, and commenced, to build a salt furnace; but while building, they continued the boring, and on the 15th January, 1808, at 40 feet in the rock and 58 feet from the top of the gum, they were rewarded by an ample flow of strong brine for their furnace and ceased boring.

Now was presented another difficulty; how to get the stronger brine from the bottom of the well, undiluted by the weaker brines and fresh water from above. There was no precedent here; they had to invent, contrive, and construct anew. A metal tube would naturally suggest itself to them; but there were neither

metal tubes, nor sheet metal, nor metal workers—save a home-made blacksmith—in all this region, and to bore a wooden tube 40 feet long, and small enough in external diameter to go in the 2½ inch hole, was impracticable. What they did do, was to whittle out of two long strips of wood two long half tubes of the proper size, and fitting the edges carefully together wrap the whole from end to end with small twine; this, with a bag of wrapping near the lower end to fit, as nearly as practicable, water tight, in the 2½ inch hole, was cautiously pressed down into its place, and found to answer the purpose perfectly; the brine flowed up freely through the tube into the gum, which was now provided with a water tight floor or bottom, to hold it; and from which it was raised by the simple swape and bucket.

Thus was bored and tubed, rigged and worked, the first rock-bored salt well west of the Alleghanies, if not in the United States. The wonder is not that it required eighteen months or more to prepare, bore and complete this well for use, but, rather, that it was accomplished at all under the circumstances. In these times, when such a work can be accomplished in as many days as it then required months, it is difficult to appreciate the difficulties, doubts, delays, and general troubles that beset them. Without preliminary study, previous experience or training; without precedents in what they undertook in a newly settled country; without steam power, machine shops, skilled mechanics, suitable tools or materials—failure rather than success might reasonably have been predicted.

The new furnace, which for some time had been under construction, was now complete. It was simply a reproduction of the Elisha Brooks kettle furnace, on a larger scale. There were more kettles, of larger size and better arranged.

On the 8th of February, 1808, the Ruffner brothers made their first lifting of salt from this furnace, and simultaneously reduced the price to the (then) unprecedentedly low figure of 4 cents per pound.

From this time forward, salt making, as one of the leading industries of Kanawha, was

an established fact, and Kanawha salt one of the leading commercial articles of the West; and wherever it has gone, from the Alleghanies to the Rocky mountains, from the Lakes to the Gulf, its superior qualities have been recognized and appreciated.

The neighboring property owners, who had watched the progress and result of the Ruffner well with such deep interest, now instituted borings on their own lands, above and below, and on both sides of the river. Among these earlier, enterprising experimenters were William Whittaker, Tobias Ruffner, Andrew Donally, and others. All were more or less successful in getting a supply of brine, at depths varying from 50 to 100 feet, and by 1817 there were some 30 furnaces and 15 or 20 wells in operation, making in the aggregate 600,000 to 700,000 bushels of salt.

In this year an important revolution in the manufacture of salt was effected by the discovery of coal. Although in one of the finest coal fields of the world, coal had not, hitherto, been found here in workable seams, nor been used at all, except for blacksmith's purposes. Wood had been the only fuel used in salt making, and for other purposes, and all the bottoms and convenient hill slopes for several miles up and down the river had been stripped of their timber to supply this demand.

David Ruffner, true to the spirit of enterprise and pluck which animated him when he bored the first well, was the first here to use coal as a fuel. This would appear to be a very simple matter now; but was not so then. It was only after many months of discouraging efforts, and failing experiments, that he finally succeeded in getting it to work to his satisfaction. Its value established, however, its use was at once adopted by the other furnaces, and wood ceased to be used as a fuel for salt making in Kanawha.

Other important improvements were gradually going on in the manner of boring and tubing, after Ruffner's compound wood-and-wrapping-twine tube, being made by a tinner who had located in Charleston to make tin cups and coffee pots for the multitude. He made tin tubes in convenient lengths, and soldered them together as they were put down the well.

The refinement of screw joints had not yet come, but followed shortly after, in connection with copper pipes, which soon took the place of tin, and these are recently giving place to iron.

In the manner of bagging the wells, that is, in forming a water-tight joint around the tube to shut off the weaker waters above from the stronger below, a simple arrangement, called a "seed-bag" was fallen upon, which proved very effective, which has survived to this day, and has been adopted wherever deep boring is done, as one of the standard appliances for the purpose for which it is used. This seed-bag is made of buckskin, or soft calf-skin sewed up like the sleeve of a coat or leg of a stocking, made 12 to 15 inches long, about the size of the well-hole and open at both ends; this is slipped over the tube and one end securely wrapped over knots placed on the tube to prevent slipping. Some six or eight inches of the bag is then filled with flaxseed, either alone or mixed with powdered gum tragacanth; the other end of the bag is then wrapped, like the first, and the tube is ready for the well. When to their place—and they are put down any depth—to hundreds of feet—the seed and gum soon swell from the water they absorb, till a close fit and water-tight joint are made.

The hydraulic contrivance for raising salt water from the gums, consisting of a bucket, a swape and a man, was simple, slow and sure; but the spirit of progress was abroad and it soon gave place to a more complicated arrangement, consisting of a pump, lever, crank, shaft, and blind horse or mule, that revolved in its orbit around the shaft. This was considered a wonderful achievement in mechanical contrivance, especially by the men who had worked the swapes.

For several years this "horse-mill," as it was called, was the only mode of pumping salt water on Kanawha but in the fullness of time it also went to the rear—in 1828—and the steam engine came to the front, not only for pumping but also for boring wells and various other uses.

In 1831 William Morris, or "Billy" Morris, as he was familiarly called, a very ingenious, successful and practical well borer, invented a

simple tool, which has done more to render deep boring practicable, simple and cheap, than anything else since the introduction of steam.

This tool has always been called here "Slips," but in the oil regions they have given it the name of "Jars." It is a long double-link, with jaws that fit closely, but slide loosely up and down. They are made of the best steel, are about 30 inches long, and fitted, top and bottom, with pin and socket joint, respectively. For use they are interposed between the heavy iron sinker with its cutting chisel-bit below, and the line of auger poles or ropes above. Its object is to let the heavy sinker and bit have a clear, quick, cutting fall, unobstructed and unencumbered by the slower motion of the long line of auger poles above. In the case of fast auger or other tools in the well, they are also used to give heavy jars upward or downward, or both, to loosen them. From this use the oil well people have given them the name of "Jars."

Billy Morris never patented his invention, and never asked for nor made a dollar out of it, but as a public benefactor he deserves to rank with the inventors of the sewing-machine, reaping-machines, planing-machine, printing cylinders, cotton gin, etc.

This tool has been adopted into general use wherever deep boring is done, but, outside of Kanawha, few have heard of Billy Morris, or know where the slips or jars came from.

The invention of this tool, the adoption of the heavy sinker and some other minor improvements in well boring, gave a great impetus to deep boring in Kanawha. Wells were put down 500, 1,000, 1,500 and 1,800 feet, and one—the deepest in Kanawha—by Charles Reynolds, to about 2,000 feet. These borings would doubtless have been carried to a much greater depth, but that the fact soon got to be understood, that the salt-bearing strata had been passed, and that no brines were obtained at a greater depth than 800 to 1,000 feet. The limit of salt-bearing rocks is readily told by the character of the borings. Within this limit are sandstones, shale, coal, etc., of the coal measures lying nearly horizontal, though dipping slightly to the northwest; below is the carboniferous limestone which underlies the

coal measures, and crops out 100 miles to the eastward. This limestone, when penetrated, is known to the well-borers as the "long-running rock," from the fact that a boring bit will run a long time in it without being dulled.

No regular suites of samples of borings from the Kanawha wells have ever been kept. This is not important, however, as the strata are well known, and can be examined along the New river canon as they crop out to the eastward.

The Kanawha borings have educated and sent forth a set of skilful well-borers, all over the country, who have bored for water for irrigation on the western plains, for artesian wells for city, factory, or private use, for salt water at various places, for oil all over the country, for geological or mineralogical explorations, etc., etc.

Nearly all the Kanawha salt wells have contained more or less petroleum oil, and some of the deepest wells a considerable flow. Many persons now think, trusting to their recollections, that some of the wells afforded as much as 25 to 50 barrels per day. This was allowed to flow over the top of the salt cisterns, on to the river, where, from its specific gravity, it spread over a large surface, and by its beautiful iridescent hues, and not very savory odor, could be traced for many miles down the stream. It was from this that the river received the familiar nickname of "Old Greasy" by which it was for a long time familiarly known by Kanawha boatmen and others.

At that time this oil not only had no value, but was considered a great nuisance, and every effort was made to tube it out and get rid of it. It is now the opinion of some competent geologists, as well as of practical oil men, that very deep borings, say 2,500 feet, would penetrate rich oil-bearing strata, and possibly inexhaustible supplies of gas.

In 1775, Gen. Washington visited the Kanawha Valley in person (?) and located some very valuable lands for his military services. About three miles above the Salt Lick, he set apart and deeded to the public, forever, a square acre of land near the river, on which was a great natural wonder, then little understood, called a "burning spring." For many,

many years after, it was visited by every one who came to or passed through Kanawha, as one of the great curiosities of the region. It was simply a hole in the ground, which filled with water when it rained, and up through which issued a jet of gas, giving the water the appearance of boiling, and when lighted burned with a bright flame until blown out by high wind.

In 1841 William Tompkins, in boring a salt well a short distance above the burning spring, struck a large flow of gas, which he turned to account by "boiling his furnace," and making salt with it, effecting a great saving in fuel and economy in the cost of salt.

In 1843 Messrs. Dickinson and Shrewsbury, boring a few rods below, tapped at about 1,000 feet in depth, nature's great gas reservoir of this region. So great was the pressure of this bore-hole, that the auger, consisting of a heavy iron sinker weighing some 500 pounds, and several hundred feet more of auger poles, weighing in all, perhaps 1,000 pounds, was shot up out of the well like an arrow out of a cross-bow. With it came a column of salt water, which stood probably 150 feet high. The roaring of this gas and water, as they issued, could be heard under favorable conditions for several miles.

It would have been difficult to estimate with any approach to accuracy, the quantity of gas vented by this well, and no attempt was made to measure it. I heard it roughly estimated as being enough to light London and Paris, with, perhaps, enough left to supply a few such villages as New York and Philadelphia. But as this is a salt well, as well as gas well, I suggest that the gas estimate be taken, "*cum grano salis*."

While this well was blowing, it was the custom of the stage drivers, as they passed down by it, to stop and let their passengers take a look at the novel and wonderful display. On one occasion a professor from Harvard College was one of the stage passengers, and being a man of investigating and experimenting turn of mind, he went as near the well as he could get for the gas and spray of the falling water, and lighted a match to see if the gas would burn. Instantly the whole atmosphere

was ablaze, the Professor's hair and eye-brows singed, and his clothes afire. The well-frame and engine-house also took fire, and were much damaged. The Professor, who had jumped into the river to save himself from the fire, crawled out and back to the stage as best he could, and went on to Charleston, where he took to bed, and sent for a doctor to dress his burns.

Col. Dickinson, one of the owners of the well, hearing of the burning of his engine-house and well-frame, sent for his man of affairs, Col. Woodyard, and ordered him to follow the unknown stage passenger to town, get a warrant, have him arrested and punished for wilfully and wantonly burning his property, "unless," concluded Col. Dickinson, as Woodyard was about starting, "unless you find that the fellow is a natural d—d fool, and didn't know any better." Arriving at Charleston, Woodyard went to the room of the burnt professor at the hotel, finding him in bed, his face and hands blistered, and in a sorry plight generally. He proceeded to state in very plain terms, the object of his visit, at which the professor seemed greatly worried, and alarmed, not knowing the extent of this additional impending trouble, which his folly had brought upon him. Before he had expressed himself in words, however, Woodyard proceeded to deliver, verbatim, and with great emphasis the codicil to Dickinson's instructions. The professor, notwithstanding his physical pain and mental alarm, seemed to take in the ludicrousness of the whole case, and with an effort to smile through his blisters, replied that it seemed a pretty hard alternative; but, under the circumstances, he felt it his duty to confess under the last clause, and escape. "Well," said Woodyard, "if this is your decision, my duty is ended and I bid you good morning."

COL. LEVI J. WOODYARD was born in Fairfax county, Va., February 14, 1800. His father came to Wood county when Levi was but six years old. Levi was raised on a farm and went to school and obtained some little education. He came to Kanawha county in 1825. He became an oarsman on a flat-boat, shipping salt to the lower Ohio, and kept up this business for several years. He was then

given the place of manager of a salt furnace by Dickinson and Shrewsbury, which place he held as long as this firm continued in the salt business. He was made the agent for Kanawha salt in the West and held this until the war came on, when business suspended; he then returned to Charleston and resided there until his death. He was a man that attended to his own business and let others do likewise. He became president of the Kanawha Valley bank and his manner was rather rugged for a position where a somewhat different style was required from that which was appropriate to the manager of a salt furnace. He was an earnest, sincere, honest and sober man and went at his work, whatever it might be, with all the vim that was in him, but there was but little else than his rugged way.

The oil and gas from this well were partially collected, and conveyed through wooden pipes, to the nearest furnace, where they were used in making salt.

For many years this natural flow of gas lifted the salt water 1,000 feet from the bottom of the well, forced it a mile or more through pipes, to a salt furnace, raised it into a reservoir, boiled it in the furnace, and lighted the premises all around at night. About the only objection to the arrangement was, that it did not lift the salt and pack it in barrels.

The success of this well induced other salt makers to bore deep wells for gas, and several were successful. Messrs. Worth & English, Tompkins, Welch & Co., William D. Shrewsbury, J. H. Fry, and J. S. O. Brooks, got gas wells and used the gas either alone, or in connection with coal, for fuel in salt making. Gas was also struck in a few other wells, but did not last long, and was not utilized.

The first flow of gas ever struck in Kanawha, was as far back as 1815, in a well bored by Capt. James Wilson, within the present city limits of Charleston, near the residence of C. C. Lewis, Esq. The Captain had not gotten as good salt water as he expected; but instead of being discouraged, he declared in language emphatic, that he would have better brine or bore the well into—lower regions, with higher temperature. Shortly after this the auger struck a cavity which gave vent to an immense

flow of gas and salt water. The gas caught fire from a grate near at hand, and blazed up with great force and brilliancy, much to the consternation of the well borers and others. Capt. Wilson thought it would be a reckless tempting of Providence to go any deeper, and ordered the boring stopped. This well is now owned by the Charleston Gas Light Company, who at some future time contemplate re-opening it to test the gas for lighting the city.

Of the many wells in the neighborhood, that have furnished gas, some have stopped suddenly, and some by a slow and gradual process. Whether these stoppages have been from exhaustion of gas, or sudden, or gradual stoppage of the vent-ways, has not been definitely determined. It is known, however, that in the Dickinson and Shrewsbury well, which blew longer than any other, the copper pipes in the well, and the wooden pipes leading to the furnace, were lined with a mineral deposit, in some places nearly closing them. This deposit has not been analyzed, but may possibly be silicate of lime. A system of torpedoing might break up these incrustations from the walls of the well and rock cavities, and start the gas again. From the results of such wells in Pennsylvania, and New York, we have large encouragement to hope for similar results here. A few wells intelligently manipulated, might give gas enough to boil all the salt manufactured here, and run all the machinery in the neighborhood.

After the introduction of steam power, and the use of coal for fuel, no striking change was effected in the process of salt manufacture for a number of years. What improvements were made, were simply in degree. Wells were bored deeper, the holes were bored larger, the tubing was better, the pumps and rigging simpler. The furnaces were larger, better constructed, and more effectively operated, the quality of salt improved and the quantity increased, but still they were kettle furnaces of the original type.

The mammoth of the kettle era was that of Joseph Friend & Son, at the mouth of Campbell's creek, on which they made 100,000 bushels of salt per annum. The usual capacity of

the other furnaces was 25,000 to 50,000 bushels per annum.

PATRICK'S FURNACE

This was about the condition of the salt manufacture here in 1835, when there were all told, about 40 furnaces, producing annually about 2,000,000 bushels of salt. During this year George H. Patrick, Esq., of Onondaga, New York, came here, to introduce a patent steam furnace.

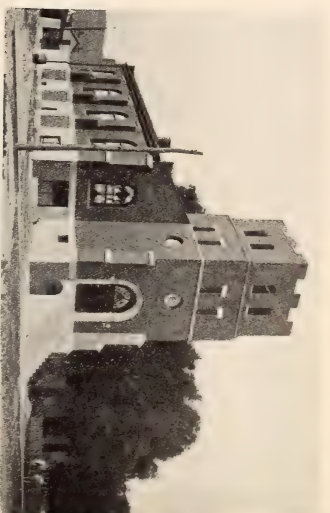
The furnace proper, after it was developed and improved, consisted of cast iron pans, or bottoms, 8 to 10 feet by 3 feet. Eight or ten of these pieces were bolted together by iron screws, forming one section 24 to 30 feet long, by 8 to 10 feet wide. There were two, three or four of these sections according to the size of the furnace. Over each of the sections was constructed a wooden steam chest, bolted to the flanges on the sides of the pans, and otherwise held together by wooden clamps and keys, and iron bolts and rods, all made steam and water tight by calking. These several sections were set longitudinally on the furnace walls to form one continuous furnace.

After the furnace comes a series of wooden vats or cisterns, a usual size for which, is about 10 feet wide and 100 feet long. The number of these cisterns varies according to the size of the furnace. They were constructed of poplar plank, 4 to 5 inches thick, dressed to joints, and fitted in a frame of oak by sills and clamps. They are tightened by driving wooden keys, and then calked to make them water tight. This system of clamping and keying cisterns was introduced here from a model brought by Col. B. H. Smith, from the navy yard at Norfolk. It was very simple and effective and has been retained to this day, without improvement or change.

There are two sets of these cisterns, the first in which the brines after boiling in the furnace proper are settled, and at the same time strengthened up to saturation; the latter in which the salt is graduated from the clear saturated brines. Thus settling and graining cisterns are very much alike, except that the grainers, are but 15 to 18 inches deep, while



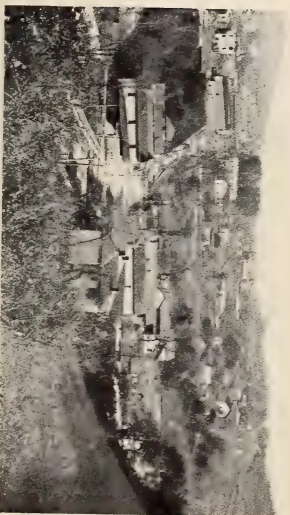
VIEW ON COAL RIVER LOOKING NORTH FROM COUNTY
BRIDGE, ST. ALBANS



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, ST. ALBANS



ANCIENT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, ST.
ALBANS



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF MAIN ST., ST. ALBANS, LOOKING
EAST FROM CEMETERY HILL.



the settlers may be double that or more. Through each and all of these cisterns from end to end are three rows of copper pipes, usually 5 inches in diameter.

After the salt water is boiled in the furnace proper, it runs into these settling cisterns, and after being thoroughly settled and saturated, is drawn into the grainers, where the salt is deposited, and once in 24 hours is lifted out by long handled shovels, on to a salt board, suspended above the grainer, and from which, after proper graining, it is wheeled in wheelbarrows to a salt house, where it is packed in barrels ready for shipment.

The steam generated by the boiling in the furnace proper is carried from the steam chest, by wooden pipes, to the copper pipes and through the settlers and grainers. This steam giving up its heat in passing through these cisterns, keeps up the temperature of the brines, and causes rapid evaporation. The temperature of these cisterns varies from 120° to 190°; an average would probably be 165°.

This in short, is a description of the steam furnace, after it was improved, and the first mistakes and crudities eliminated. In the first experiments only very slight heat was imparted by the steam to the brines, and only very coarse or alum salt made. It was very simple, accomplished all that was expected, and so soon as it was fairly tested, improved up to its working condition, and its advantages demonstrated, the days of kettle furnaces were numbered.

Andrew Donnelly and Isaac Noyes were the first to try and adopt the plan. Then followed John D. Lewis, Lewis Ruffner, Frederick Brooks, and others, till all had made the change; and when the Ohio river furnaces were built, the system was fully adopted there.

It is now about 40 years since George Patrick introduced the steam furnace, but it still holds its position securely, and without rival.

Minor improvements have been made, and the furnaces much enlarged, but the general plan has not been changed. From the 2,000 or 3,000 or 4,000 bushels per month of the earlier furnaces, the production has been increased to 20,000, 30,000 or 40,000 bushels per month. The writer's furnace, Snow Hill,

has made in one year, independent of all stoppages, delays, etc., 420,000 bushels, the largest single month's run being 41,000 bushels. This furnace has 20,000 square feet of evaporating cistern surface, and over 1,300 square feet of metal-pan furnace-surface. About 1,200 bushels of coal per day are consumed in the furnace proper, and about 300 more for engines, houses, and other purposes.

How far this will be exceeded in the future remains to be seen. The same progress has occurred in freighting salt, as in the manufacture. In the days of Elisha Brooks, the neighbors took the salt from the kettles in their pocket handkerchiefs, tin buckets, or pillow cases. Later, it was taken in mealbags, and on packsaddles.

The first shipment west, by river, was in 1808, in tubs, boxes, and hogsheds, floated on a raft of logs. Next came small flat-boats, 50 to 75 feet long and 10 to 18 feet wide, "run" by hand, and in which salt was shipped in barrels. These boats increased in size up to 160 feet or more long and 24 to 25 feet wide, and carried 1,800 to 2,200 barrels of salt.

These boats were all run by hand, at great risk, and although the Kanawha boatmen were the best in the world, the boats and cargoes were not unfrequently sunk, entailing heavy loss upon the owners of the salt. The late Col. Andrew Donnelly used to ask, when he heard of one of his boats sinking, whether any of the boatmen were drowned; if not, he contended it was not a fair sink. But all this is now done away with. Salt is now shipped eastward by rail, and to the nearer westward markets by daily and weekly steamboat packets, and to the more distant markets by towboats and barges. A towboat will now take 8,000 to 15,000 barrels at one trip, landing them at Louisville, Evansville, Nashville, Memphis, St. Louis, or elsewhere.

In the matter of packages, no change has occurred here since the first use of barrels, the principle change being a gradual improvement in the quality of the cooperage. Our neighbors in Mason county, ship some salt in bulk, and some in bags, but the larger portion in barrels.

Kanawha uses barrels exclusively. We use

two sizes—280 pounds and 350 pounds net salt, respectively. The pork packing trade, takes the larger size, and the retail trade the smaller chiefly.

These barrels are made of white oak staves and hickory hoops, and it is believed that nothing cheaper or better can be devised for salt packages. They are cheaper than bags, more convenient to handle, more convenient to store, stand rougher usages, and more exposure to the weather. Markets having choice of salt in bags or barrels, generally prefer the barrels.

In the earlier times of salt making here, various substances were experimented with for the purpose of settling and separating the impurities from the brine. Blood, glue, jelly, lime, alum, etc., were used. Something of the sort was necessary when the brine was boiled down in kettles with all its impurities but they are all useless, and worse than useless in the present process, and have long been abandoned. Plenty of settle-room and plenty of time, are all that are needed to have the brines as clear as spring water. The bitterns, after the salt is granulated, are thrown away, or used for other purposes.

It has long been known that a small portion of some greasy or oily substance, on the surface of the brine helped "to cut the grain," and hasten the granulation. Butter, tallow, lard, rosin, oils, etc., have been tried. Of these, butter is far the best, and next to butter, tallow; lard and some of the others are positively detrimental.

What the action of butter is, whether chemical or mechanical, or both, I think has never been determined, but certain it is, that a very small quantity of butter on the surface of brine, while it is granulating very much improves the salt, making the grain finer and more uniform.

Heat, too, is an important condition in making fine salt. The higher the temperature, other things being equal, the finer the salt. In making the finer grades of table and dairy salt, it is necessary to have the brine up to, or near, the boiling point.

On the other hand, the coarser grades of salt, preferred for meat packing and other

purposes, are made at temperatures of from 100 to 150 F.

A still coarser grained, or larger crystallized salt, known as alum salt or solar salt, and made in the open air by solar evaporation, is not made here, but there is no reason why it should not be to great advantage, as we have longer summers and warmer suns, than at Onondaga, New York, where it is very largely made, and with more profit than other grades of salt.

Some of the waste products from salt making are recently being utilized. Mr. Lerner, an enterprising German, is manufacturing bromine (both here and at the Mason county furnaces) from bitterns, and Mr. Bemmelmans, a Belgian chemist, is erecting works to manufacture hydrochloric acid from bitterns, and pigments from the impalpable oxide of iron which is deposited from salt brines.

The cost of manufacturing salt on Kanawha varies, of course, from time to time, with the varying price of living, labor and supplies. It also varies with each particular furnace according to size, and the greater or less advantages which it possesses. The larger the furnace, other things being equal, the cheaper it will make salt. The general superintendence and management of a large furnace costs very little, if any more, than for a small one; and a given quantity of coal will make more salt on a large furnace than a small one.

The best furnace will make one hundred bushels of salt with eighty to ninety bushels of coal. A good average result is a bushel of salt for a bushel of coal, and the least economical consume about one hundred and twenty-five bushels of coal per one hundred bushels of salt.

Some of the furnaces mine their own coal, and some buy fine or nut coal from mines that are shipping coal. Even the best furnaces do not use coal at all economically or to the best advantage. There is, in this respect, great room for improvement.

The cost of coal delivered at the furnaces ranges from 2¾ to 4 cents per bushel. The present cost of barrels is 25 to 28 cents for the smaller size and 28 to 32 cents for the larger.

The cost of common day labor is \$1.00 to \$1.25 per day. Coal miners get 2 cents per bushel.

The cost of producing salt at these figures may be stated at 8 to 11 cents per bushel in bulk, or 13 to 16 cents in barrels, ready for shipment.

The present cost of boring a salt well here, say 1,000 feet, after engine, well frame, etc., are ready, is \$1,200 to \$1,500. The time necessary to bore and ream it complete is 60 to 90 days. The cost of a salt furnace, complete, depends upon size, etc., and varies within wide limits. It may be stated roughly at \$40,000 to \$100,000.

The people of the United States consume more salt than those of any other country, the estimated average consumption being one bushel of 50 pounds, per capita, for the entire population. The great Western markets, where our product goes, consumes even more largely than the general average, as this is the largest pork-packing region on the globe. This portion of the country is rapidly increasing in population, and as rapidly in its meat crop and salt consumption.

It is well known to chemists that salt is a valuable fertilizer on most soils for wheat, cotton, grass, potatoes, turnips, and other crops; and as an ingredient in compound manures it has a wide range of value. It is often recommended by the highest authorities, but, as yet, very little is so used in this country. When agriculture gets to be better understood and practiced, and agricultural people understand their interests better, a large demand and consumption will doubtless be developed in that direction.

The most important and, prospectively, promising development in the manufacture of salt here is its probable use on a large scale in the manufacture of alkalies and other chemicals having salt as a basis or important constituent.

With a population of forty million and covering the greater part of a continent, it is an astonishing fact that our last census does not report a single soda ash works in operation in the United States, while the official returns

show the importation of these chemicals into the country to be enormously large.

In 1872 the importation of soda ash, caustic soda, etc., was over 100,000 tons, in 1873 118,000 tons, in 1874 140,000 tons.

These figures, together with the following article, cut from the New York Tribune, a few years ago, are strikingly suggestive and instructive, and present, in a very forcible manner, the great and rapidly growing importance of this manufacture to this country.

"GIVE US THE SODA ASH MANUFACTURE"

"Soda ash, within ten days, has gone up $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound. Well, what of that? Just this: For the bread we Americans eat, for the window glass that lights our houses, and in fact shelters us from the weather, for every pound of hard soap that we use, for every sheet of our letter cap and printing paper, for the bleaching of our cotton cloths, and very many other blessings, we are absolutely dependent upon Great Britain. Her manufactories of soda ash have the monopoly of furnishing the United States with that article, indispensably necessary in itself, and in its correlative products, to the supply of the commonest wants of our social and domestic life. There is not a soda ash manufactory in the United States.

There are the skeletons of many, killed dead under a competition under free trade tariffs, or free trade clauses in protective tariffs, which represents the difference of wages paid to common laborers in the United States and Great Britain, 50 cents a day there, and \$1.50 a day here. But there is not a single living, kicking soda ash factory in our whole country. Let us restate this, our nation's dependence. If a war should break out between Great Britain and the United States we would be instantly cut off from the supply of the materials to make bread, soap, glass, and paper. The manufacturing interests dependent upon soda ash and its correlation would forthwith be brought to the greatest distress, or to absolute ruin. So soon as the imported stock on hand was exhausted, we should have to depend on blockade running to obtain the chemical element necessary to enable the nation to wash

its clothes and raise its bread and cakes. In the event of such a war, soda ash would go up to \$2.00 per pound; indeed, it could not be gotten at any price. Our people would expiate with widespread distress their folly in not having encouraged and established this article of prime and indispensable necessity, at least to the point of independence from foreign supply.

"But soda ash has gone up $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound. It is a new fluctuation, which we simply wish to employ in urging the solemn duty to make this nation independent of Great Britain, for the comfort of its social and domestic life. The fluctuation in the price of soda ash in 1865 was between $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents the pound and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. During that time, the profit the British manufacturers and importers made out of us ranged between 200 and 400 per cent. Money enough was sent out of this country, to pay inordinate profits, to foreigners, to have paid for the successful establishment here of the soda ash manufacture in at least eight different states, and to have secured a permanently low and steady price of the article in all the American markets. This rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound, a British tax on every glass, soap, paper and cotton manufacturer in this country, will not excite a protest. How wise it would be for these manufacturers, quitting forever their chronic protests against a tariff on soda ash, to unite in demanding one that should immediately establish the manufacture here, and save them forever from those inevitable fluctuations in the price of the foreign article, and the extravagant profits from which only home competition between established producers saves the consumer."

All, or nearly all, of our supply of these chemicals comes from Great Britain. Official reports of 1870, giving the operations of 1869, will give an idea of the extent and importance of the manufacture in that country.

In that year the manufactories there consumed 10,184,000 bushels of salt; 26,908,000 bushels, or 961,000 tons of coal; 281,000 tons of limestone and chalk; 264,000 tons of pyrites; 8,300 tons of nitrate of soda; and 33,000 tons of timber for casks.

The manufacture, I am told, has largely increased since 1869, but I have not seen official reports of a later date.

Is there any sufficient reason why this manufacture should be so neglected and ignored in this country? On the contrary the advantages are so great and so palpable that it is difficult to understand why capital and enterprise have not been enlisted in it. To illustrate, compare the conditions of manufacture at New Castle, on the Tyne, the seat of the largest manufacture in England, with what they would be on the Kanawha.

The New Castle manufacturer buys his salt in Cheshire and transports it several hundred miles by rail. He buys his coal from neighboring collieries, paying railway transportation on that to his works. His pyrites and manganese come from Spain and his timber for casks from Canada or Norway.

When the chemicals are made, he sends them to Liverpool or Glasgow by rail for American shipment, thence by steamers to New York, paying ocean freight, insurance, and government duty. At New York he pays commission, cartage, etc., and thence railroad freight to the Western markets, say to Pittsburgh, St. Louis, etc.

Per contra, the Kanawha manufacturer would have salt and coal at his doors, at a small margin over producer's cost, if he did not produce them himself at actual cost. On the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, accessible, cheap and convenient, are inexhaustible mines and beds of superior pyrites, manganese and limestone, and timber of the finest qualities abounds throughout the region, and is extremely cheap.

The product, when ready, could be rolled from one door of the factory into boats or barges, and in a short time, by cheap water transportation, be landed at these same large Western consuming markets from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, inclusive; or from the opposite door of the factory, on the cars of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad for early delivery into any of the Eastern cities.

It will be readily seen, I think, that the advantages are greatly in favor of the American manufacture, and especially at Kanawha, where there are, probably, more advantages combined than at any other point in the country.

With cheap salt, cheap coal, cheap sulphur-

ets, cheap manganese, cheap limestone, cheap timber, cheap labor, and cheap transportation, there is nothing lacking but capital to make the Kanawha the Tyne of America.

West Virginia should at least supply soda ash, caustic soda, and bleaching powder to the great chemical consuming markets of the West, so near and cheaply accessible to us, if not, indeed, to the whole continent, thus saving to the consumers millions of dollars of extra cost for the foreign article, and saving the country from the risk of the unpleasant contingencies described in the foregoing Tribune article.

The inauguration of this industry here on a large scale, it is believed, would promote other enterprises depending largely upon these products as well as upon cheap coal and cheap timber.

Glass works, soap factories, paper mills, etc., might, with advantage, be located here, convenient to salt and chemical supplies. The products of these establishments would, of course, have the same advantages of cheaply reaching the great consuming and rapidly growing markets of the West.

The Great Kanawha coal field, within which lies the Kanawha salt basin, is one of the finest known coal fields in the world. We have coal of the finest qualities, splint, bituminous and cannel, hard block coal, suitable for iron making; soft, rich coal for gas; good cooking coal; steam coal and grate coal. Our cannel coals for parlor use or gas making are unexcelled. Iron ores, carbonates of the coal formation, are found throughout the region, red and brown haematites and specular ores are cheaply accessible by rail, and black band of superior quality is found here in large abundance. As a timber region, especially for the hard woods, this can hardly be excelled on the continent.

It is not my purpose, however, in this paper to describe the coal, iron or timber; they will doubtless be written up by others; but I wished, simply in a few words, to call attention to the conjunction, or convenient proximity of these great leading staple, raw materials, herein described or mentioned, and all on a great line of railroad and a navigable river, connecting with all the sixteen thousand miles

of waterways draining the interior of the continent into the "Great Father of Waters," the Mississippi, and reaching the teeming millions of population who dwell upon his fertile shores to their farthest limits.

It is upon such valuable, staple raw materials as I have named, and so favorably located as here, that communities and nations found their industries and build their wealth.

I will not undertake to give any detailed description of the geology of this salt basin—to do so would be to give the geology of the Appalachian coal field. The strata here are simply the usual strata of the coal measures, lying nearly horizontal, and saturated in an unusual degree with valuable brines.

Pure salt, or chloride of sodium, is the same under all circumstances, but no commercial salt is entirely pure. Sea water, brines, springs, rock salt, and all sources of commercial supply contain, associated with common salt, other saline ingredients. These are chiefly sulphates and chlorides, in greater or less quantity and varying proportions.

Probably the most common, as well as the most deleterious of these compounds is sulphate of lime. Our salt has the advantage of being absolutely free from lime and other sulphates; our process of manufacture, perhaps better than any other, enables us to separate the hurtful compounds and purify the brines.

The salt when carefully made analyzes 98 to 99 per cent of pure chloride of sodium, the remaining fraction being made up of chlorides of magnesium and calcium. These absorb a little moisture from the atmosphere, relieve the salt from a chappy dryness, and impart to it that valuable property of penetrating and curing meat in any climate or weather, for which it has so long enjoyed a high reputation. In fact, the distinctive characteristics of Kanawha salt may be stated as follows:

1st. It has a more lively, pungent and pleasant taste as a table salt than any other known.

2nd. It is the only commercial salt that is absolutely free from sulphate of lime.

3rd. It does not, under any conditions of climate and weather, cake or crust on the surface of the meat, but penetrates it and cures

it thoroughly to the bone, so that in large pork packing establishments in Cincinnati and elsewhere, it is found to save meat in very unfavorable weather, where with any other salt known or used the meat would have been injured.

4th. On account of its pungency and penetrating qualities a less quantity of it will suffice for any of the purposes for which it is used—whether table, dairy, grazing or packing.

Certificates from numerous Western firms show that the Mason county salt quotes with this; though at the same price consumers prefer that from the Kanawha wells.

There are in this salt district about 120 salt wells, all told. Some of these being inferior, have been abandoned, and will probably never be used again. Others are good wells, the furnaces connected with which have been dismantled by "dead rents," or other causes. These furnaces may be rebuilt, and restarted. The good wells, if all run, would supply brine for about 5,000,000 bushels of salt per year. Each furnace requires three to five wells.

There are at present ten furnaces here, of which the following is a list, with name of furnace, name of owner, and capacity. The aggregate capacity is about 2,500,000 bushels per year, if all were run full time. Two of the furnaces, however, are not in repair, and some others that had been idle have only recently been repaired, so that the product of 1875 was very small.

LIST OF KANAWHA SALT FURNACES

Name of furnace, Daniel Boone; name of owner, W. B. Brooks; bushels, 300,000.

Name of furnace, Crittenden; name of owner, W. D. Shrewsbury; bushels, 280,000. Not in repair.

Name of furnace, Snow Hill; name of owner, J. P. Hale; bushels, 420,000.

Name of furnace, Washington; name of owner, J. D. Lewis; bushels, 230,000. Not in repair.

Name of furnace, Pioneer; name of owner, Gen. L. Ruffner; bushels, 180,000.

Name of furnace, Quincy; name of owner, J. Q. Dickinson; bushels, 210,000.

Name of furnace, Burning Spring; name of

owner, Mrs. R. Tompkins; bushels, 160,000.

Name of furnace, Alden; name of owner, Mrs. S. Dickinson; bushels, 240,000.

Name of furnace, Lorena; name of owner, Splint Coal Co.; bushels, 240,000.

Name of furnace, Kenton; name of owner, Splint Coal Co.; bushels, 240,000.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRODUCTION OF SALT IN KANAWHA

1797—150 pounds per day.

1808—25 bushels per day.

1814—600,000 bushels per year.

1827—787,000 bushels per year.

1828—863,542 bushels per year.

1829—989,758 bushels per year.

1830—906,132 bushels per year.

1831—956,814 bushels per year.

1832—1,029,207 bushels per year.

1833—1,288,873 bushels per year.

1834—1,702,956 bushels per year.

1835—1,960,583 bushels per year.

1836—1,762,410 bushels per year.

1837—1,880,415 bushels per year.

1838—1,811,076 bushels per year.

1839—1,593,217 bushels per year.

1840—1,419,205 bushels per year.

1841—1,443,645 bushels per year.

1842—1,919,389 bushels per year.

1843—2,197,887 bushels per year.

1844—1,874,919 bushels per year.

1845—2,578,499 bushels per year.

1846—3,244,786 bushels per year.

1847—2,690,087 bushels per year.

1848—2,876,010 bushels per year.

1849—2,951,491 bushels per year.

1850—3,142,100 bushels per year.

1851—2,862,676 bushels per year.

1852—2,741,570 bushels per year.

1853—2,729,910 bushels per year.

1854—2,233,863 bushels per year.

1855—1,483,548 bushels per year.

1856—1,264,049 bushels per year.

1857—1,266,749 bushels per year.

1858. No record.

1859. No record.

1860. No record.

1861. No record.

1862. No record.

1863. No record.

1864—1,300,000 bushels per year.
 1865— 861,973 bushels per year.
 1866—1,275,017 bushels per year.
 1867—1,321,066 bushels per year.
 1868—1,528,282 bushels per year.
 1869—1,822,430 bushels per year.
 1870—1,721,963 bushels per year.
 1871. No record.
 1872. No record.
 1873. No record.
 1874. No record.
 1875— 967,465 bushels per year.

SALT FURNACES, IN THE ORDER IN WHICH
 THEY CAME, GOING UP THE KANAWHA
 RIVER

On the south side—Joseph Lovell, B. Allen, I. Noyes, 2, Lorena, Tunace, Kenton, Jas. Brooks, Withrows, Donnallys—2, Hurt, Woods, Chas. Reynolds, Frys, Warth & English, R. Clendenin, E. Reynolds, Van Donnallys, Dryden Donnallys, Ankrown, John Crockett, Wilcox, Nash, Geo. Patrick, Steele, Dr. H. Rogers, Sam'l Hanna.

On the north side of Kanawha—Big Chimney, on Elk, Wilson, Black Hawk, Brighams, Daniel Boone, Patrick, Lovell, Snow Hill, White Hawk, McMullens, Wilcox, Scott & Milbe, Watt Trimble, Sam Early, John D. Lewis, F. Ruffner, Gen. Lewis Ruffner, Cox and Hanna, Nat Fuqua, Shrewsbury, Georges Creek, Dickinson & Shrewsbury, H. Clay, B. Franklin, Burning Springs, Mouth of Hollow, Black Rock, Barretts, Crockett Ingles, J. D. Lewis, Sam'l Shrewsbury, Joel Shrewsbury, Unknown, Orleans.

KANAWHA SALT MAKERS

1797, Elisha Brooks.
 1806, David Ruffner.
 1806, Tobias Ruffner.
 1815, Aaron Stockton.
 1818, William Tompkins.
 1820, William Dickinson.
 1820, Joel Shrewsbury.
 1820, Peter Grant.
 1820, James Hewitt.
 1820, Armstrong.
 1820, John Reynolds.
 1820, Luke Wilcox.

1820, Lewis Ruffner.
 1820, Dr. John Cabell.
 1822, Isaac Noyes.
 1824, William Whitteker.
 1824, Charles Venable.
 1825, Bradford Noyes.
 1827, Frank Noyes.
 1828, Charles Reynolds.
 1840, John Rogers.
 1840, Stuart Robinson.
 1840, Sam'l Shrewsbury.
 1840, R. C. M. Lovell.
 1840, Henry Chapell.
 1840, Job. E. Thayer.
 1840, John Welch.
 1830, Nat Wilson.
 1830, J. D. Lewis.
 1830, J. B. Davenport.
 1830, J. S. O. Brooks.
 1830, George Warth.
 1830, Job English.
 1830, J. G. Foure.
 1830, Thos. Friend.
 1830, W. A. McMullin.
 1830, Henry H. Wood.
 1830, Ira Hunt.
 1830, Thomas Wells.
 1830, Sam'l Watson.
 1830, Walter Trimble.
 1835, Dr. R. E. Putney.
 1835, Moses Fuqua.
 1835, Sam'l Early.
 1835, W. D. Shrewsbury.
 1838, J. H. Fry.
 1840, Jas. E. McFarland.
 1840, Dr. Spicer Patrick.
 1840, Robt. Clendenin.
 1840, Henry Robinson.
 1840, Dr. Henry Rogers.
 1840, Amos Barrett.
 1840, Brayton Allen.
 1840, W. C. Brooks.
 1840, James Coney.
 1840, Silas Ruffner.
 1840, Jacob Darneal.
 1840, Charles Cox.
 1840, Wm. Gray.
 1840, Mrs. Charles Cox.
 1840, Mrs. W. R. Cox.
 1845, Thomas Scott.

1845, Wm. Graham.
 1845, Wm. A. Brigham.
 1845, John Clarkson.
 1845, David Clarkson.
 1845, A. F. Donnally.
 1845, Abe Williams.
 1847, Dr. J. P. Hale.
 1847, Fritz Walker.
 1850, Gus Quarrier.
 1850, N. O. Brooks.
 1850, Van Donnally.
 1850, H. W. Goodwin.
 1850, A. B. Ault.
 1850, Dryden Donnally.
 1853, Jesse Hudson.
 1853, Charles Atkinson.
 1853, John Slack and Jas. Ogborn.
 1855, Dr. F. A. A. Cobbs.
 1855, J. M. Laidley.
 1855, A. P. Fry.
 1855, Jas. L. Davis.
 1857, Otey Alexander.
 1857, W. R. Cox.
 1860, Lewis Ruffner, Jr.
 1860, C. C. Lewis.
 1860, G. W. Morrison.
 1860, J. W. Oakes.
 1861, Wm. Dickinson, Jr.
 1861, F. A. Laidley.
 1861, T. F. Holt.
 1863, A. W. Reynolds.
 1866, L. F. Donnally.
 1866, W. C. Reynolds.
 1866, J. D. and W. P. Shrewsbury.
 1866, John Watson & Bro.
 1866, Henry Clay Dickinson.
 1869, Walter B. Brooks.
 1869, W. H. Tompkins.
 1872, Rev. Tallman.
 1874, Dryden Harris.
 1875, Jas. Corbin.
 1875, John Harris.
 1875, J. Q. Dickinson.
 1875, Geo. H. Huling.
 1875, Isaac Ruffner.
 1876, O. A. Thayer.
 1878, Elizabeth Rooke.
 1878, Moses Norton.
 1881, James Numan.
 1882, W. D. Lewis.
 1882, D. C. Boyce.

CANNEL COAL OIL MANUFACTORIES ON KANAWHA

There were at least three of these factories, counting the Cannelton Oil Factory, which was in Cannelton, either in Kanawha or in Fayette, it being near the line. The Mill Creek Cannel Coal and Oil Company, and the Staunton Bros. Oil Company were on Mill creek, Kanawha county.

In 1857 Lewis Ruffner conveyed some land on Mill creek to Worthington Hale and Longmore, and they to Collins and Finnell and also to J. G. Staunton, and by that time the war came on. In 1867 a suit was brought to enforce collection of the purchase money, and it was found that the deed by Lewis Ruffner was of a tract by definite description when he owned but an undivided part, and when a partition was made or about to be made, the part bought for its cannel coal did not fall to the vendor of said land. In other words, the said land was land that he could not deliver, and 16 W. Va. 208 held in the case of Worthington vs. Staunton, et al, that such a sale could not operate to the prejudice of the other tenants in common, in said land. In this suit it was averred that it was the coal in the hundred acres that was of any value to them or that afforded them any prospect of recovering back any part of the \$50,000 expended in erecting improvements for the purpose of making oil from the cannel coal in said land.

The case is cited to show that there was much money invested in the oil works. The litigation began in 1867 and the decision of the court of appeals was decided in April, 1880, and somebody lost a lot of money, perhaps more on account of the finding of oil in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the better understanding of how to refine and prepare it, drove the manufacturers of oil from coal, out of business.

General J. W. M. Appleton, then Major Appleton, resigned from the U. S. Army to take charge of the Mill Creek Company, and he was sent in 1855 to Kanawha, before which time it had been in charge of Theodore Maher, chemist, and was making oil and paraffine, etc. Their factory was out near Morgan's cooper shop, on Elk, in Charleston.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CHARLESTON, 1854
(From a Painting)



WARWICK, BARRETT & SHIPLEY COMPANY, CHARLESTON



Maj. Appleton removed the stills, etc., from this lot in Charleston to Mill creek, where the cannel coal was found. He placed these stills on a flat boat and took the boat up Elk river to Slack's landing, thence up Mill creek to the coal bank, and set up the machinery for making oil, paraffine, etc. The Staunton Bros. property adjoined that of Maj. Appleton's, and they made a good oil which they sold in Philadelphia for seventy cents, and in Charleston fifty cents for burning oil. This oil was hauled to Elk river at Slack's landing, taken by flat boats to the mouth of Elk from which the steamboats took it.

The Cannelton works were perhaps more extensive, and they shipped to Maysville, Ky., where Mr. Barbour, the superintendent, made refined oil and paraffine, candles, etc.

There were, farther up the river, about the mouth of Armstrong creek, further preparations to make oil from coal, and considerable money was spent in developing the same, as was also done on Paint creek. There was cannel coal found in other places in the county, but the making of the oil, etc., therefrom had not developed to such an extent that they attempted to make oil therefrom wherever found, and the petroleum business developed faster than did the manufacturing business, and the latter had to go out of business entirely. The cannel coal could always find purchasers in the Eastern cities and it was shipped as fuel afterwards, and was also used for making gas, and natural gas has about driven this out of business in many places.

GREAT KANAWHA GAS COMPANY

The Great Kanawha Gas Company was organized on February 3, 1909, and purchased the properties of the Capital City Natural Gas Company, consisting of about three thousand acres in Roane and Kanawha county under lease, and the properties of the Coal River Oil & Gas Company, comprising about the same number of acres in Cabell county. These companies had about ten productive gas wells, but had not begun to market gas. The new company at once began active development work in both fields, and on September 1, 1911, had twenty-six producing gas wells, with an aggre-

gate daily production of about eight million cubic feet, together with one small oil well.

It is the intention of the management of the company to continue drilling in both fields, until the entire territory has been thoroughly tested, and it is very probable that a large part of this development work will be done within the bounds of Kanawha county. The officers of this company are as follows: President, W. C. Sproul, Chester, Pa.; vice-president, J. E. Chilton, Charleston, W. Va.; secretary and treasurer, F. M. Staunton, Charleston, W. Va.; auditor, W. T. Moore, Charleston, W. Va.

The Vulcan Iron Works of Charleston, W. Va., a pioneer concern, was organized in 1900 with a capital stock of \$18,000. The officers are Frank Woodman, president and treasurer, and N. C. Woodman, secretary. The concern is engaged in all kinds of job repair work, such as boiler, machine, foundry and forge work, besides general repair work. This is among the oldest machine works in Charleston. The plant was first operated by George Davis, and later by Luckadoe & Hagen, and after that it was known as the Elk Foundry & Machine Company. Since 1900 it has been operated as The Vulcan Iron Works. It is located on the corner of Virginia street and Columbia avenue, on the west bank of the Elk river. Mr. Frank Woodman has been connected with the concern during the past fifteen years. Twenty-five men are employed.

The Kanawha Brick Co. was organized in 1889 for the purpose of manufacturing building and paving brick and also pressed building and paving brick. The capital stock of this concern is \$35,000. It has a capacity of 50,000 brick a day. The company has two plants. One is located in the city of Charleston on the west side of the Elk river, and the other is on the Kanawha river above Charleston on the south side of the river. Their output is about 8,000,000 brick annually. The officers are: William D. Isaac, president; Frank Woodman, secretary; and George D. Isaac, treasurer. About fifty employees are on the payroll. The Kanawha Brick Co. has furnished the brick for many of the finest and most substantial buildings in Charleston.

The Morgan Lumber and Manufacturing Co., of Charleston, W. Va., is the largest and most up-to-date concern of its kind in the state of West Virginia. It was organized February 26, 1910, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The office and yard are located on Columbia avenue and the mills are on Pennsylvania avenue, occupying all the space between the two streets or avenues. The officers are as follows: H. E. Shadle, president and general manager; H. L. Huggman, vice-president; Idon E. Hodge, secretary; S. C. Peeler, treasurer; and H. P. Henneman, architect. The concern is engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of specialty work, such as desks, stone fronts, stair casing and office furnishings. The Sterrett Bros. and also the Frankenger display cases were turned out by the Morgan Lumber and Manufacturing Co. With the exception of four or five machines, all are propelled by individual motors. The electricity for power and lighting is generated in the plant. The space covered is two and a half acres, half of which is covered with buildings, including the stock shed. The main building is 160 x 80 feet, which does not include the dry kiln, stock sheds and power plant. It is a two-story brick building (as are also the power plant and stock shed), modern in every respect and has a cement floor and electric elevator. There is a single-story pine shed while the wareroom is three stories. The office consists of five rooms, toilet and bath, and a large hall constructed of buff brick and modern in architecture.

There are seven salaried men and fifty-five laboring men, a large number of whom are skilled in their respective lines of work. The business, which was founded by J. C. Roy, has been under the Morgan name for more than thirty years. The Morgan Lumber and Manufacturing Company succeeded the Morgan Lumber Co., who had succeeded the Morgan Company. Before that the firm was known as John and J. S. Morgan, and before that the Morgan and Gardner Co., who had succeeded John Morgan & Co.

The business is growing rapidly, the volume approximating \$200,000 annually. Preparations are under way for operating two or

three sawmills in the woods to provide lumber for the plant. Formerly the business was of a local or retail nature for want of proper arrangements for shipping, but during the past year attention has been given to the wholesale trade with much success. The plant is ably managed and is a model of its kind and is a valuable addition to the industrial growth of Charleston.

The Gill Manufacturing Company was organized in 1902 by Charleston capitalists for the manufacture of dressers, tables, kitchen cabinets and other articles of household furniture. The capital stock of this concern is \$15,000. There are twenty-five employees on the payroll. The plant is small but can safely be placed among the sound and successful industries of Charleston. The officers are: Frank Woodman, president; and E. C. Dawley, secretary and treasurer.

The Banner Window Glass Co. of South Charleston is one of the many prosperous manufacturing plants of the city of Charleston. The plant is located in South Charleston at the end of the South Charleston electric car line. The firm was incorporated in June, 1907, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and began operations December 12, 1907. The plant was moved to South Charleston from Shirley, Indiana, where it had been operated from 1898 to 1907. The principal reason for locating in Charleston was because of the cheap gas and excellent shipping facilities to be had here. It is modern and is conducted on the co-operative plan, the stock being owned and the plant operated by the skilled men in its employ, all of whom with one or two exceptions being stockholders. The employees number one hundred men. The product of the plant is window glass. The concern has been successful from the start and has never shut down since it began operations, except for repairs. The officers of the company are elected annually from the employees by the employees themselves, who are the stockholders. The present officers are: Felix Dandois, president; Gustave Dupierreux, vice-president; Louis Waterloo, secretary; and Julius Champagne, treasurer.

Dunkirk Window Glass Company of South Charleston was incorporated under the laws

of Indiana April 7, 1896, and operated at Dunkirk, Indiana, to 1906, when the plant was moved to South Charleston, W. Va. The concern had been located in St. Louis, Mo., and was moved from there in 1894. In St. Louis the business was owned and operated by two brothers, George Schlossstein and Dr. Adolph Schlossstein, parents of the present owners. The plant was founded and operated prior to 1878 by a party of Frenchmen in the city of St. Louis. The capital stock of the present company is \$50,000. The officers are: George Schlossstein, president; Dr. Adolph Schlossstein, vice-president; and Edward T. Schlossstein, secretary and treasurer. The reasons for coming to South Charleston were on account of the cheap gas and the excellent shipping facilities. The output of the plant is 100,000 boxes window glass annually, and the product is shipped from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and from Canada to the Gulf coast. There are two hundred employees. The plant is a large structure erected of cement blocks. The officers and men who own and operate the Dunkirk Window Glass Company are men of many years' experience in the manufacture of window glass, having been identified with the manufacture of glass practically all their lives. The concern has an annual payroll of about \$85,000. The combined payroll of the three plants (each of which is a separate corporation), when operating to capacity, averages seven to eight thousand dollars a week in money paid out to employees.

The Tanners' and Dyers' Extract Company of Charleston, W. Va., began business as a close corporation in 1891. The concern was incorporated by persons from Philadelphia and Hanover, Pa., for the purpose of manufacturing refined tanning extracts and other products manufactured from wood and bark, but after a short time the operations were confined to the manufacture of a refined chestnut bark tanning extract for high grade oak tannages made from chestnut, oak and hemlock bark and chestnut wood. The product is held to be of a superior quality and the output is disposed of to tanners in this and foreign countries. It is manufactured by a process peculiarly their own. The plant was destroyed by

fire in 1896, but was immediately rebuilt when the Philadelphia people disposed of their interest to the present owners.

The capital stock of the corporations is \$108,000, which has never been increased, although the plant has been increased from time to time as necessity required it, and the product has increased from 100 to 700 barrels a week. There are at present improvements being made which will cost \$50,000. While the output has increased as stated, the foreign markets have of late of necessity been neglected in order to meet the demands of the home market. The plant is located on the south bank of the Kanawha river. The plant was again partially destroyed by fire in 1898.

The concern employed fifty men the first year and now has on its payroll 250 men, including those engaged in getting out the material and those employed at the plant. The Tanners' and Dyers' Extract Co. places in circulation in Charleston and the immediate vicinity about \$5,000 a week. The greater part of the raw material used in the manufacture of the extracts would not be merchantable for any other purpose than for that which it is used, and may be described as a waste product. The labor represents at least three-fourths of the cost of production. The plant is supplied with modern machinery, coal, gas and waste material supplying the fuel. The original officers were: H. N. Gitt, president and treasurer, Hanover, Pa.; E. N. Wright, Jr., secretary, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. P. Stine, general manager. The present officers are as follows: H. N. Gitt, president and treasurer; Morris B. Stine, vice-president; G. H. Newcomer, secretary; W. J. Stine, general manager; and E. J. Stine, assistant manager.

The Charleston Lumber Company of Charleston, W. Va., was organized in 1895 and its present capital stock is \$45,000. The concern is engaged in the manufacture of lumber and all grades of builders' material. The building sheds are of brick. The machinery is all of the latest and most improved type. The concern enjoys a large wholesale and retail trade. The volume of business runs from a quarter of a million to \$300,000 annually, giving regular employment to 75 men, which number is in-

creased to 100 when the saw-mills are in operation. The output is 1,000,000 feet per month. The plant has been enlarged to keep up with the growth of the business. It is located on the corner of Elk and Bullitt streets on the east bank of Elk River. The officers of the concern are composed of the following: W. L. Savage, president; S. C. Savage, vice-president; and A. Baird, secretary and treasurer.

The Elk Milling Company of Charleston was organized in 1907 by James Kay, Geo. E. Thomas, Jack Carr, D. F. Hostetler, and Leroy Swinburn, for the milling of feed and meal. The mill and ware room are located on Bullitt street along the tracks of the K. & M. R. R. This concern is engaged in the wholesale flour, grain, hay and produce business. The output of the mill is 1,000 bags of 100 pounds each daily. The following are the officers: James Kay, president; George E. Thomas vice-president; D. F. Hostetler, secretary and treasurer; and Leroy Swinburn, manager. The Elk Milling Co. has been under the present management from the start.

The Kanawha Brewing Co. of Charleston, W. Va., was organized in 1907 with a capital stock of \$150,000, since which date the capital stock has been increased to \$300,000. The buildings were started August 1, 1903, by the Charleston Brewing Co. The first brew of beer was made June 20, 1904. The first sale of the product was made August 1, 1904. The name was changed in 1907 to the Kanawha Brewing Co., under new management. The plant has a capacity of 50,000 barrels annually, bottling capacity of 150 barrels, daily. The plant which is located on the corner of Bullitt and Patrick streets on the line of the K. & M. Railroad, is new and modern in equipment. The new office and bottling house was begun Nov. 1, 1910, and first occupied July 1, 1911. The employees number forty. The officers of the company are as follows: George Englert, president; G. A. Sexauer, secretary and treasurer; and J. Fred Englert, manager.

The Charleston Manufacturing Company of Charleston, W. Va., was established in 1902 by the Abney Barnes Company for the manufacture of working-shirts, overalls and pants. The officers are: W. O. Abney, president; E. A.

Barnes, secretary and treasurer; and A. J. Davis, manager. The concern is located at 91-93 Charleston St. and employs 125 people and occupies three floors. The product is placed on the market through the Abney-Barnes Company and is sold principally in the southern and western markets. The factory is up-to-date.

The National Veneer Company is located on Pennsylvania Ave., Charleston, W. Va., and has a capital stock of \$80,000. The product is compounded wood, and employment is given to sixty men. The floor space covers 80,000 sq. feet; the annual sales amount to \$150,000. The officers of the plant are: G. E. Breece, president; J. Q. Dickinson, vice-president; F. M. Staunton, treasurer; and H. B. Smith, secretary.

The Kelly Axe Manufacturing Company of Charleston, W. Va., bearing the reputation of being the largest concern of its kind in the world, was incorporated in 1874. The founder of the plant was Mr. W. C. Kelly, the president. The home of the concern for many years was Alexandria, Ind., but through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, represented by some of Charleston's leading financiers, the owners and managers of this plant were induced to visit Charleston and consider the many advantages presented why Charleston should be selected as the future home of this great industry. There has never been any cause for regrets on the part of those who represented the city of Charleston in securing this plant nor the owners and managers of the concern, since much has been added to the material growth of the city as well as to her reputation as a manufacturing center. The owners have been amply rewarded for the loss of time and the great expense incurred in change of location by results obtained. The Kelly Axe Manufacturing Company is not only the largest plant in the city of Charleston but is the largest concern of its kind in the world. It has added much to the already increasing value of real estate, especially to the West End of the city. Commercial, financial, industrial and all other interests have been benefited. The Kelly Axe Manufacturing Company is capitalized at \$2,041,000. There are 1,200 men in all the departments. The plant covers about 25 acres

and manufactures axes, scythes, hatchets and handles. The plant was located in Charleston in 1904. The buildings are constructed of brick and are of modern architecture. The corporation is a member of the National Association of Manufacturers of the U. S. and the American Manufacturers Association. The officers are: William C. Kelly, president; James P. Kelly, vice-president; Robert C. Thompson, treasurer; Geo. T. Price, secretary, and Wm. B. Lockett, assistant secretary.

The Charles Ward Engineering Works was incorporated in 1907. The business was established in 1872 by Mr. Charles Ward, president of the concern, who conducted it under his own name until the incorporation of the plant in 1907, when the style, The Charles Ward Engineering Works, was adopted. The plant was first located on the corner of Kanawha and Goshorn streets, where the first boiler was made, this being for the steamer "Wild Goose," for Dr. J. P. Hale. The plant was located at various places in the city before the present site, which formerly was the location of the Kanawha Pump Works. For a time operations were confined to the construction of boilers. The second boiler made was for the steamer "Katydid," which ran between Charleston and Gallipolis. This steamer brought the Cincinnati daily papers to the city of Charleston on the day of issue. After the development of the manufacture of boilers the output of the plant was largely used by New York parties for the construction of yachts. In 1834 the board of U. S. Naval Engineers conducted a series of experiments on the boilers at the New York navy yards, which was the beginning of the introduction of the boilers by the navy department for launches, since which time the Ward boilers or type have been almost exclusively used for that service. In 1888 the naval department issued a circular letter requesting builders of water-proof boilers to submit boilers to a test to be conducted by the U. S. Navy Department. In 1890 Mr. Charles Ward set up a boiler in his works and offered it for a test before this board of engineers. While many others agreed to submit, there was really only one competitor, viz.: William Cowles, of New York. The Ward boiler made

the best showing and as a result this company received the contract for building the boiler for the U. S. coast defense vessel Monterey. This was the first installation of water-proof boilers for war ships in this country. This type of boiler was adopted by the U. S. Revenue Department after which many of the vessels were furnished or equipped with boilers. In 1893 the first light draft tunnel steamer built in America was built for the U. S. Engineering Corps and equipped with Ward boilers and machinery. The boat was 61 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, draft 14 inches, speed, 13 miles per hour, a performance never before accomplished in this country. The greater part of the work turned out is for the U. S. government. Later several boats of the same type were built for the U. S. government.

In 1903 this concern designed and built for the government the first twin-screw tunnel tow boat built in America, which embodied all the economical machinery—quadruple expansion, condensing engines, etc., attaining the same economy as that attained by ocean steamers. This boat was built with a guarantee that it should equal the handling qualities of the stern-wheel steamer, with the understanding that it was not to be paid for until all requirements were fulfilled. It was accepted and paid for in full. The name of this vessel was the James Rumsey.

Following the James Rumsey, Mr. Ward built the twin-screw tunnel tow boat, A. M. Scott, about double the size and power of the Rumsey. The Scott was submitted to a board of engineers appointed by the chief engineer of the U. S. Army to construct experimental tow boats of different types for service on the Western rivers.

The Charles Ward Engineering Works was incorporated in 1907 with a capital stock of \$250,000. The officers are: Charles E. Ward, president; H. M. Ward, vice-president; Charles Ward, treasurer; and William Keely, secretary. The plant employs from forty to sixty men. Much time and money have been spent in the development of the most advanced ideas. The concern manufactured boilers exclusively for a time but later manufactured engines and boats.

The Kanawha Hotel Company, of Charleston, W. Va., was organized February 27, 1902, with a capital stock of \$250,000. This amount was increased to \$300,000 in 1906. The officers are: F. M. Staunton, president; Benjamin Baer, vice-president; Geo. E. Sutherland, secretary; and L. E. Smith, treasurer and manager..

The Kanawha Hotel, located on the corner of Virginia and Summers streets, fronting Postoffice Square, was erected in 1902 and opened for business in 1903. The new addition was made in 1906. The building is modern in architecture and has all the latest conveniences to be found in the largest hotels in this country. The structure is of pressed buff brick, trimmed with stone, and has a height of seven stories and basement. There are two elevators. The Kanawha is the largest hotel in the state of West Virginia. It owns its own dynamos from which electricity for lighting purposes is generated and manufactures its own ice for the large cold storage plant. The hotel is conducted on both the American and European plans. More than half the rooms are supplied with baths and all are provided with running hot and cold water. There are 200 bedrooms furnished with brass beds. The furniture is of oak and mahogany. There are public and private dining rooms, grill room and ladies' café. The rooms are well ventilated and elegantly furnished. Of the more than three acres of floor space, there is more than an acre of tile flooring. The wainscoting is of marble and the halls and corridors are elegantly lighted.

The Ruffner Hotel, located on the corner of Kanawha and Hale streets, is owned by a stock company. The building was erected in 1885 on the site of the Hale House. The latter was erected in the latter part of the seventies by Dr. Hale and was the leading hotel of Charleston until its destruction by fire about 1885. M. T. and A. L. Ruffner erected the present splendid and modern hostelry, which was a five-story structure but to which in 1903 two more stories were added, making a seven-story building containing 175 bed rooms, large office, writing rooms, fine dining room and café, conducted on both American and European

plans. The hotel manufactures its own heat and has two generators for lighting purposes, refrigerators, cold storage plant, etc. The present manager is Mr. Bruce Bond.

The Kanawha Planing Mill Company of Charleston, W. Va., was organized under the laws of West Virginia in 1901 with a capital stock of \$25,000, which was later increased to \$50,000. The officers are: P. W. Burdett, president; E. A. Reid, vice-president; and V. G. Martin, secretary and treasurer. The plant is located on Fourth avenue and Stockton street. The greater part of the material (principally yellow poplar) is sold in the Middle West. A total of about 6,000,000 feet of rough stock is handled annually, the average shipments being two cars a day.

The buildings and offices of the company cover about one acre; the yard, including buildings, four and a half acres. This plant has been in operation for ten years and is numbered as one among the many successful business enterprises of Charleston. The plant is located on the K. & M. R. R., in West Charleston.

The Standard Brick Company, of Charleston, W. Va., was organized April 2, 1906, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The officers are: F. M. Stanton, president; S. P. Baird, vice-president; and George E. Sutherland, secretary and treasurer. The company manufactures building, paving and fire-brick. The plant is being extended for the manufacture of tile. The output is 50,000 brick daily. The firm employs forty men and has a payroll of \$2,500 monthly. Eight thousand dollars' worth of gas is used annually.

The plant and yards of the company are located one mile west of the city of Charleston on the Kanawha river and the K. & M. R. R. Paving brick is shipped to various parts of West Virginia, and building brick is shipped to points on the C. & O. R. R. in West Virginia, Virginia and Kentucky. The company's land consists of ten acres at plant and 103½ acres of clay. The clay is transported from hills to the yard by means of an air tram-road covering a distance of 3,000 feet. The firm operates steadily in all months suited to outdoor work.

The Kanawha Woolen Mills, located on the corner of Virginia and Clendenin streets, should be classed as a pioneer among the manufacturing plants in Charleston. The present concern dates back to 1874, when the Kanawha Woolen Mills were erected. The buildings were erected in June, 1874. The capital stock of the concern is \$50,000. The employees number seventy-five. Yarns, flannels and jeans were formerly manufactured, but for some time attention has been given exclusively to the manufacture of blankets, the output being shipped to all parts of the country.

The officers are: George Minisker, president; Frank Woodman, secretary and treasurer; and H. L. Minisker, superintendent. The mills have been under the present management for about thirty-six years. Several additions have been made since 1874. The oldest building was erected by Parsons, Appleton & Co. Frank L. Woodman, the secretary and treasurer, purchased the plant about 1876. George Minisker, the president, became identified with the mills first as an employee and since 1873 as an official. He succeeded his father at the latter's death as superintendent and later became president. Solomon Minisker, father of George Minisker, was the first superintendent and a very skilled man. When George Minisker became president he was succeeded by a brother of H. L. Minisker.

The Charleston Woolen Mills. It was while Major Appleton was in the oil business and was residing at Waldingfield, his post office on Mill Creek of Elk river, he was aided by a relative, Mr. William Parsons, a cousin who desired to go into business in Charleston, and Mr. Parsons and Major Appleton bought an interest in a woolen mill in Charleston that was being run on a small scale by Rand, Minisker and Eastwood, and others, and the new business was run in the name of Parsons, Appleton & Co., and afterwards as the Kanawha Woolen Mills Co., and they built the mills on Clendenin street. This company did not achieve the success they were striving for, and they sold out, and Frank Woodman bought the property, and he is yet the owner thereof. Mr. Woodman had Mr. George Minisker, Sr., for his manager, and no better

skilled mechanic was known, and he continued as long as he lived, when his son, George Minisker, Jr., took his place as the second best man for the place. It is still progressing and it sounds like an awful busy place to anyone visiting it. Perhaps Mr. Woodman could tell us about the tariff on wool—how it affects his enterprise.

The Diamond Ice and Coal Company, of Charleston, W. Va., was organized in 1883. The capital stock at the present time is \$250,000. The officers of the company are: F. M. Stanton, president; and I. N. Smith, secretary and treasurer. The concern is engaged in the manufacture of ice, and conducts a cold storage plant, and in addition to this carries on a retail coal business. Two ice plants are owned by the company. One, with a capacity of a hundred tons, is located on Elk river and on the K. & M. R. R., and the other, of fifty tons capacity, is on Smith street. The Diamond Ice and Coal Company is said to be one of the oldest, if not the first concern engaged in the manufacture of artificial or manufactured ice in the United States. The daily output has increased from two tons to 150 tons. The cold storage capacity is 150,000 cubic feet. The company's office is located at 807 Kanawha street.

The Kanawha Mine Car Company was organized in 1902 for the manufacture of mine cars, lumberman's supplies, all kinds of repair work and general machinist and foundry. The following are its officers: M. T. Davis, Jr., president and general manager; T. C. Boyce, vice-president; E. H. Jones, secretary; and J. T. Parks, treasurer. The plant is located on the K. & M. R. R. at the end of Wilson street.

The needs and plans of the factory originated with Mr. M. T. Davis, Jr. Employment is given to fifty-five men. The corporation has enjoyed a steady increase in business, its volume being now about four times what it was the first year of operation. About 95 per cent of the wheels used on the mine cars were patented by Mr. Davis, and owned by Mr. Davis and Mr. Parks. The plant is a valuable addition to the manufacturing interests of Charleston. The paid in capital is \$50,000—authorized capital, \$100,000.

The Ohio Valley Furniture Company, or-

ganized in 1900 with a capital stock of \$500,000, has the following officers: W. B. Shober, president; James P. Hays, secretary; and B. F. Ford, treasurer. The firm is engaged in the manufacture of chamber and dining-room furniture. The concern has two plants located in Gallipolis, Ohio, which were erected in 1868 and employ about two hundred employees. The Charleston plant, which is located on the K. & M. R. R. in West Charleston, was erected in 1891 and has on its payroll 150 employees. The three plants do a volume of business amounting to \$450,000 annually. The value of the product turned out at the Charleston factory reaches about \$200,000 annually. The business is inter-state.

The Charleston Window Glass Co. is located in West Charleston. Its charter was secured June 28, 1910, and it has an authorized capital of \$75,000. The concern located along the line of the K. & M. R. R., where it has convenient shipping facilities. The plant is well equipped for the manufacture of a high grade of window glass. One hundred men are employed. Charleston was selected as the location for this company because of its supply of natural gas and the reasonable price at which it can be obtained. The men who were active and instrumental in bringing this important factory to the city of Charleston added much to an already growing and important industry. The product is shipped to all parts of the country. The following are the officers: Alfred Gilbert, president and general manager; Robert D. Andris, vice-president; A. J. Lefevre, secretary; and John Hirsoux, treasurer.

F. Long & Sons, manufacturers of oak mouldings and trimmings for buildings, incorporated in January, 1910, with a capital stock of \$25,000. Their plant is located on Fifth avenue on the line of the K. & M. R. R. The officers are as follows: Edward Lory, president; Fred Lory, vice-president; Albert Lory, secretary and treasurer. The greater part of the product of the factory is shipped to New York City. Eighteen men are employed.

Charleston Milling & Produce Co.—This company manufactures 500 barrels of flour daily. They also handle 150 tons of feed daily,

25 tons of meal and one car of all kinds of grain and also two cars of hay. They also handle potatoes, cabbage, apples, onions, oranges and lemons. This company was incorporated in 1902 with a capital stock of \$200,000. The present officers are as follows: R. G. Hubbard, president; F. W. Abney, vice-president; H. R. Hartman, secretary and treasurer; H. W. Sendg, general manager. The plant is located on Morris St., adjacent to the C. & O. freight yards. The tracks from the C. & O. and K. & M. railroads run into the mill. The building is four stories high and is modern in equipment. The company have their own light and heating plants, blacksmith and woodworking shops, and manufacture their own barrels in their cooper shop. The number of men employed as salesmen and inside force numbers 60 in all.

The Yellow Pine Lumber Company, a very successful concern, dealing in lumber both retail and wholesale, was organized in 1903 and has an authorized capital stock of \$100,000. The officers of the company are as follows: James H. O'Neill, president; Walter Perkins, vice-president; W. O. Daum, secretary and treasurer; and A. M. Finney, general manager. They handle lumber and building material of all grades for interior and exterior work—doors, sash, windows, blinds, mantels, tiling, grates, etc., everything in the building material, except hardware. The offices and yards are located on Wilson Street in the C. & O. Railroad yard. About twenty-five men are employed.

SOUTH CHARLESTON

The Kanawha Land Company, the corporation controlling South Charleston, was organized by Charleston capitalists in July, 1906. They secured title to about two thousand acres of hill and bottom lands adjoining Charleston on the south side of Kanawha river, and proceeded at once to build up South Charleston as an industrial suburb of Charleston.

The management of the company has succeeded in locating three large factories. The Banner Window Glass Company and the Dunbar Window Glass Company are two of the largest and best equipped glass plants in the

state, while the Kanawha Chemical Fire Engine Manufacturing Company is the only factory of its kind in West Virginia. All three of these have built large modern plants and have contributed largely to the growth of South Charleston.

The officers of the Kanawha Land Company have also succeeded in interesting outside capital in building a foot, wagon, railroad and street-car bridge connecting Charleston with South Charleston. Upon the completion of this undertaking, the bridge was purchased by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, and is used by them for the transfer of freight, and by the Charleston Interurban Railroad Company as an entrance to South Charleston. Regular street-car schedule is now in effect between the city of Charleston and South Charleston, and the Charleston Interurban Railroad Company contemplates the extension of their line through South Charleston and eventually to St. Albans, or below.

The Kanawha Land Company has expended a large sum of money in improving its property, having laid sidewalks upon all the principal streets and invested largely in house building for the accommodation of factory workers. This company is making every effort to obtain other factories, and holds itself

in readiness at all times to do everything possible to induce industries to locate at South Charleston.

The officers of the Kanawha Land Co. are as follows: President, W. A. McCorkle, Charleston, W. Va.; vice-president, W. C. Sproul, Chester, Pa.; secretary and treasurer, F. M. Staunton, Charleston, W. Va.; assistant treasurer, W. T. Moore, Charleston, W. Va.

The South Charleston Crusher Company—This company was incorporated on June 1, 1907, and purchased a tract of about twenty acres of land just below Spring Hill, Kanawha county, W. Va., containing a very valuable deposit of sandstone. The company has installed a very modern and up-to-date stone crusher, and has an output of about 500 yards per day. The product is taken largely by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, being used by them as ballast on their extensions. This company employs local labor and has a payroll running from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per month. Its officers are: President, W. A. McCorkle, Charleston, W. Va.; vice-president, W. C. Sproul, Chester, Pa.; secretary and treasurer, F. M. Staunton, Charleston, W. Va.; auditor, W. T. Moore, Charleston, W. Va.

CHAPTER VIII

KANAWHA POLITICS

Early Elections—Daniel Boone a Delegate—Limited Suffrage—Political Organs in Early Days—Politics Confused by the War—The Prevalence of Union Sentiment—Politics after the War—State Convention of 1872—Unclean Politics—The Necessity of Reform—Practical Suggestions—Kanawha Delegates since 1791—The Legislature—State and County Officials—Congressmen and U. S. Senators—Governors from Kanawha County.

EARLY POLITICS.

We have been told that in early days, this county was of the Jeffersonian democracy. Dr. Hale is the authority that at the first election held in Kanawha, the polls were kept open for three days and there were thirteen votes cast at the courthouse and that was the only precinct in the county; it would seem then that a question of politics had but little to do with it. Daniel Boone was elected to the House of Delegates, and I've a doubt whether he ever troubled himself with questions concerning the policy of the administration, unless it was with relation to Indians. The right of suffrage was limited to a very few, and there were fewer allowed to vote than were expected to fight when it came to a question of Indians or other public enemies.

Until the salt making business became pretty large, there was not much question of politics, and democracy had the lead in Kanawha; but the salt makers began to think their special interests needed protection and that it required a Whig to attend to them, and they began to elect Whigs. It has been said that Joseph Lovell and Henry Clay were responsible for this change, which may have been true, or it may have been that among the emigrants from Virginia there happened to be more Whigs than Democrats and the majority naturally selected their own men.

It so continued for many years, when the

Democrats began to claim that the salt interest was not the only one to be considered. The contest began to wax warm, while Kanawha could elect Whigs to the House, the Senators were always Democrats; but this was not always. The Whig party was represented by the "*Kanawha Republican*," edited by Mr. Newton, and the Democrats published the "*Kanawha Valley Star*," edited by Mr. Rundle. Both of these papers were assisted by the attorneys as far as the political editorials were concerned.

UNION SENTIMENT.

When the war came on in 1860 and 1861, the politics began to get confused and the lines of division were Union and Secession, and then the parties were different from what they had been before. Generally the Democrats were favorable to secession, but as stated, the county was largely favorable to the Union.

We heard of one locality where the people were warmly opposed to all disunion sentiments and gave it out that no man should vote for secession there without having to take a ducking in Coal river to cool him down, while farther up the said river, it was stated that if any one there voted against secession they would give to him a ducking in the river, and one man had to take water.

Politics after the war was all one way, and one's loyalty was doubled if it was known that he did not vote the Republican ticket. This, however, did not last long; for the laws made

to keep the Republican party in power began to do more harm than good and in 1872, there was held a State convention, which was not altogether Republican but undid much that was regarded as unfair towards the Democrats and then the State began to elect Democrats.

UNCLEAN POLITICS.

The desire of each party to select their candidates has lately become so strong, and the contention so warm, and politics in Kanawha have become so bad that her name has suffered. Even in primary elections within each party, or in conventions, the unfairness and injustice was so apparent that this county became a by-word for infamy. Kanawha politics, without reference to either party, became so bad that it was feared that elections could not be held, and it has been said that the noxious odors arising therefrom would drive a polecat into bankruptcy, and it has been understood that to be a good party man, a man must go to each election, with his ticket in one hand and his nose in the other, and vote at least once, for one ticket, no matter how offensive it might be.

It is hoped, however, that all this has passed away, and that the people without regard to party, are asserting their own notions, and that when it is known that an election or convention is unfairly held the voters are not expected to be bound thereby.

Once the politicians find that the people will not be bound, it will be dangerous to attempt to cheat or defraud. It is hoped that a primary election law will be so guarded and the law conducting elections so rigid, that it will not pay the persons expected to do villainy to risk it.

In theory our government is to be run by the people, and in some other places the government runs the people. There may be advantages in each way, but it must be true that without honesty, there is no good in either way and the people suffer. Whether the people have sufficient intelligence and integrity to govern themselves has not yet been fully decided.

The people are at fault, and too many are willing for a dollar or two to vote as they are paid. This destroys the government and

makes money the boss, and gives control to tyrants. It is giving up a good government for gold, principle for paltry politics. It has been said that with plenty of money and fraud and corruption, Kanawha can be carried for anything, but this is a slander. If this condition ever existed, it is now passed by; the people will not stand for it longer.

Each party should nominate their best men and then the people should select the best and elect them, and this being done, the officials will be the best to be had, the parties will be purified, and the county saved, and the people happy. On the other hand, let fraud and deception, bribery and corruption control, and a decent man cannot afford to be a candidate and cannot be elected; the people are on the right road to the devil, and the county is unfit to be the home of a respectable man. Then let us vote down every candidate that is not known to be honest; if his nomination is a fraud, he will be one also. If he is nominated for a purpose, vote him down. If money can nominate him, cash will control him after he is elected. Never support a candidate that makes promises of what he will do for you, which generally is something wrong, and it is intended as a bribe, and there is no telling how many such promises have been made to others,—vote him down; for he is not honest. Restore Kanawha to the people's control, and they will reduce taxation, for villainy is expensive and the people have to pay the bills. Let the good people stand together and we are safe.

LIST OF KANAWHA DELEGATES TO VIRGINIA.

This list appears to be authoritatively given, and the first time we find this county mentioned was the year 1790.

1790—George Clendenin and Andrew Donnelly.

1791—George Clendenin and Daniel Boone.

1792—Henry Banks and William Morris.

1793—George Clendenin and William Morris.

1794—William Morris and George Clendenin.

1795—Thomas Lewis and George Clendenin. Our senator, John Preston.

- 1796—William Clendenin and William Morris, Jr. Our senator, John Preston.
- 1797—Edmond Graham and William Morris, Jr. Our senator, John Preston.
- 1798—Thomas Lewis and Joseph Ruffner. Our senator, John Preston.
- 1799—Thomas Lewis and David Ruffner.
- 1800—William Morris. Our senator, John Preston.
- 1801-2—William Clendenin and David Ruffner. Our senator, John Preston.
- 1802-3—Robt. McKee and David Ruffner.
- 1803-4—William Clendenin and Andrew Donnally.
- 1804-5—David Ruffner and Carroll Morris. Our senator, Dan C. Sheffey.
- 1805-6—William Morris and L. Wood. Our senator, Dan C. Sheffey.
- 1806-7—John Reynolds and Edmond Morris.
- 1807-8—William Morris and John Reynolds.
- 1808-9—John Reynolds and Edmond Morris. Our senator, Alex Smith.
- 1809-10
- 1810-11—John Reynolds and Claudius Buster. Our senator, Francis Smith.
- 1811-12—John Hansford and David Ruffner. Our senator, Francis Smith.
- 1812-13—David Cartmill and John Hansford. Our senator, Francis Smith.
- 1813-14—John Hansford and John Wilson. Our senator, Henry Chapman.
- 1814-15—John Wilson and John Hansford. Our senator, Henry Chapman.
- 1815-16—John Wilson and John Hansford. Our senator, Henry Chapman.
- 1816-17—Thos. L. Buster and John Buster. Our senator, Gen. Francis Preston.
- 1817-18—Lewis Summers and John Hansford.
- 1818-19—John Hansford and P. R. Thompson.
- 1819-20—Claudius Buster and Joseph Lovell.
- 1820-21—Nat Thompson and Joseph Lovell.
- 1821-22—Joseph Lovell and Lewis Ruffner. Senator, E. S. Duncan.
- 1822-23—Mathew Dunbar and James Wilson. Senator, E. S. Duncan.
- 1823-24—Jas. Wilson and Van B. Reynolds. Senator, E. S. Duncan.
- 1824-25—Joseph Lovell and John Welch. Senator, Jo. L. Fry.
- 1825-26—Lewis Ruffner and Van B. Reynolds. Senator, Jo. L. Fry.
- 1826-27—Jas. H. Fry and Lewis Ruffner. Senator, Jo. L. Fry.
- 1827-28—Jas. C. McFarland and Daniel Smith. Senator, Jo. L. Fry.
- 1828-29—Daniel Smith and Mathew Dunbar. Senator, J. J. Allen.
- 1829-30—Mathew Dunbar and Daniel Smith. Senator, J. J. Allen.
- 1830-31—George W. Summers. Senator, Wm. McComas.
- 1831-32—George W. Summers. Senator, Wm. McComas.
- 1832-33—James H. Fry. Senator, Wm. McComas.
- 1833-34—James H. Fry. Senator, Benj. H. Smith.
- 1834-35—George W. Summers. Senator, B. H. Smith.
- 1835-36—George W. Summers. Senator, B. H. Smith.
- 1836-37—Andrew Donnally. Senator, B. H. Smith.
- 1838—Daniel Smith. Senator, B. H. Smith.
- 1839—Henry Farley. Senator, B. H. Smith.
- 1840—Van B. Reynolds. Senator, R. A. Thompson.
- 1841—Andrew Donnally. Senator, R. A. Thompson.
- 1842—Daniel Smith. Senator, R. A. Thompson.
- 1843—Andrew Parks. Senator, R. A. Thompson.
- 1844—John Lewis. Senator, R. A. Thompson.
- 1845—Daniel Smith. Senator, R. A. Thompson.
- 1846—Spicer Patrick. Senator, R. A. Thompson.
- 1847—Spicer Patrick. Senator, Jas. H. Fry.
- 1848—Andrew Parks. Senator, Jas. H. Fry.
- 1849—James M. Laidley. Senator, Jas. H. Fry.

1850—Spicer Patrick. Senator, Jas. H. Fry.
 1851—Spicer Patrick. Senator, E. Ward.
 1852—Spicer Patrick and Andrew P. Fry.
 Senator, E. Ward.
 1853—Spicer Patrick and Andrew P. Fry.
 Senator, E. Ward.
 1854—Spicer Patrick and Daniel Smith.
 Senator, E. Ward.
 1855-6—B. H. Smith and Charles Ruffner.
 Senator, Andrew Parks.
 1857-8—Charles Ruffner and Nicholas Fitz-
 hugh. Senator, J. A. Waith.
 1859-60—Isaac N. Smith and J. A. Welch.
 Senator, W. D. Pate.
 1862—Senator, W. D. Pate.
 1864—Welch and V. Hendrich. Senator,
 James M. Lawson.

LEGISLATURE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

1863—Spicer Patrick and Lewis Ruffner.
 Senator, G. Slack.
 1864—E. W. Newton and Lewis Ruffner.
 Senator, G. Slack.
 1865—Spicer Patrick and William Morris.
 Senator, G. Slack.
 1866—William Morris and H. C. McWhor-
 ter. Senator, G. Slack.
 1867—John W. Cracraft and H. C. Mc-
 Whorter. Senator, G. Slack.
 1868—John L. Cole and H. C. McWhorter.
 Senator, G. Slack.
 1869—L. A. Martin and C. W. Smith.
 Senator, G. Slack.
 1870—Benj. H. Smith and A. E. Summers.
 Senator, Spicer Patrick.
 1871—L. A. Martin and B. F. Wyatt. Sen-
 ator, Spicer Patrick.
 1872—John D. Lewis and A. E. Summers.
 1872-3—W. S. Laidley, T. E. Rogers and
 W. H. Hudson. Senator, A. E. Summers.
 1875—H. Agee, S. Chapman and S. A. Mill-
 er. Senator, W. T. Burdett.
 1877—J. H. Ferguson, W. A. Quarrin and
 E. W. Wilson. Senator, W. T. Burdett.
 1879—A. A. Rock, Martin Hill, J. C.
 Montgomery. Senator, A. E. Summers.
 1881—W. A. Quarrier, J. H. Ferguson, E.
 W. Wilson. Senator, A. E. Summers.
 1883—J. H. Brown, J. F. Brown, J. M.
 Collins. Senator, B. W. Byrne.

1885—J. B. Fleming, H. C. McWhorter,
 A. A. Rock. Senator, B. W. Byrne.
 1887—H. C. McWhorter, W. H. Toler, L.
 H. Oakes. Senator, R. S. Carr.
 1889—A. E. Autiz, D. Mayer, W. Parrish.
 Senator, R. S. Carr.
 1891—E. B. Dyer, J. H. Ferguson, T. E.
 Kendall. Senator, C. C. Watts.
 1893—W. S. Edwards, J. B. Floyd, W. W.
 Riley, H. J. Wills. Senator, C. C. Watts.
 1895—W. H. Toler, L. A. Martin, P. F.
 Jones, W. S. Edwards. Senator, G. W. Pat-
 ton.
 1897—W. H. Toler, J. H. Hunt, R. E.
 Hughs, P. F. Jones. Senator, G. W. Patton.
 1901—C. C. Colerd, M. Jackson, S. John-
 son, L. A. Martin. Senator, W. L. A. —
 1903—C. N. Edgington, M. P. Shawkey, O.
 E. Rudesill, Shelton Johnston, G. E. Werner.
 Senator, E. C. Colcord.
 1905—F. P. Grosscup, T. S. McDonald, L.
 E. McWhorter, B. E. Carney, George Walker.
 Senator, E. C. Colcord.
 1907—F. M. Staunton, John Nugent, M. T.
 Roach, R. D. Sheppard, L. C. Massey. Sena-
 tor, A. B. Littlepage.

STATE OFFICIALS, 1911.

Governor—W. E. Glasscock.
 Secretary of State—S. F. Reed.
 Auditor—J. S. Daret.
 Treasurer—E. L. Long.
 Commissioner of Banking—S. V. Mathews.
 Superintendent of Free Schools—M. P.
 Shawkey.
 Attorney General—W. G. Conley; Assistant,
 Frank Linty.
 Private Secretary to Governor—H. P.
 Brightwell.
 Adjutant General—C. D. Elliott.
 Commissioner of Labor—I. V. Barton.
 State Tax Commissioner—Fred A. Blue.
 Archivist—Virgil A. Lewis.
 State Law Librarian—T. C. Gilmer.
 State Commissioner Public Roads—C. P.
 Light.
 State Board of Control—J. S. Larkins, E. P.
 Stephenson, J. A. Sheppard.
 Chief of Department of Mines—John Laing.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

Judges—Ira E. Robinson, Henry Brannon,
George Poppenbarger, W. N. Miller, L. J.
Williams.

Clerk—W. B. Mathews.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT

Judge—B. F. Keller.

KANAWHA COUNTY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

County Commissioners—D. A. Brawley, A.
R. Shepperd, Dr. M. P. Malcolm.

County Clerk—L. C. Massey.

Sheriff—J. Preston Smith.

Clerk of Circuit Court—Ira H. Mottes-
heard.

Prospecting Attorney—S. B. Avis.

Judge Criminal Court—H. K. Black.

County Surveyor—Frank D. Barron.

Circuit Court of Kanawha County—S. C.
Burdett, Judge.

THE STATE SENATE, 1911

Democrats—15.

Republicans—15.

District

- 1 Henry Zilliken, Dem., Wellsburg.
Julian G. Hearne, Rep., Wheeling.
- 2 W. C. Grimes, Rep., Cameron.
Geo. B. Slemaker, Dem., Sistersville.
- 3 C. P. Craig, Rep., St. Marys.
W. G. Peterkin, Dem., Parkersburg.
- 4 J. O. Shinn, Rep., Ripley.
Ben A. Smith, Rep., Walton.
- 5 D. B. Smith, Rep., Huntington.
R. A. Salmon, Dem., Winfield.
- 6 H. D. Hatfield, Rep., Eckman.
M. Z. White, Rep., Williamson.
- 7 Joe L. Smith, Dem., Beckley.
D. E. French, Dem., Bluefield.
- 8 E. T. England, Rep., Logan.
W. A. McCorkle, Dem., Charleston.
- 9 W. S. Johnson, Rep., Hill Top.
Jno. A. Preston, Dem., Lewisburg.
- 10 Jake Fisher, Dem., Sutton.
R. F. Kidd, Dem., Glenville.
- 11 W. S. Meredith, Rep., Fairmount.
Hood Phillips, Dem., Grafton.

- 12 Chas. G. Coffman, Rep., Clarksburg.
Geo. W. Bland, Dem., West Union.
- 13 Howard Sutherland, Rep., Elkins.
Sam'l V. Woods, Dem., Philippi.
- 14 J. W. Flynn, Rep., Kingwood.
O. A. Hood, Rep., Keyser.
- 15 A. C. McIntire, Dem., Berkeley Spgs.
Gray Silver, Dem., Martinsburg.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Democrats—63, Republicans—23. Total 86.
The figure preceding the name of the county
indicates the number of delegates to which the
county is entitled.

- 1 Barbour, Thos. W. Ice, Dem., Philippi.
- 2 Berkeley, C. M. Siebert, Dem., Martins-
burg.
Berkeley, John W. Sperow, Dem., Mar-
tinsburg.
- 1 Boone, B. M. Hager, Dem., Hewitt.
- 2 Braxton, Frank Kidd, Dem., Burnsville.
Braxton, Lafe Shock, Dem., Falls Mills.
- 1 Brooke, D. F. Henry, Rep., Wellsburg.
- 3 Cabell, C. W. Campbell, Dem., Hunting-
ton.
Cabell, P. C. Buffington, Dem., Hunting-
ton.
Cabell, S. J. Jane, Dem., Milton.
- 1 Calhoun, G. W. Hays, Dem., Arnolds-
burg.
- 1 Clay, A. J. Pugh, Dem., Warfield.
- 1 Doddridge, Jos. L. Walton, Dem., New
Milton.
- 3 Fayette, H. C. Skaggs, Rep., Kay Moor.
Fayette, John Nuttall, Rep., Nuttallburg.
Fayette, Richmond Morton, Rep., Sun.
- 1 Gilmer, C. W. Marsh, Dem., Glenville.
- 2 Greenbrier, John C. Dice, Dem., Lewis-
burg.
Greenbrier, E. D. Smoot, Dem., Smoot.
- 1 Grant, Geo. S. Van Meter, Rep., Corner.
- 1 Hampshire, H. B. Gilkeson, Dem., Rom-
ney.
- 1 Hancock, John Porter, Rep., Congo.
- 1 Hardy, G. W. McConley, Dem., Moore-
field.
- 2 Harrison, Jas. W. Robinson, Dem.,
Clarksburg.
- 1 Harrison, Jesse D. Kennedy, Dem., Lost
Creek.

- 2 Jackson, Warren Miller, Rep., Ripley.
- Jackson, H. W. Huey, Rep., Ravenswood.
- 1 Jefferson, C. M. Wetzel, Dem., Millville.
- 5 Kanawha, R. M. Hudnall, Dem., Cedar Grove.
- Kanawha, A. M. Belcher, Dem., Charleston.
- Kanawha, Peter Carroll, Dem., Charleston.
- Kanawha, F. N. Carr, Dem., Charleston.
- Kanawha, H. D. Currie, Dem., Charleston.
- 1 Lewis, E. A. Brannon, Dem., Weston.
- 1 Lincoln, M. D. Good, Dem., Griffithtsville.
- 1 Logan, R. E. Vickers, Dem., Chapmansville.
- 3 Marion, C. L. Shaver, Dem., Fairmont.
- Marion, W. B. Ice, Jr., Dem., Barracksville.
- Marion, J. Robert Burt, Dem., Mannington.
- 2 Marshall, C. A. Barlow, Rep., Benwood.
- Marshall, E. F. Moore, Rep., Moundsville.
- 2 Mason, A. A. Parsons, Dem., Leon.
- 2 Mason, Chas. S. Edwards, Dem., Mason City.
- 2 Mercer, F. M. Steele, Rep., Elgood.
- Mercer, B. W. Pendleton, Dem., Princeton.
- 1 Mineral, Jas. C. Liller, Rep., Keyser.
- 1 Mingo, Wells Goodykoontz, Rep., Williamson.
- 2 Monangalia, S. L. Wildman, Rep., Morgantown.
- Monangalia, D. H. Courtney, Rep., Morgantown.
- 1 Monroe, Clarence Syneres, Dem., Petersburg.
- 1 Morgan, V. E. Johnson, Rep., Berkeley Spps.
- 2 McDowell, G. T. Enling, Rep., Keystone.
- McDowell, Jas. A. Strother, Rep., Welch.
- 1 Nicholas, F. N. Alderson, Dem., Richwood.
- 4 Ohio, Nelson C. Hubbard, Dem., Wheeling.
- Ohio, Dr. Harry Hubbard, Dem., Wheeling.
- Ohio, C. G. Whitham, Dem., Wheeling.
- Ohio, Thos. L. Padden, Dem., Wheeling.
- 1 Pendleton, J. D. Keister, Dem., Brandywine.
- 1 Pleasants, R. L. Pemberton, Dem., St. Marys.
- 1 Pocahontas, Jno. A. McLaughlin, Dem., Marlinton.
- 2 Preston, S. C. Felton, Rep., Whetsell.
- Preston, S. L. Cobun, Rep., Masontown.
- 1 Putnam, Ben Morris, Dem., Winfield.
- 1 Raleigh, Geo. W. William, Dem., Beckley.
- 1 Randolph, Jno. T. Davis, Dem., Elkins.
- 2 Ritchie, J. C. Lacy, Dem., Ellenboro.
- Ritchie, Newton Law, Rep., Cairo.
- 2 Roane, W. W. Ogden, Dem., Newton.
- Roane, H. D. Wells, Dem., Spencer.
- 1 Summers, A. P. Pence, Dem., Pence Spps.
- 1 Taylor, T. P. Kenny, Dem., Grafton.
- 1 Tucker, R. J. Clifford, Dem., Hambleton.
- 2 Tyler, Riley McIntire, Dem., Alvy.
- Tyler, A. A. Meredith, Dem., Sistersville.
- 1 Upshur, H. F. Ours, Rep., Buckhannon.
- 1 Webster, W. S. Wysong, Dem., Webster Spps.
- 2 Wayne, Frank W. Terill, Dem., Wayne.
- Wayne, W. W. Marcum, Dem., Ceredo.
- 2 Wetzel, Septimus Hall, Dem., New Martinsville.
- Wetzel, J. F. Throckmorton, Dem., Littleton.
- 1 Wirt, W. T. Owens, Dem., Elizabeth.
- 3 Wood, A. G. Patton, Dem., Parkersburg.
- Wood, L. H. Jeffers, Dem., Mineray Wells.
- Wood, J. K. Jolly, Rep., Parkusby.
- 1 Wyoming, H. W. Sanders, Dem., Oceana.

STATE AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

West Virginia Governors:—Arthur I. Boreman, Republican; William E. Stevenson, Republican; John J. Jacob, Independent; Henry Mason Mathews, Democrat; Jacob B. Jackson, Democrat; E. Willis Wilson, Democrat; A. Brooks Fleming, Democrat; W. A. MacCorkle,

Democrat; G. W. Atkinson, Republican; A. B. White, Republican; W. M. O. Dawson, Republican; and W. E. Glasscock, Republican.

West Virginia Congressmen, including Kanawha District:—Kellian V. Whaley, Daniel Palsley, John S. Witcher, Frank Hereford, John E. Kenna, C. P. Snyder, J. D. Alderson, I. H. Huling, C. P. Dorr, D. E. Johnson, Joe H. Gaines, A. B. Littlepage.

U. S. Senators, West Virginia:—Waitman T. Willey, P. G. Van Winkle, A. I. Boreman, H. G. Gaines, A. T. Caperton, Samuel Price,

Frank Hereford, J. N. Camden, J. E. Kenna, C. J. Faulkner, S. B. Elkins, N. B. Scott, C. W. Watson and W. E. Chilton.

Kanawha County in the state government—Governors, E. W. Wilson, W. A. MacCorkle and G. W. Atkinson.

Secretaries of State—Charles Hedrick, H. I. Walker, W. E. Chilton.

Attorney General—C. C. Watts.

Treasurer—Peter Silman.

State Librarians—John L. Cole, E. L. Wood, P. S. Shirkey, S. W. Starke and J. C. Gilmer.

CHAPTER IX

CHARLESTON—THE COUNTY SEAT

Col. Bullitt's Survey—Lewisburg Established—Construction of Fort—The Beginning of Growth—Growth of Population—Early Designations of Charleston—Legal Tender—First White Child Born—Charleston Legally Established—Its Condition in 1794—The Only Good Indian—Tragedy of White Man's Fork—Thomas Teays Saved by an Indian—Murder of the Morris Girls—Charleston's First of Things—Legislation Relative to Charleston—West Virginia Decisions—Charleston in 1836-1838—Court House—Charleston as the State Capital—Chamber of Commerce—Water and Electric Light Plant—City Officials—Population.

THE BULLITT SURVEY

It seems that in dealing with this locality we should begin with Col. Thomas Bullitt, who was the first one to see that its location was a good one. He was born in 1730, in Prince William County. In July, 1754, he was a Captain with Washington at the Great Meadows, (but not making hay). In 1756 he was at Winchester, on May 1st, and on Jackson's river in July and in November back at the Fort Cumberland, and in 1758 he was a captain in Major Andrew Lewis's command, and when they captured Fort du Quesne, he was called the "bold and ardent bullitt." In 1759 he was at Winchester, guarding ammunition provisions and wagons with a very few men, when he was attacked, defeated and lost heavily.

In 1760 he was made a surveyor and assigned to work on the Ohio. In 1773 he was on the Kanawha and there were with him others going to Kentucky: to wit: James Douglas, James Harrod, John Fitzpatrick, James Sandusky, Isaac Hite, Abraham Haptonstack, Abram Senous and John Cowan, and this year he made surveys for Frankfort and Louisville. He made a survey on Kanawha of 1,030 acres above Elks mouth and 1,240 acres below the mouth of Elk. He also owned a square of land of 2,618 acres opposite St. Albans. His

will was probated in Faquier in 1778, and the patent for the 1,030 was given to Cuthbert Bullitt in 1779, and Cuthbert's will was recorded in Prince William in 1781, and he gave the 1,240 to his four daughters. The 1,030 acres Cuthbert conveyed by deed dated Dec. 28, 1787 to George Clendenin, a copy of which is found in 10 W. Va. Reports 404.

In the patent it says the survey was made in May, 1775 and the grant in 1779; and while on the subject of title, we might add, that Clendenin conveyed to Joseph Ruffner and he to his sons, and much of it is yet in the Ruffner family.

There were with Geo. Clendenin, also his father Charles, and his brother William, Robert, Alexander Clendenin and also Josiah Harrison, Francis Watkins, Shadrack Harriman, Chas. McClung, John Edwards, Lewis Tackett, John Young, James Hale and others continued to come.

It was in 1788 that George Clendenin began to construct the fort on the 1,030 acres and it was the 1,030 acres covered with elm, sycamore, beech and such like trees that had to be removed, and some of them used to build the fort, to be thick enough to stop a bullet and there was no saw mill.

GROWTH OF CHARLESTON

Charleston was said to have begun to grow

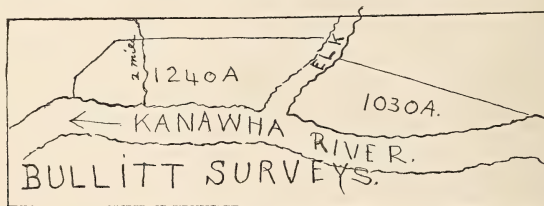
May 1, 1788. It was located on the east bank of the Kanawha river, immediately above the mouth of Elk River, which empties into the Kanawha. There has always been a little irregularity as to the points of the compass at this point. We speak of North Charleston and if you proceed in same direction across Elk, there it is called West Charleston or the West End, and if you go across the Kanawha, they call it South Charleston; so that, in fact, the compass seems to have nothing to do with the naming of names. Charleston was started before the county was organized, that is the town began to grow, while the county was made Oct. 5, 1789.

It is said that there were seven houses made in 1790, and probably this is all that were then

The growth in population of Charleston has been about as follows:

From 1778 to 1790	35
From 1790 to 1800	60
From 1805 to 1810	100
From 1810 to 1820	500
From 1820 to 1830	750
From 1830 to 1840	1,200
From 1840 to 1850	1,500
From 1850 to 1860	1,800
From 1860 to 1870	4,000
From 1870 to 1880	4,500
From 1880 to 1890	8,000
From 1890 to 1900	11,099
From 1900 to 1910	23,000

There were two streets laid off, running up from Elk, to where Capitol street now is, and



THE BULLITT SURVEYS.

Thomas Bullitt made two surveys at the Mouth of Elk on the Kanawha—one above and one below Elk, both of which are covered by the city of Charleston (Surveys were Steps to be Taken Preparatory to obtaining).

needed. The fort could hold all that came, but the houses were more comfortable.

Charleston is in line of $38\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north latitude which is the same as San Francisco, St. Louis, Washington, D. C. yet we are a little south of the center of the state. There is no prospective rival in any other city, unless it is Kanawha City and that will be absorbed or Kanawha City will absorb Charleston, and they will make one good large city. So far as town room is concerned, we are surrounded by an "embarrassment of riches." All of Kanawha City on the south, all creation on the north and west, so that there is no lack of room.

there were cross streets on the lots between. This map was made by the surveyor of Greenbrier County, a Mr. Welch. There was subsequently another map found in William Clendenin's possession with the streets somewhat extended, but practically the same. The houses at first located were about as this, to wit:

One on the upper corner of Kanawha and Truslow; one at the upper corner of Kanawha and Court; one between Alderson and Summers on Kanawha; one at N. W. corner of Kanawha and Summers; one at N. W. corner of Kanawha and Capitol; one at N. E. corner of Kanawha and Hale.

In 1789 when the county was organized, there were seven houses. In 1798 there were about twelve, from 1803 to 1810, about twenty. The town had no name specially. It was called "The Town at the Mouth of Elk," and was sometimes known as "Clendenin Settlement" or his Fort. The pound, shilling and pence, English money, was used in Kanawha until the dollar and cents were used in 1799. But there was not sufficient money in Virginia to answer the purpose of trade and business, and tobacco was made a legal tender and thus used. The assessor's books show the use of English money for some years after the county was organized and the calculation is not now easy, nor was the payment of taxes with tobacco, nor with money.

General Lewis Ruffner was the first white child born in Charleston and he was born October 1, 1797. Joseph Ruffner came from the valley of Virginia and started from his farm with a view of investing in iron lands in the Alleghanies. He met Col. John Dickinson and learned of the great salt springs at the mouth of Campbell's Creek on the Kanawha and also learned that said salt was on Col. Dickinson's 502 acres, and Ruffner purchased the same in the year 1793. He then went on and when he saw the Clendenin 1,030-acre tract, with the county and town started, he purchased that also. This was the beginning of the Kanawha Ruffners, and there has never been any end.

Charleston was established by Act of Assembly Dec. 19, 1794. "It was enacted that forty acres of land, the property of George Clendenin, at the mouth of Elk River, in the County of Kanawha, the same as laid off into lots and streets, shall be established as a town by the name of "Charles Town," and Reuben Slaughter, Andrew Donnally, Sr., William Clendenin, John Morris, Sr., Leonard Morris, Geo. Alderson, Abram Baker, John Young and William Morris, gentlemen, are appointed trustees."

Says John P. Hale: "On the 19th of December, 1794, the legislature of Virginia formally established the town, and fixed its name as 'Charlestown.' It is a curious fact that, although the legislature had officially established the county, in 1789, as 'Kanhawa,' and now the town, in 1794, as 'Charlestown,' both

names by common consent, became changed—one to 'Kanawha' and the other to 'Charleston.' How, why or when, nobody knows. Some years ago there was much trouble and annoyance about our mail matter, growing out of the confusion of the post-office names of our Charleston, and Charlestown, Jefferson county. With a view to remedy this, a public meeting was called here to discuss the propriety of changing the name of our town from Charleston to 'Kanawha City.' It was warmly discussed, but defeated, mainly on the sentimental ground that it would be sacrilege to abolish the name of the dear old pioneer who had shed his blood and risked his life here, "in an early day," among the Indians; had founded the town, given it his own name, and built a fort to protect and defend his neighbors as well as himself, etc. Sentiment prevailed, and the name remained unchanged; but the writer took some pains to look up the early history of the settling and naming of the town. It was soon discovered that the founder's name was George, not Charles.

This somewhat staggered the sentimentalists, but they recovered, saying that George was a very modest gentleman, and, instead of taking it himself, he had conceded the honor of the name to his brother, whose name was Charles; and they clinched this by quoting Howe, who, in his History of Virginia, so states; and other historians all follow Howe. But a further investigation of the family records showed that George had no brother Charles; then it was conjectured that the name was probably given in honor of his son Charles, but a still further investigation of the family genealogies proved that he had no son. After much search of records, and tracing of traditions among the old timers, the writer has but recently arrived at the facts of this case through Mr. C. C. Miller, of Mason county, a descendant of the Clendenins. He says the town was named by George Clendenin, the founder, in honor of his father, whose name was Charles. He was an elderly gentleman, who came here with his sons, died in the Clendenin block house, and was buried near the upper end of the garden.

CHARLESTON IN 1794.

There was a court, a court house, a jail and other like conveniences and accommodations for civilized man, there was a fort, stockade and block-house for the benefit of Indians and other uncivilized men. There was plenty of water and wood, a very little salt, no coal (visible), and in the upper end of the county there were farms with everything thereon that a farm ought to have, there were fishes in the river, and bears in the woods with other animals which hunters like to find; and this year we hear the good news that in the wars between the white and red soldiers the Indians are glad to make peace and that the heretofore eternal, skulking, scalping Indian will bother the people no more.

We cannot avoid thinking that an Indian is a very poor citizen. Bears, wolves, wild cats, snakes and objectionable "varmints" are bad enough but they are no meaner than, or by no means so bad to have around as, an Indian, and whoever it was that said that there was but one good Indian, was about right when he made it perfectly plain that the good one was the dead one.

It may have been intended that the people of the earth were to live together on the face of the planet, and it can be done, but the Indians were an exception. It was the delight of the Indian to find unprotected white people, people that had no gun. They had their own, and it was useless to preach peace—you'd got to die. Cruelty was the Indian's most agreeable pastime.

We must not omit the case of the "White Man's Fork." About 1780 some Indians made their way into Greenbrier and there were among others killed, John Pryor, Hugh McIver, Henry Baker and the Bridges brothers, one of their wives, and some other women, and some children taken prisoners.

A short time thereafter, William Griffith, and his family were killed and there was one lad, his son, that was made a prisoner by them. There were two came down the river with the boy and they made their way up Elk river, when it was discovered and made known. There was John Young, Ben Morris, William

Arbuckle and Robert Aaron, who took their guns and followed up some creek, out to the west of Elk—some unknown and unnamed stream, they came up to the camp of the Indians, they fired on them and killed one and the other made his escape, and young Griffith was secured and taken back with the white men. The man that was killed, although disguised as an Indian was a white man—a dead one, too. This creek was ever known as the "White Man's Fork" and it was the fork of Aaron Fork of Little Sandy. Long live the names of the men that killed that scoundrel white man that was willing to take unto himself the nature of an Indian.

Just one more, about Thomas Teays, who was captured by Indians in 1782. It was proposed to take him to Sandusky to be burned with William Crawford, but there was one Indian in the meeting that recognized Teays, to whom Teays had shown some favor, and his influence in Teays' behalf secured his release. Just one lone Indian, who had manifested some gratitude! We would not take one grain of good from any one—glad to credit one Indian with a spark of mercy to one who had showed it to him. We would like to record another, but we can but recall the two girls of Henry Morris, who went out to drive in the cows and both were killed; which deed so roused in Henry Morris eternal hatred to all Indians that he never again let one live; he treated them as the man did in the show, when he saw the snakes. "He always killed them whenever he saw 'em."

CHARLESTON'S "FIRST OF THINGS"

"They were such men, take them for all in all, We shall not look upon their like again."

This is what Dr. Hale said of the people of Charleston and Kanawha county, when he wrote his "Trans-Allegheny Pioneers."

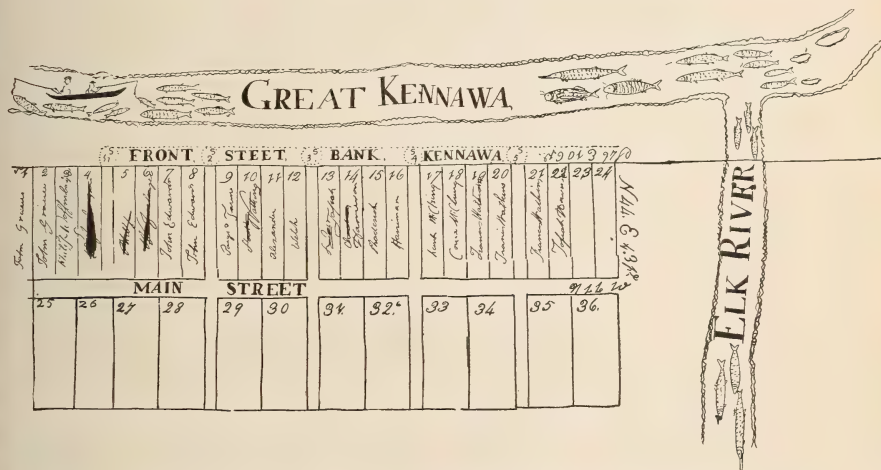
I refer to his book for the following statements:

The first pottery factory for milk crocks, whiskey jugs, etc., was by Stephen Shepperd, about 1818.

Mr. Gabriel Garrau was the first to carry on the hatters trade; he began about 1816 and we

should guess he was also the last, but he was not. James Truslow was the first tailor, about 1815. The first shoemaker was George Mitchell, about 1815. The first cart and wagon makers began among the salt furnaces. There were no mosquitoes, nor mosquito bars until 1840. Volney visited Charleston in 1776 and by Audubon, in 1812. Albert Gallatin and De Witt Clinton located lands in this county "in early days." "Old Greasy" was the name

sale liquor house was by S. Strauss & Co. in 1876. The first wholesale shoe house was by Jelenko and Loeb, in 1877. The first hearse and dray was by Noah Colley soon after 1830, previous to this, transportation was by oxen, and pack-horses. The first public school building was erected in 1870 on State Street. The first wharf-boat was established by H. W. Goodwin in 1865. The first machine barrel factory was started by Morgan and Hale in 1872.



PLAT OF CHARLESTON, AS LAID DOWN BY THE CLENDENINS, SHOWING THE STREETS AND LOTS.

given to Kanawha river, on account of the oil, petroleum, seen on the surface of the river.

Charleston and Cincinnati were settled in the same year, 1788, the former in May and the latter in December.

Near Kanawha & Goshorn streets there was an ancient cemetery of some primitive race. This was exposed by the caving in of the river bank. The first wholesale grocery was by Ruby and Hale in 1872. The first wholesale dry goods house was by Jelenko Bros. in 1874. The first wholesale hardware house was by W. F. & J. H. Goshorn, in 1875. The first whole-

The first foundry and machine shops erected in 1871. The first woolen-mill by Rand and Minsker, in 1866. The temporary capitol was erected in 1871, the permanent capitol in 1885. The first steam brick machine was introduced in 1870. The first natural gas well in town, was bored in 1815 by Capt. Jas. Wilson and was the first in America, as far as heard from. The Charleston Extension Co. bought the Cox farm, and sold it in lots in 1862. J. B. Walker purchased the land below Elk in 1871 and laid it off in lots. The Glen Elk Co. purchased and sold, up Elk in 1881 on the west side of Elk.

The Brooks property, on which was the Clendenin block-house, was sold in lots in 1859. The first dry-docks were established by J. J. Thaxton & Co. in 1873 at the mouth of Elk. The first Opera House was built in 1873, and called the "Cotton Opera House." The first mayor of Charleston was Jacob Goshorn in 1861. The first ice factory was by Lieut. Staunton, erected in 1885. The water-works, by Col. E. L. Davenport was begun in 1885. Ward's patent tube boiler was established by Chas. Ward in 1883. The Kanawha Military School was established by Major Thomas Snyder in 1880. The U. S. Post Office building was completed in 1884. The Ohio Central Railroad was completed in 1884. In 1875 Judge Lynch held his first court here, and Estep, Dawson and Hines on December 24th, at night, (by about 300 men), were taken to Campbell's Creek and hung. Kanawha river improvement was begun by the United States in 1873. Brick pavement on Summers street was laid in 1873. Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad opened for travel in 1873. The Hale House was opened in January, 1872 and destroyed by fire in 1885. In May, 1871, Charleston was lighted by gas. Spring Hill Cemetery was established in 1871. The streets of the city were given new names and recorded in 1871. The highest water known in the Kanawha river, was in 1861, and the next highest in 1878. The most violent hurricane was in 1844; its mark was left from central Kentucky to central Pennsylvania. Cholera visited Charleston in 1832 and again in 1849. High water was around the Court House in 1822. The Elk Log Boom was constructed in 1869 by Huling Brokerhoff & Co. The Keystone Bridge was built in 1873, destroyed by ice gorges in 1879, and rebuilt in 1882. The Suspension Bridge across Elk was built in 1852. Ferries across Kanawha were established in 1820. The first ferry was by Geo. Clendenin in 1794, across Elk and Kanawha river; John and Langston Ward in 1809 lived on the South Side and ran a ferry, from Ferry Branch to mouth Elk, on either side. The Bank of Virginia established a branch in 1832. The first

Brass Band was established in 1858 by Prof. Carl Fine. The first newspaper was in 1819. The first Post Office was April 1801, the first post master was Edward Graham. The next was Francis A. Du Bois, Jan. 1, 1803, then William Whittaker, Oct. 1, 1808 and was for years managed by James A. Lewis. The official name of the postoffice was "Kanawha Court House" until Sept. 30, 1879. The first blacksmith was John Greenlee, and Jack Neal the second. The first school teachers were: H. P. Gaines, next Levi Welch, then Jacob Rand, followed by James A. Lewis, Lewis Ruffner and Ezra Walker. Mercer Academy was built in 1818. The first Drug Store was by Dr. Rogers, father of Dr. J. H. Rogers in 1825. The first Undertaker was S. A. Skees in 1869. The first tan-yard was by William Blaine, below Elk "in early days." The first fruit trees were brought by Flenning Cobb. Anne Bailey brought the first pair of geese from Lewisburg. The first watch and clock-maker was in 1808, Thomas Mathews, Sr. He said the first settlers were all healthy, peaceable, moral and happy, until the doctors, lawyers and preachers came; then they began to get sick, to quarrel and law, and developed all sorts of meanness. The mail came from Lewisburg every two weeks, until 1810 on horse-back. The price of whiskey and peach brandy, per gallon \$2.00 in 1820. The first resident physician was Dr. Eoff, in 1811, then Dr. W. W. Thompson and Dr. Spicer Patrick, came in 1816. The first taverns were the Boston tavern and the Griffith tavern both on Kanawha Street. Dr. Henry Ruffner was the first Presbyterial preacher in 1816. Rev. Asa Skinn was the first regular Methodist preacher for the circuit. The Bibby Flooring Mill was operated by Joseph Bibby in 1837. The first Saw Mills were on Two-Mile of Elk between 1815-1820.

It is claimed that John Welch was a hatter and his shop was a log house, on the corner of Kanawha and Truslow street.

That Buster's Tavern was on the upper corner of Kanawha and Court. The proprietor's name was Thos. Buster and his house was the most noted house between Richmond and the Ohio river; and now it appears that Ellis Brown

kept a hatter shop where Dr. Roger's Drug Store has been so long. And John Hart also was a hatter.

Griffith's Tavern was where Frankenberger's store now is.

Norris Whitteker was born where Dr. Hale's residence was, and Mr. Atkinson says, he was the first white child born in Charleston, although the date of Genl. Lewis Ruffner came earlier than Whitteker by four years. Dr. Patrick took down the log house and erected a brick, which is owned by the Kanawha Presbyterian church, known as the "Manse." The Central House was burned in 1874, just below Alderson street on the Kanawha Street. Charleston was incorporated December 19, 1794, named for the brother of George Clendenin, says Mr. Alderson, while Hale says he had no such brother. Maps of Charleston are of record in the County Clerk's office, in the Circuit Court Clerk's office in land cases records and in the West Virginia Historical Magazine.

LEGISLATION RELATIVE TO CHARLESTON, KANAWHA.

Act of Dec. 19, 1794, established the town of Charleston at the mouth of Elk, on the Kanawha, on forty acres of land, the property of George Clendenin, and appointed the following trustees, viz: Reuben Slaughter, Andrew Donnelly, Sr., William Clendenin, John Morris, Leonard Morris, George Alderson, Abraham Baker, John Young and William Morris.

Act of Jan. 29, 1805, appointed John Reynolds, William C. Williams, Joseph Ruffner, Andrew Donnelly, Jr., David Ruffner, gentlemen, trustees of the town of Charleston, in the county of Kanawha in the room of those formerly appointed and in case of death or resignation, the remaining ones were authorized to supply the vancancy.

Act of Jan. 19, 1818, incorporating the town of Charleston.—"Be it enacted," etc., "that the town of Charleston, in the county of Kanawha, including the same as laid out, including the shores and bank between Front street and Kanawha river, is hereby erected into a town corporate, to be known by the name of Charleston" and provision was made to elect by ballot its president, recorder and trustees, etc.

Act of Jan. 21, 1821.—"Be it enacted," etc., "that the land adjoining the town of Charleston in the following bounds, * * * beginning at upper corner of said town on the river bank at low water mark then 40 poles to a stake," * * * "and Samuel Shrewsbury, Charles Morris, Philip R. Thompson, Jesse Hudson and Andrew Parks, gentlemen, are appointed to lay out and make the survey and plats and deliver one to the commissioners and the other to be recorded," etc.

Act of Feb. 4, 1825, amended Act of Jan. 19, 1818, giving to the president, recorder and trustees power to assess and collect taxes on the property in said town, and extending the limits, etc., beginning at the upper back corner of the town lot of Philip G. Todd; then by cross street toward the hills 25 poles; then by line parallel with back street to Elk river, to be laid off into lots, etc.

Act of Feb. 19, 1833.—Be it enacted, etc., that James C. McFarland, Samuel Chilton, John P. Turner, Aaron Whittaker, Spicer Patrick, George Goshorn, James Y. Quarrier and Henry Rogers are appointed commissioners to raise by lottery money not exceeding \$10,000 to be applied to paving the streets in the town of Charleston in Kanawha county. This in an act for improving the ways of the people of the town, by way of a chance, as a lottery is a game of chance, and this act makes it legal to improve said ways.

Act of March 5, 1846, to extend the limits of the town of Charleston which is to include Lovell's Addition, and the brick house of James Downard, Thomas Whittaker, W. R. Cox, etc.

Act of Feb. 15, 1849, amending act incorporating the town of Charleston, etc.

As the town grew the limits were changed, and as there would be no end to such acts, we have concluded that for the purposes of history the above are sufficient.

WEST VIRGINIA DECISIONS RELATING TO CHARLESTON.

16 West Virginia, 282—Gillison, Trustee, vs. Charleston. Surface water.

17 West Virginia, 628—Fisher vs. Charleston. Mandamus.

27 West Virginia, 681—City vs. Reed. Fire Ordinance.

41 West Virginia, 658—Ch. & S. Bridge Co. vs. Kan. Co. -Erro. Acct. of Bridge

43 West Virginia, 62—Blair vs. Charleston. Change of grade.

45 West Virginia, 44—Charleston vs. Bel-ler. City non-liability for costs.

46 West Virginia, 88—Arthur vs. Charleston. Streets—negligence.

57 West Virginia, 433—Shaw vs. Charleston. Prison damages.

62 West Virginia, 654—Cavender vs. Charleston. Liability for bridges.

62 West Virginia, 665—Fellows vs. Charleston. Ordinance Injunction. Hagar vs. City. Injunction. Street assets or assessments.

CHARLESTON IN 1838-40.

Author, Dr. Caruthers.

Builders, John Mays, Norris Whittaker, John True John, Thos. R. Fife.

Butcher, John G. M. Spriggle.

Blacksmith, John Hill, John Hall.

Boatman, James Mays.

Bakers, Justin White, John and Charles Allen.

Bank Officers, J. C. McFarland, Samuel Hanna, John M. Doddridge.

Brick Makers, Norris S. Whittaker.

Brick Mason, Andrew Cunningham.

Cabinet Maker, James G. Taylor.

Crockery Maker, Stephen Taylor.

County and Circuit Clerk, Alex. W. Quarrier, Wm. Hatcher, Dpy.

Coal-haulers, Dock and Gabe.

Constable, William Hutt.

Carpenters, Charles Neal, Silas Cobb, John Wilson, John Truejohn, Thos. R. Fife, John Starke, Thomas C. Thomas.

Drayman, Noah Colley.

Editor, Mason Campbell.

Ferryman, Charles Brown, Geo. Goshorn, Lewis D. Wilson.

Farmers, Bradford Noyes, W. R. Cox, Charles Brown.

Hatter, Gabriel Garrou.

Hotel-keeper, H. B. Sanders, Geo. Goshorn, John Mays, Aaron Whittaker, Capt. Jas. Wilson, L. D. Wilson.

Jailors, W. A. Kelly, William Hatcher.

Lawyers, M. Dunbar, G. W. Summers, B. H. Smith, J. M. Laidley, C. E. Doddridge, J. L. Carr, Jas. Hedrick, Joseph Lovell.

Merchants, Joseph Caldwell, Crockett Ingles, Thomas Whitteker, Gilbert Adams, Mason Campbell, Joseph Friend, W. T. Rand, James A. Lewis, Franklin Noyes, Joel Shrewsbury, Jr., J. F. Foure, N. B. Coleman.

Miller, Joseph Bibby.

Magistrate, William Gillison.

Preachers, John Snyder, Jas. M. Brown, James Craik.

Physicians, Spicer Patrick, Thompson C. Watkins, Harry Rogers, Dr. Caruthers, Noah Cushman.

Post-master, James A. Lewis.

Salt-makers, Crockett Ingles, Joseph Friend, Isaac Noyes, F. Brooks, W. T. Rand, J. H. Fry, Franklin Noyes, W. R. Cox, Joel Shrewsbury, Jr., T. F. Foure, Joseph Lovell, N. B. Coleman.

Salt Inspector, Franklin Reynolds.

Saw-mill-man, Thomas Whitteker.

Silver Smith and Watchmaker, Wm. Honeyman.

Supt. River Improvement, Ezra Walker.

Sheriff, Jas. H. Fry, Deputy Jas. Y. Quarrier.

Shoemaker, Andrew Beach.

School Teachers, Mrs. Alethia Brigham, W. J. Rand, Jacob Rand.

Toll Collector on River, W. Whitteker, Sr.

Tailors, Garrett Kelly, John A. Truslow, James Truslow.

Saddle and Harness Maker, W. W. Kelly.

Steamboat Captains, Snelling C. Farley, N. B. Coleman.

Stage-runner, H. B. Saunders.

Widows, Mrs. S. Cook, Mrs. Chilton, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Snyder.

Washer-women, Judy Grinnam, Nancy Gibson.

LIST OF MAYORS OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA (From 1861)

1. Jacob Goshorn.
2. John A. Truslow.
3. John Williams.
4. George Ritter.



*Stonewall Jackson Monument,
Charleston, Va.*

STONEWALL JACKSON MONUMENT,
CHARLESTON



POSTOFFICE, CHARLESTON



COURT HOUSE, CHARLESTON



5. J. W. Wingfield.
6. H. Clay Dickinson.
7. John P. Hale.
8. C. P. Snyder.
9. John D. White.
10. John C. Ruby.
11. C. J. Botkin.
12. R. R. Delaney.
13. John D. Baines.
14. J. H. Huling.
15. Joseph L. Fry.
16. J. B. Pemberton.
17. E. W. Staunton.
18. J. A. deGruyter.
19. W. Herman Smith.
20. John B. Floyd.
21. George S. Morgan.
22. C. E. Rudesill.
23. John A. Jarrett.
24. James A. Holley.

COURT HOUSE OF KANAWHA.

There has always been more or less mystery concerning the location of the lot in Charleston for the court house of the county. In so far as is deemed sufficient, we give the proceedings of the court in relation thereto; we imagine that there was never any deed made or there would never have been any mystery about it.

On the first day of the County Court of said County of Kanawha, which was the 5th day of October, 1789, after the said Court had been organized, amongst many other things we find the following:

"October 5th, 1789,—Ordered, that the public buildings for said county be erected on the lands of George Clendenin, and until so erected, to hold the said Court at the mansion House of the said George Clendenin.

"May 2nd, 1790,—Ordered, that George Alderson do recover back his lot which the Court had purchased and George agrees to return him one hundred dollars.

"Aug. 2nd, 1796,—Ordered that George Alderson be allowed \$100.00 for his lot, for erecting balance of the building on for the County, Ed Graham and John Reynolds are appointed commissioners to let the contract for the Court House.

The bond by Goodrich Slaughter for com-

pleting the house of Charles Donnally for the Court House, be given up to him as the contract has been cancelled.

"Aug. 7, 1797,—Wm. Morris, Joseph Ruffner and John Reynolds do report a plan of prison.

"George Alderson, Sheriff, protests against the sufficiency of the present jail.

"Nov. 7, 1797, George Alderson protests against the sufficiency of the jail.

"April 18, 1798.—On settlement with William Clendenin, late sheriff, there is a balance in favor of the county for nineteen pounds, three shillings and three pence, less the sum of three pounds, seven shillings and six pence paid Goodrich Slaughter for building the Court House.

"June 16, 1798, George Alderson came into Court and acknowledged a sale of one acre lot, to the magistrates and their successors; it being the lot on which the Court House now stands and a conveyance is to be made at next Court, and a credit to be given George Alderson for one hundred dollars, the purchase money on his account with the Court.

An allowance made for one lot, \$100.00. Ordered that George Alderson do appear at next September Court, to adjust his account with the Court respecting the County and Parish levies for the year 1797.

CHARLESTON AS THE STATE CAPITAL.

For the following account of the removal of the capital from Charleston to Wheeling, and the subsequent action of the people, our readers in Kanawha county are indebted to Hon. Charles Hedrick, at that time secretary of state, by appointment of Governor Jacob, who knows whereof he speaks, as the citizens of Kanawha county do not need to be told. Says Mr. Hedrick: "I was appointed Secretary of State by Governor John J. Jacob, March 4, 1873, and the appointment was confirmed by the senate. This was while the State capital was at Charleston, whither it had been removed from Wheeling in 1870, and where the law declared it should be located permanently. But by another act of the legislature, passed February 20, 1875, to take effect ninety days thereafter, it was directed to be again removed to

Wheeling, until otherwise provided by law. An injunction was sued out by some of the citizens of Charleston, restraining the removal of the records, papers and property pertaining to the capital. The Governor and other executive officers started on the day appointed by law, May 20th, but took no records or other public property with them.

"The suit was carried to the Supreme Court of the State, and after very able legal arguments on both sides, the injunction was dissolved, whereupon the archives, property, etc., of the State were removed to Wheeling, and an old building called Lindley's Institute, was occupied as a capitol. This is the same building formerly used by the State government as the capitol before the removal from Wheeling to Charleston under an act passed February 20, 1869, which took effect April 1, 1870.

"It remained as the capitol until a new one, built by the city of Wheeling, was completed in 1876.

"The people of West Virginia never intended that Wheeling should remain the permanent seat of government, so the legislature passed an act February 21, 1877, authorizing the submission of the question of the permanent location of the capital to a vote of the people, the vote to be cast for Clarksburg in Harrison county, Martinsburg in Berkeley county, and Charleston in Kanawha county, and for no other place. After an earnest and excited canvass Charleston was chosen by a large majority.

"The act provided that the place receiving the largest number of votes should be the permanent seat of government of the State, from and after the first day of May, 1885. And further, that it should never again be removed except by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the State, cast at an election held for the purpose in pursuance of an act of the legislature, the adoption of a new constitution, or an amendment of the present one. That the act should be deemed to be a contract between the State and the persons who might donate real estate or money, or both, as provided by the act; that the seat of government should not be removed except as therein provided; and that the circuit court of the county in which it should be located, should have jurisdiction and power

upon a bill filed by any such donor (or his heirs etc.), or any one or more of the taxpayers of the county, to perpetually enjoin the removal if attempted in any other way than the act provided.

"A fine and commodious building is now being erected by the State, on the site of the former capitol, which was donated to the State by certain citizens of Charleston and accepted by the State. It will be a handsome building, and finished by the time the seat of government is to be removed. Thus it is shrewdly suggested that the location at Charleston will be doubly permanent."

In his own behalf Mr. Hedrick adds: "I was violently opposed to the removal of the capital from Charleston. It was my home. Nor would I have gone with the other officers, but would have resigned, had not Governor Jacob, who had kindly given me the office when it was desirable, urged me to remain with him. So, like my somewhat remote ancestors, Adam and Eve, when they were removed from the first seat of government of which we have any account, "with wandering steps and slow," I took my weary way to Wheeling, remaining in the office during Governor Jacob's gubernatorial term."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Some apt turner of phrases has denominated the Chamber of Commerce a "city's power house." The Charleston Chamber of Commerce has been no exception to this characterization during the last five years of its existence and it justifies the appellation today. Originally incorporated a little more than ten years ago as a close corporation of the city's leading business men, smacking more of the club than of the commercial organization as it is understood and developed today, this policy was changed six years ago when Charleston entered upon an era of industrial growth and the idea has been broadened and strengthened ever since.

The Charleston Chamber of Commerce was incorporated as a stock corporation in 1901, application for charter being made October 26, 1900, and the following citizens signed the original charter: Charles Capito, Charles

Loeb, Kanawha Valley Bank, E. A. Barnes, Jack Carr, C. C. Lewis, Jr., C. K. Payne, P. H. Noyes, Geo. F. Coyle, Ben Baer, I. Schwabe, Lewis Loewenstein, H. P. Cannon, W. B. Donnelly, W. F. Goshorn, Philip Frankenger, N. S. Burlew, F. J. Daniels, Frank Woodman, Kanawha National Bank and W. S. Lewis.

The purposes of the Chamber were indicated as follows: "For the purposes of collection and preservation of statistical information connected with the commercial and manufacturing interests of Charleston; promoting just and equitable principles in trade; establishing uniformity in the commercial usages of said city; settling differences speedily and without litigation and promoting the general progress and prosperity of the community." The corporation was originally empowered to hold, lease, sell and convey real property to the value of \$2,500 and this provision was later amended to cover \$100,000 of real and \$25,000 of personal property. The first officers of the Chamber were as follows: Charles Capito, president; Charles K. Payne, vice-president; Charles Loeb, secretary; J. L. Dickinson, treasurer, and W. S. Lewis, F. M. Staunton, R. G. Hubbard, E. A. Barnes and Philip Frankenger, with the officers as directors. President Capito, Secretary Loeb, Treasurer Dickinson and Directors Staunton, Hubbard and Barnes held their offices for more than ten years or until the reorganization of the Chamber on June 1, 1911, with the employment of S. P. Puffer as a salaried secretary to succeed Mr. Loeb and the creation of an Industrial and Traffic department with R. P. De Van as secretary and manager.

The early work of the Chamber of Commerce was marked by the closest interest of the body in civic affairs, especially in co-operation with the city political and administrative bodies in the adjustment of taxation and the development of improvements, more particularly those relating to sewage and street paving. Some factories were located, the first being the National Veneer Company, and much attention was paid to the development of the city's transportation facilities, and water, gas, electric and insurance rates with marked beneficent results.

In 1903 the preparatory work leading to

the campaign for the location of industries was begun with the visit of Charles Capito and D. C. Boyce to the Indiana oil and gas fields where investigations were made which later lead to the acquisition of the Kelly Axe Manufacturing Co., the largest concern of its kind in the world. The acquisition of this plant stimulated interest in the work of the Chamber, largely increased its membership and influence and lead to the later development of South Charleston as an industrial suburb where several important industries were located in the years 1904, 1905 and 1906.

In August, 1903, the Chamber secured its present permanent quarters in the Kanawha Banking & Trust Co. building. In 1910 there was much activity on the part of the Chamber in the discussion of a public market project, in the investigation of proposed industries and in the preparation of a water works franchise.

With the reorganization of the Chamber in June, 1911, and the employment of salaried secretaries, the Chamber entered upon a new era. Its affairs have been put upon a business basis and regular office hours are maintained. The work of the newly organized industrial and traffic bureau has been recognized as productive of results. A membership campaign, pending at the time of the publication of this book, bids fair to increase the membership of the Chamber to satisfactory proportions and to cover all elements and interests of the city while several important industries are now seeking location in Charleston and may be secured before this publication leaves the presses.

The Chamber of Commerce owns a lot on Quarrier street where some day it may erect a permanent office building and home.

THE WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

The Kanawha Water & Light Company supplies water and electric light to the city of Charleston. It is a corporation chartered under the laws of the state of West Virginia.

These utilities have during their existence been under many different ownerships, and the evolution of them is somewhat interesting. During these times of rapid progress in business we are led to overlook the many inconveniences we have heretofore labored under.

Up to the early eighties the city of Charleston had no waterworks system, either for domestic purposes or fire protection. The city depended upon their water supply by securing it from the Kanawha river, or wells. Parties at that time being in the business of delivering water in barrels. In November, 1884, the city granted to one E. R. Davenport a franchise for the erection of a waterworks system, and soon after the granting of the franchise, work progressed on the erecting of the plant. The corporate limits of the city at that time being very limited—close to what is now the center of town, only eight miles of small size pipe, eight and ten inches being the largest size which was to be laid, and only a few fire hydrants were ordered installed. The contract with the city at that time was that the water company install pumping machinery capable of pumping one million gallons of water in twenty-four hours. The plant was installed on Slack street and the water supply taken from Elk river. At a later date a small reservoir of about 800,000 gallons capacity was erected. Col. Davenport interested Judge J. H. Brown, C. C. Lewis and Col. W. H. Hogeman, who began to prepare for the organization of the company. Col. Hogeman's death destroyed the enterprise insofar as the organization was concerned and Col. Davenport had his franchise, and a limited time in which to construct the works, but without money or a company.

He failed for some time to interest any parties when he satisfied W. D. Laidley that his plan was a feasible one, and by certain negotiations, a quantity of pipe was ordered and when it came, was placed in the ground.

After a while the National Tube Works came on, by its officers, to see about the pipe that had been sent, and they found no company, no money, with the pipe under ground, and Davenport satisfied them that the enterprise was an excellent one and all they had to do was to put it through; and it looked that this was the only thing to do, and they did it.

They were required to throw water over the top of the flagstaff on the capitol and it was done, and they continued to do all that was required of them. Mr. Frank Woodman and others became interested after the Tube

Works men got the waterworks built. To Col. Davenport is the town indebted for the waterworks.

In its earlier history many Charleston people were interested in its management, among whom were Mr. Frank Woodman, Mr. J. A. DeGruyter, Mr. James Brown, Mr. E. W. Knight, Mr. W. S. Laidley.

In 1871 an artificial gas plant was started by Charles Ward, and in 1880 it was reorganized by E. B. Knight and others. The Kanawha Electric Company was organized in 1887 by Philip Frankenberger and O. H. Michaelson for the purpose of supplying electric light.

In 1891 the Charleston Gas and Electric Company was organized and merged with it the Artificial Gas Plant and the Kanawha Electric Company. The gas plant being operated on Virginia street between Truslow and Goshorn streets, and the electric light plant on Alderson street between Virginia and Kanawha streets. This company had at that time some dynamos which were modern in those days. Officers of this company were Frank Woodman, president; W. S. Laidley, secretary; J. A. DeGruyter, treasurer, and J. A. Hatcher, superintendent; O. H. Michaelson, manager.

In 1902 the Kanawha Water & Light Company was organized by the different parties named, and merged with it the Charleston Water Works, the Artificial Gas Plant, and the Charleston Gas & Electric Company, and the necessary electrical equipment was installed with the water plant, after which the Alderson street electric plant was shut down. Then the local owners continued the management for a time, after which the company was sold to Wheeling capitalists headed by Mr. Howard and associates, who operated the property until March 1, 1906; at which time the property was sold to the present owners.

Up to this date the capacity, and efficiency of these properties were taxed by reason of the fact that Charleston had experienced an extensive growth, both as to population and territory, and as the machinery and equipment through its years of constant usage were not able to cope with the situation, lines which were at one time large enough to deliver the necessary water to the small territory were found

to be too small. Pumps at the plant were becoming obsolete and not capable of furnishing the required volume and pressure.

The following are the claims of the present company: The present owners, while being in possession of the property but a short time, began in 1907 to install and equip a modern and up-to-date water and electric light plant. Two (2) new Allis-Chalmers high duty pumps were installed with a capacity of ten million gallons in twenty-four hours. A modern mechanical filter plant was installed with a daily capacity of eight million gallons of filtered water. Instead of depending upon a ten-inch line from the pump house to the center of the city, there was installed a new 20-inch line. In the power plant all the old electrical equipment was disbanded, and modern machinery installed. New steam lines were installed, in fact everything installed is practically in duplicate for the purpose of furnishing a continuity of service. The new equipment represents an expenditure of over \$400,000. The installing of the new electrical equipment has enabled the company to furnish first-class service both for lighting and power.

The officers of the company are: President, W. O. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, Walter M. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, W. C. Davisson, Charleston, W. Va.

The Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. The head office of this company is located in Atlanta, Georgia. The company operates in seven states, this territory being divided into six divisions. Operations in Charleston, W. Va. were begun in 1888 or 1889, at which time the company has in all less than one hundred telephones. The long distance lines of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., with which the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. connects, were brought into Charleston in October, 1897. Following the general development in Charleston, the telephone system also grew, and by 1901 700 telephones belonged to the Charleston exchange besides fifty miles of toll lines from Charleston.

In 1901 Mr. Williams, who is now commercial and traffic superintendent of the Charleston Division of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. began his duties as man-

ager of the Charleston Exchange and has been promoted successively until he has reached his present position. Under Mr. Williams the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. has increased from 700 to 3,550 telephones in the city of Charles and 1,000 miles of toll lines into Charleston and connections with long distance lines of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., with which the Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. coming into Charleston connects and controls. The Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. has been under the present management since 1901. There are twenty-five exchanges in the Charleston Division giving regular employment to 265 people in this one division and at times many more in the extension of lines and improvements. The physical condition of the lines is good which adds materially to the business. Of these employees, consisting of the office force and those engaged in outside work, about 100 are in Charleston. Mr. Williams was the first and only commercial traffic superintendent of the Charleston Division since the creation of the same. Charleston is not only the district but division headquarters. Charleston is supplied with the most up-to-date equipment in use anywhere in the country. The first home of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. was in what is now the barber shop of the Ruffner Hotel, sharing the office with the Western Union Telegraph Company and the city ticket office of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad until 1896. In 1896 the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company moved into the building where the Western Union Telegraph Company is now located, both occupying the same building. The Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company was on the floor above the Western Union Telegraph Co. In 1906 and 1907 the Southern Bell Telephone & Telephone Company erected its splendid office building at 210 Hale St. and moved into it in 1907.

The local officers are Mr. Williams, first superintendent division offices at Charleston; C. M. Boren, district and commercial manager; W. G. Rauch, division plant superintendent; D. J. Collins, district plant chief; J. S. Kirk, district traffic chief.

The Charleston Home Telephone Company began business in Charleston in 1895 and in 1901 rebuilt and installed a new plant. This concern was absorbed by the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company during the summer of 1911 (Aug. 27, 1911). The Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company has four large office buildings in Atlanta, Georgia.

CITY CEMETERY

The deed to the first cemetery tract of land made to the town of Charleston was for one acre on the road above the city and was made by Daniel Ruffner in 1831. Just what disposition was made of the dead previous to that time we are not advised. There was another graveyard on said road nearer the town, but it was not conveyed to the town but belonged to Lewis D. Wilson.

About 1859 a company was formed—the Kanawha Cemetery Company—which purchased about 20 acres on the hill just back of the town and a good road was built up to it, just at the beginning of the Civil War, being finished perhaps in 1860 or 1861. This road was made by Henry Chappell, but there were but one or two burials made when from the United States hospitals and the ranks of the Federal Army in the valley a few soldiers were buried in the new cemetery, called the "Spring Hill Cemetery," which name was given because of the spring at the foot of the hill on which the cemetery was located. This tract contained some twenty acres and since this purchase by this company, it was bought by the city, and other lots or parcels of land have been added to the cemetery. One, for instance, by purchase from E. A. Bennett of thirteen acres, and others of smaller dimensions—all of which will be found of record in the office of the clerk of the County Court of Kanawha County.

We refer to deed book H, page 3 for deed from Daniel Ruffner to the town, to deed book No. 37, page 270, where information will be found in reference to the original purchase by the company. See also the exchange of deeds with Richard Walls, p. 272 and also exchange deeds with the Hebrew Ed. Society in 99, p. 532, and in deed book No. 47, p. 26 and 28.

In the vicinity of the original tract were lands laid off in lots by G. L. Jeffries, some of which have been purchased. A map thereof is found in map book No. 1, page 72 and lots 5, 11, 14 and 15 were conveyed by Mr. Bennett in 47 p. 26 and by others since.

There was purchased a tract adjoining that held by the city in the rear, where the Roman Catholic Church buried its dead. The Hebrews have a lot adjoining the City Cemetery, which they use.

A company has erected a cement building near the city cemetery called a "mausoleum," where persons are entombed above the ground.

Spring Hill Cemetery has been laid off into lots and roads and has been kept in fairly good condition, and there have been erected therein many monuments, some imposing, some beautiful, some handsome, and all good.

CHARLESTON CITY OFFICIALS IN 1911.

While there are a large number of council men, the business of the city is done by the Board of Affairs, and this board is made of four persons, two Democrats and two Republicans, and one of the four becomes the Mayor for a certain time, which is what is called a nonpartisan arrangement, and is a late thing in municipal government. For the year 1911, the officials were:

Mayor—James A. Holley.
Recorder—J. Shirley Ross.
City Sergeant—Chas. I. Hubbard.
Treasurer—J. F. Bedell.
City Solicitor—Upshur Higginbotham.
Auditor—H. L. Flournoy.
City Engineer—William A. Hogue.
Police Judge—A. D. McCorkle.
Chief of Police—A. T. Guill.
Chief of Fire Dept.—C. C. Rand.
Lock-up Keeper—M. P. Spradling.
Health Commissioner—O. L. Aultz.
Street Commissioner—William F. Kain.
Building Inspector—James H. Cain.

BOARD OF AFFAIRS.

J. A. Holley, J. B. White, H. B. Buster, and L. L. Price. During the year there was an election—White and Buster retired and J. F. Bedell and O. A. Petty were elected and Bedell

became Mayor. Upshur Higginbotham, solicitor, died in September.

Charleston, Kanawha C. H., W. Va., population in 1900, 11,099; population in 1910, 23,000. From Charleston it is 63 miles to Wheeling; 23 miles to the head of navigation.

Charleston is on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, the Kanawha & Michigan Railroad,

the Coal & Coke Railroad, and the Kanawha and West Virginia Railroad, and the Virginia Railroad comes to the Kanawha river at deep water, and has its trains come to Charleston on the C. & O. tracks.

The Coal River Railroad makes connection with the Chesapeake & Ohio at St. Albans.

CHAPTER X

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The Charleston Public Library—Sheltering Arms Hospital—Charleston General Hospital and Training School—Charleston Day Nursery—Young Men's Christian Association.

THE CHARLESTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

By Miss Mabel Delle Jones, Librarian.

The Charleston Public Library was founded June 3, 1909, by the Woman's Kanawha Literary Club, the active committee being Mrs. George Lounsbury, Mrs. Fred Paul Grosscup, Mrs. M. P. Ruffner, Mrs. John E. Norvell, Mrs. Benjamin Caruthers, Mrs. M. M. Williamson and Miss Sue Staunton. The committee interested the public through personal appeal and public mass meetings, and since its organization has been in charge of Miss Mabel Delle Jones, a graduate librarian of the Western Reserve University of Cleveland, O. It has been maintained by popular subscription and public entertainments. At a recent session of the state legislature a law relative to founding and maintaining a city library was passed. This is a free public library to which every white citizen of Charleston is welcome. The methods of conducting it are modern and expansive, so that the library may not be called upon to change the system as it develops. The two library rooms are given free of rent by the local Y. M. C. A. and were furnished by the Library Association. At the opening of the library there were 800 books on the shelves, all of which had been donated. After two years of existence there are 3,300 books, 2,200 borrowers, a daily circulation of eighty books and more than 100 daily visitors to its reading and reference rooms. The library board is made up as follows: George S. Laidley, president; Mrs. Benjamin Caruthers, secretary; Miss Sue Staunton, treasurer; and C. M.

Alderson, Mrs. George Lounsbury, William Burdette Mathews, Mrs. William E. Glasscock, Mrs. Frank Woodman, A. J. Humphreys, W. E. Connell and Rabbi Leon Volmer. The future prospects are bright for the permanency and extension of the library, the Chamber of Commerce having recently recommended the purchase of a lot and the providing of a fund for the maintenance of the public library, a Carnegie library being among the possibilities.

SHELTERING ARMS HOSPITAL.

This admirable institution had its origin in January, 1886, and was organized and has been maintained for the purpose of healing the sick and injured of the Kanawha and New river districts, special reference being had to the mining population and to the men employed on the railroad. For this purpose suitable property was secured at Paint Creek (now Hansford), on the C. & O. Railway, in the heart of the mining region, and about twenty miles east of Charleston. This property, which was purchased at a cost of \$2,500, included about thirteen acres of land and several small buildings.

By the efforts of Bishop Peterkin, Archdeacon Spurr, and others, further funds were secured and in 1888 additional buildings were erected, costing about \$2,000, and the hospital was opened in the fall of that year, having a capacity of about twenty patients. During the summer and fall of 1891 about \$3,000 were raised and spent in further additions and improvements and the capacity of the institution

was increased to about thirty patients. For these first years—1889, 1890, 1891—the cost of maintenance was about \$2,000 annually.

The people were at first somewhat slow to appreciate or avail themselves of the privileges offered, but soon about 600 names were enrolled on the list at the nominal rate of ten cents a month, a rate increased in 1907 to fifteen cents a month. Up to the summer of 1890 the hospital has about 27 patients, a number that had increased to 116 by the year 1893-94. In 1907-08 the hospital cared for nearly 800. During these years additions were made to the building and heating and electric light plants installed at a cost of about \$10,000. A neat chapel and a home (costing about \$4,500) to serve as the headquarters of a missionary, etc., were also erected on the grounds, and up to the summer of 1907 the whole property had increased in value to somewhere near \$25,000.

In the meanwhile a kind friend in New Jersey, the late Mrs. Chas. S. Olden, of Princeton, left a legacy amounting to \$17,160. The institution also benefited by \$1,000 from the estate of Mrs. Waters, of Charleston, and by an anonymous gift of \$5,000 from someone in Virginia. The increase from these legacies with the Thanksgiving-Day offerings of the church throughout the diocese, ranging from \$500 to \$1,000, supplemented by boxes of supplies from branches of the Woman's Auxiliary and other friends; all these added to the regular income from the dues of the miners, which range from \$10,000 to \$12,000, enabled the management to carry on the work successfully, the income from pay patients being comparatively small. To the original institution a Training School for Nurses was now added, from which several are graduated each year.

The present neat and commodious building was opened July 15, 1908, at which time Bishop Peterkin delivered an interesting address, among other speakers being President Stevens and Archdeacon Spurr. The occasion was a notable one and many distinguished guests were present. The hospital now has accommodations for more than 100 patients, with an average of sixty patients a day, and twelve hundred patients a year are treated.

The hospital received patients with acute, curable, and non-contagious diseases, without distinction of creed, nationality or color. Patients not able to pay receive free treatment. There are a limited number of beds in wards for pay patients, and also a department for pay patients in private rooms. Visitors are admitted daily between 2 and 5 p. m.

The following are the officers and directors of this institution, as given in its twenty-first annual report.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rt. Rev. Geo. W. Peterkin, D. D., L.L. D., president, Parkersburg.

Rt. Rev. W. L. Gravatt, D. D., Charles Town.

Capt. W. R. Johnson, vice-president, Crescent.

Rev. R. D. Roller, D. D., chaplain and secretary, Charleston.

D. T. Evans, Powellton.

C. A. Cabell, Carbon.

Archdeacon B. M. Spurr, Moundsville.

C. C. Beury, Claremont.

E. W. Grice, Hinton.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. R. D. Roller, D. D., Charleston.

C. A. Cabell, Carbon.

D. T. Evans, Powellton.

TREASURER.

C. A. Cabell, Carbon.

BUSINESS MANAGER.

Ben R. Roller, Hansford.

STAFF.

Superintendent—J. Ross Hunter, M. D.

Resident Physician—S. H. Yokeley, M. D.

Superintendent of Nurses—Miss Mary J. Parry, R. N.

Head Nurse—Miss Amy C. Dunlap, R. N.

CHARLESTON GENERAL HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Charleston General Hospital and Training School, a brick construction located on Richmond Drive, was erected by the city of Charleston in 1896 at a cost of approximately

\$30,000. The institution is modern in both architecture and equipment. The contract for grading and building was let on April 10, 1896, to Minnotti and Summers, the contract price being \$24,311.50. However, owing to changes in the specifications not called for in the original contract the building when turned over to the trustees cost several thousand dollars more than the contract price. For illustration—the grading for the foundation called for the removal of dirt, but instead there was found a large amount of stone which had to be removed by blasting, and this had not been contemplated in the original contract. The site on which the hospital is located was owned by the city of Charleston a number of years before the institution was erected. The hospital was conducted by the city until March 4, 1904, and after that date Dr. F. S. Thomas was for a time in charge.

Since March, 1906, a body of prominent physicians formed a corporation to take over the institution, the personnel of which is composed of the following physicians, viz.: John W. Moore, M. D., president; G. C. Schoolfield, M. D.; H. H. Young, M. D.; R. T. Davis, M. D.; Eugene Davis, M. D.; and J. E. Cannaday, M. D.

The city in turning the hospital over to the new management and paying a stipulated amount and providing the public service conveniences, has made appropriate arrangements for the care of all city patients. It is conducted as a general hospital and is open to all physicians of good standing. There are two general wards—male and female—besides twenty rooms for private patients. There are fifteen nurses under training for a period of three years. The hospital has accommodations for fifty patients and from eight hundred to a thousand patients are received and treated annually.

The present is the first and only board of trustees and is composed of the following: J. Q. Dickinson, president; George Minisker, secretary; J. F. Brown, J. R. Seal, Charles Capito, Charles Loeb and Peter Silman.

The Kanawha County Infirmary is located about eight miles below Charleston in Union District on the right bank of the Kanawha

River and on the line of the K. & M. R. R. The county purchased the farm, consisting of 200 acres of land in 1882, paying \$1,319.76 therefor. The first buildings were small cottages, but by 1890 these had become practically unfit for use, when the county court decided that it would be more practical as well as economical in the end to put up a suitable building. John S. McDonald and W. S. Laidley were members of the county court or commission. The work was done by the county at a cost of about \$20,000. The building is a large plain brick structure, cut off into rooms, being two stories high over the cellar. The water is pumped from a pure stream for some distance in the rear of the building. The building is heated through with steam. In addition to the main building there is a separate house for the superintendent. The products grown on the farm are all consumed on the premises. The infirmary during 1910 cost Kanawha County \$7,080.53. The entire poor fund raised and paid out in 1910 amount in round numbers to \$14,000. This includes the cost of the infirmary and the amount used in the districts in helping those in need. The total cost in 1907 for maintaining the infirmary and the county poor reached \$19,000.

THE BARBER SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON.

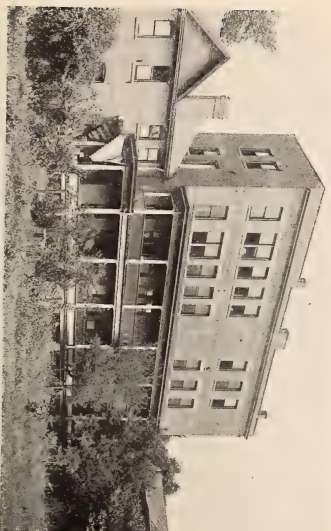
This institution was founded by T. L. Barber, M. D., which at first consisted of a few rooms for electric and orthopaedic treatment. The hospital was opened April 1, 1905, as an orthopaedic institution but later was made a general hospital under Dr. John Cassaday after the failure of the health of Dr. Barber. The present building, a brick structure, was erected by Dr. T. L. Barber in 1907 and has nine private rooms for the care of patients and contains two wards, one for male and the other for female patients. The institution furnishes accommodations for the treatment of fifteen patients. Dr. Barber, the founder, died in February, 1910, but the hospital has been in charge and under the management of Dr. Hugh C. Nicholson since the fall of 1908. It is located at 1012 and 1014 Virginia street.



VIEW OF CHARLESTON FROM THE RIVER



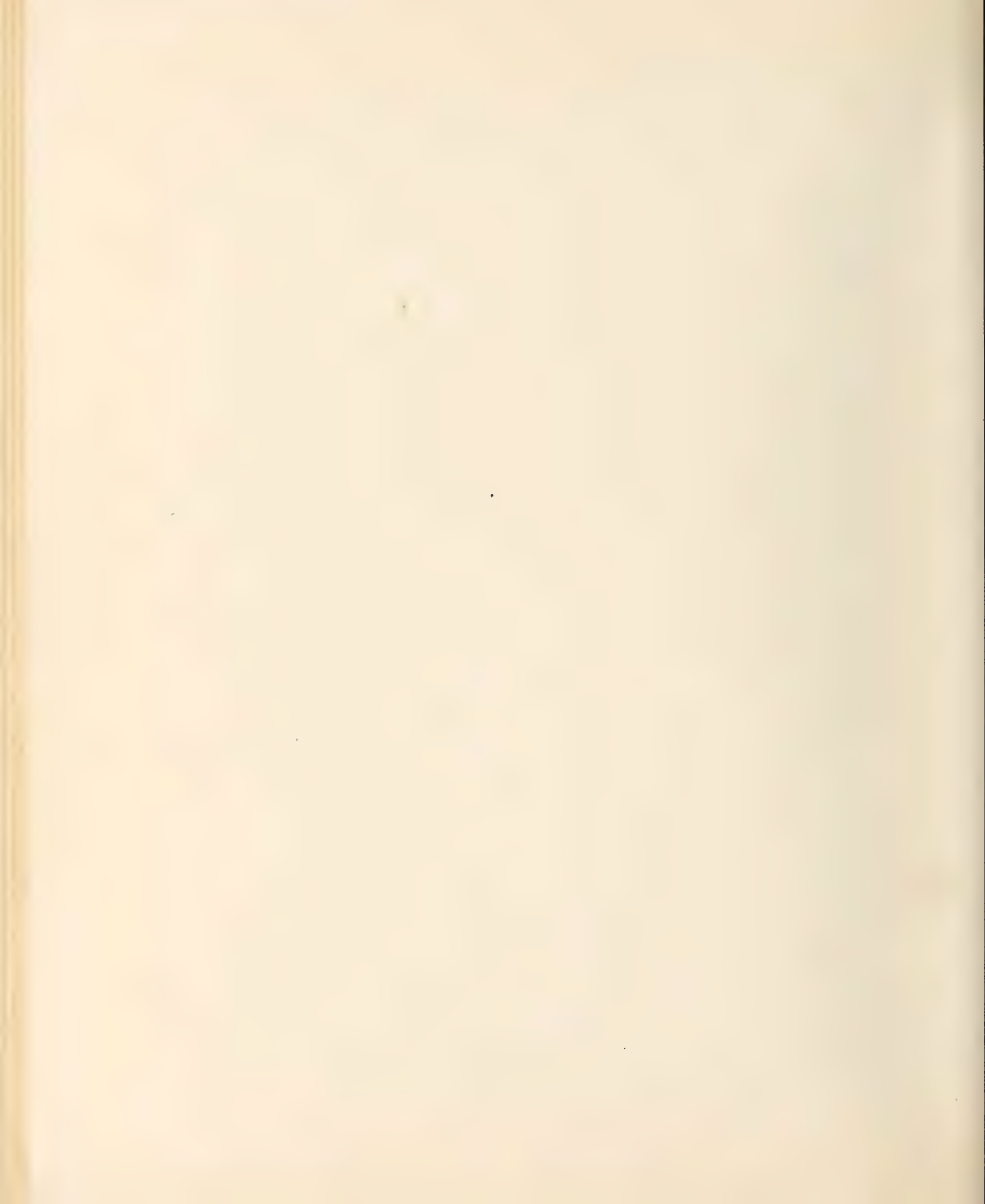
SHELTERING ARMS HOSPITAL
(Main Building)



THE BARBER SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON



CHARLESTON GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON



THE DAVIS CHILD'S SHELTER

The Davis Child's Shelter, located at No. 1118 Washington Street, Charleston, W. Va., was named in honor of Hon. Henry G. Davis, ex-U. S. senator, who donated the Home for charitable purposes in May, 1896. The institution is state-wide in its operation and is maintained by charities chartered under the laws of West Virginia. Mr. Davis purchased the property at a cost of \$13,500 and subsequently built an addition to it at his own expense, its present value being in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

The institution receives all children sound in mind and body from twelve months to twelve years of age, and also infants under twelve months, provided the mother of the children is dead. At the present time from 15 to 20 are received monthly, the highest number in any one month being 22. As soon as possible the children are placed in good homes, preference being given to such persons as may desire to legally adopt them. The character of every person seeking to adopt a child is carefully investigated before the latter is turned over to them, the qualifications chiefly required being financial responsibility and moral fitness. There are now forty-seven children in the home in preparation for placement.

Since it was founded up to the present time (October, 1911) the Home has cared for 625 children. Its capacity is 50 inmates, though a few more can be accommodated by crowding. There are at present 47 inmates, and the largest number at any one time has been 49. The Home is well furnished and presents a neat and attractive appearance. Mr. Davis contributes \$100 per month to the institution, which is the only permanent fund it has, the rest of the funds needed being raised by annual subscriptions all over the state. The work has grown to the point where it requires to meet the field expenses of the transportation of the children to and from the institution, \$800 per month.

The Home is under control of an Executive Committee chosen by the State Board of Directors, and at present consisting of the following individuals: Hon. G. W. Atkinson, LL. D., Rev. R. D. Roller, D. D., Rev. T. C. John-

son, D. D., Hon. Geo. E. Price, Hon. H. G. Davis and Hon. H. C. McWhorter.

We append a summary of the report of the Home for the year ending May 31, 1911—

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR

Children carried from last year	41
Children committed during the year	52
Returns for placements	45

Total to be accounted for.....138

CHILDREN DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR

By first time placements	44
By placements oftener than first time.....	58

Total placements

Returned to parents, or relatives..... 6

Died during the year

Committed to other institutions..... 2

On hand at the close of the year..... 25

Total accounted for

It will be seen by the above report that 93 different children have been cared for, and the 45 returns will give the equivalent of 138 children cared for without a cent of cost to the State.

This is our Child Rescue Campaign for the last 12 months.

Our 15 years of Child Rescue Campaign embraces 579 different children cared for at Davis Child's Shelter, which number furnished about 220 returns for replacements in homes, making an equivalent of 747 different children cared for, without a cent of cost to the State.

There are 32 counties from which we have the average of 10 children, taking some out of the County Infirmaries, and saving others from going there. Allowing \$100 for the care of a child for a year, and it will appear that we are saving these counties the great sum of \$32,000 annually, so long as they would have cared for these children. And while we are saving this money for these counties, we are making their dependent little ones into good citizens. Are we not worthy of help and encouragement?

Without hesitation, we answer the above query in the affirmative.

There is published at the Home a monthly paper, entitled "The Children's Home Friend,"

edited by Rev. N. O. Sowers, state superintendent of the Children's Home Society of West Virginia, which gives much detailed information in regard to the institution and its work, and which contains interesting pictures of some of its inmates.

CHARLESTON DAY NURSERY.

The Charleston Day Nursery was organized about 1903 by Mrs. T. M. Jones. The object of the institution is to aid mothers to take care of their children and not to give them up. About \$60 per month are received from subscriptions, the mother, or other parent paying one dollar a week for the board of the child. The ladies interested in the institution also raise some additional funds. The nursery is well patronized, there being usually from 30 to 37 children accommodated, which is about its full capacity. It is located at the corner of Morris street and Piedmont road. Mrs. E. W. Bowyer is superintendent and the board of management or control is composed as follows: Mrs. Malcolm Jackson, Mrs. D. W. Patterson, Mrs. Harrison Smith, Mrs. J. R. Thomas, Mrs. William Tilton, Mrs. E. W. Knight, Mrs. J. D. Lewis, Rev. R. D. Roller, D. D., and W. C. D. Moore.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Charleston is a loyal Y. M. C. A. city. As far back as 1871, Charleston sent A. F. Gibbens to the first state Y. M. C. A. convention. The Association here at that time was an organization in name only.

In the early nineties there was an Association organized which had rooms over Ruby Bros. grocery store, and which in 1891 had a membership of 250 although the population of the town at that time was only 6,742.

The Board of Directors consisted of J. D. Baines, president; F. W. Schwabe, vice-president; Wm. Keely, recording secretary; Neil Robinson, treasurer; Geo. S. Laidley, J. C. Roy, Bradford Noyes, H. C. McWhorter, H. B. Smith, G. F. Coyle, A. F. Wallen, Dr. T. L. Barber, David Dick, and J. R. Shanklin. Of the above, Prof. Laidley is the only member of the present board.

In the last few years of the nineteenth century, the Association occupied a dwelling re-

modeled for the work, and located on the present Davis Square. C. Hely Molony was general secretary for a number of years, but the work was suspended for lack of facilities and funds, and the property sold to pay the incumbrances on it.

It remained for the permanent work to be reorganized in this new century. The four heroic canvasses for funds are all well remembered by our generous citizens. W. F. Daum was the first general secretary. He was succeeded by W. C. Florain who continued until the present year until after the final campaign for funds to complete and furnish the building, when he was succeeded by L. E. Hamlet.

The new building of the Association, the dedication services of which were held October 9-15, 1911, is "the most complete and beautiful Association building yet erected in the state of West Virginia," and is thoroughly fireproof. The architecture is in the Italian renaissance style. The valuable lot was donated by Hon. Henry G. Davis. In general the plans give the basement to the Social, Physical, and Boys' Work Department; this floor containing eight shower baths, swimming pool, two bowling alleys, locker and pool rooms, and two large rooms for the exclusive use of the Boys' Department.

The most striking feature is the main reception hall, or lobby, on the first floor. Adjoining this are located the general office, gymnasium and Stephenson Auditorium. The decorations of this hall are very pleasing.

The second floor consists of the educational department, which is to be known as "Edwards' Institute," dining-room, kitchen, conference room, etc. There are thirty-five well equipped sleeping rooms on the third floor. The total valuation of the property is \$150,000. The present membership is three hundred.

The present board of directors are Judge G. W. Atkinson, president; Peter Silman, vice-president; W. B. Mathews, treasurer; F. M. Longanecker, recording secretary; C. C. Ward, Geo. S. Laidley, John Davidson, Claud A. Sullivan, W. B. Brooks, Geo. E. Price, Grant P. Hall, G. A. Bolden, A. S. Alexander, W. A. Abbott, Judge L. Judson Williams.

CHAPTER XI

BANKS AND BANKING

Utility of Banks—State Banks—Mutual Dependence of Banks and Industrial Enterprises—Banks of Charleston—Their Wealth and Influence in Sustaining Local Enterprises—Their Policy—Sketches of the Leading Banks—Kanawha Valley Bank—Charleston National—Citizen's National—Kanawha National—Kanawha Banking and Trust Co.—Elk Banking Co.—National City Bank—Capital City Bank—Glenwood Bank—Peoples Exchange Banks, etc.

There are but few cities in the United States that can make favorable comparison with the city of Charleston in the number of banks and in the amount of capital employed by these institutions; especially is this true of cities of 25,000 population or thereabouts. Charleston, the thriving metropolis of the Kanawha valley has ten banks of a combined capital of \$2,000,000, with a surplus of more than \$1,500,000 and deposits of about \$7,000,000. The above statement is a satisfactory answer and a sufficient reason to offer why Charleston is one of the best and most progressive cities of 25,000 population in the United States. We may add that the men who created these institutions and are responsible for them are identified in many ways with the industrial growth of Charleston and West Virginia. Their aggregate wealth totals many millions of dollars. Their names are associated with nearly every important business enterprise or industry in the southern half of West Virginia, and many of these men have interests in other sections of the country than West Virginia, but the greater part of their time and wealth has been used for the development of Charleston and that section of the state within a radius of fifty miles of Charleston. The officers and directors of these institutions pursue a liberal policy toward all worthy enterprises, but are never swerved by

rash promises from conservative business principles.

Banks are the arteries of commerce, and there is no more certain way to determine the health and prosperity of trade than to ascertain the condition of these avenues through which flow the large volume of business. A season of disaster to banks is always one in which the tradesmen and people complain of financial distress. With the rise of important business projects in the Kanawha valley can be dated the appearance of banks, and as the commercial interests of this valley have grown, so have banking institutions increased and prospered.

The first institution of this kind in this portion of the state was established in 1832. That was when nearly all the states had what was known as the state bank. Soon after that date was inaugurated the system of wildcat banking, which was attended with such direful consequences in many portions of the land, but more particularly in the states lying farther to the west. In the year just named the State Bank of Virginia established at Charleston, a branch, of which J. C. McFarland was made president, Samuel Hannah, cashier, and J. M. Doddridge, teller.

At that time salt manufacturing was developing into such proportions as to render exchange and banking facilities almost necessary.

Upon the decline of that industry the coal and lumbering interests grew into such magnitude as to require additional accommodation from local banks. Under that old and sometimes disputed commercial adage, "the demand regulates the supply," new organizations of ample capital were instituted at various periods.

BANKS OF KANAWHA

It is said that when the salt business called for more than the ordinary amount of money, the mercantile establishments at first attempted to furnish it; but this became onerous in time. The demand made plain the fact that there was need for a bank, and the first one was established in Malden. This institution had no particular name, or, if it had, it is not now known, but it might have been named very appropriately the Salt-Maker's Bank. There was a bank started before 1832 and doing business in Malden, but it was in that year that the first purely financial institution was organized in Charleston by the Bank of Virginia starting a branch, with James C. McFarland, president; Daniel Hanna, cashier, and J. M. Doddridge, teller. The building stood on Kanawha (or Front) street, and the present location of the Kanawha Valley Bank was the original location of the Branch Bank of Virginia. It had large pillars in front and made a massive, imposing appearance. It was not only a popular institution, it made money.

This bank conducted business until the war came on, when the assets were withdrawn to the East and it closed its doors. In September, 1862, General Loring drove the United States forces under Colonel Lightburn back down the Valley, and the Colonel, to keep his stores and commissary from falling into the hands of the rebel general, set fire to several stores, from which the flames spread to the bank, the hotel and several other buildings. This closed up the Bank of Virginia in Kanawha.

The Bank at Malden was removed to Charleston and was called the Bank of Charleston, with Henry Fitzhugh as president and Spencer Nye, cashier. Some of its notes are yet in existence. When the war cloud came, Mr. Fitzhugh picked up his cash box and went East.

On one occasion, after the two banks were doing business in Charleston, there was an old man who wanted some cash accommodation which was not convenient for the houses in Malden to furnish, so he came to Charleston and was accommodated to all he wanted to the tune of ten per cent. When the paper matured the old man had forgotten all about it and it was thereupon duly protested. The endorser sent for the maker and proceeded to give him a lecture on the financial conduct of banks. The old man was perfectly solvent and good and his only explanation was that he "did not know that it made any difference, nor that this place was any more than any other store."

There was an easy going set of people in Kanawha for business and its reputation for payment was not always the best, but that a man could not always be prompt, was never considered a sufficient excuse for him to commit suicide, or even to "tear his shirt." Most of them would pay if they were able; some of them would if it were convenient; many would make a noble effort so to do, while the rest were just sure to do so. But to a great many, going to protest was not going to the devil. The people generally were hospitable, generous, kind, whole souled, good people.

BANKS AFTER THE WAR

W. J. Rand and John Claypool, while the war was progressing, took one of the rooms in the "Virgin Row" and started a little discounting business, which subsequently developed into the Bank of the West, occupying the late residence of Col. Benjamin Smith on the lot now occupied by the Hotel Ruffner. For some reason the Bank of the West was changed into the First National Bank of Charleston, and was brought down to the corner of Capitol and Kanawha, on the upper side, with I. N. Smith as president and John Claypool, W. E. Truslow and Albert Doyle, cashiers, etc. In after years it was made into a state bank and named the State Bank of West Virginia, and was moved down next to Rogers' drug store; subsequently it was placed into the hands of a receiver.

The Banking House of J. M. Laidley & Co. began about 1867, in a room setting back on the lot now occupied by Frankenberger, just

below Summers street, on Kanawha. Subsequently it was made into the Merchants' Bank of Charleston, with J. M. Laidley, president, and W. S. Wheatley, cashier. They built a place next to Rogers' drug store, on the upper side. Mr. George L. Jeffries was placed in charge and after his death, Napoleon B. Cabell became president and J. M. Doddridge cashier, but the panic of 1873 caused this institution to wind up.

THE KANAWHA VALLEY BANK

About the same time or a little later, the Kanawha Valley Bank started, and perhaps for a while did business on the Frankenger lot where J. M. Laidley & Co. began, but Col. William Dickinson rebuilt the Bank of Virginia building and took possession with the Kanawha Valley Bank and Col. Levi J. Woodyard. This withstood the panic of 1873 and went on gaining strength until both of said colonels passed away. Since then John Quincy Dickinson has been president, and the cashiers have been Dabney Reynolds, Charles C. Lewis, Robert T. Oney, and now John Lewis Dickinson, with a half dozen assistants. The building has been added to until it is one of the largest and best buildings in town and prepared especially in which to do business. Perhaps it now leads any bank in the state, outside of Wheeling, in the matter of surplus and deposits.

THE KANAWHA VALLEY BANK.

Its officers and directors are as follows:

Officers—John Q. Dickinson, president; James F. Brown, vice president; John L. Dickinson, cashier; John C. Malone, and J. W. Crider, assistant cashiers.

Directors—John Q. Dickinson, James W. D. Payne, E. W. Knight, R. G. Hubbard, James F. Brown, A. S. Thomas, C. C. Dickinson and John L. Dickinson. The following is a condensed statement of condition at the close of business September 1, 1911.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$2,696,062.55
Bonds	17,000.00
Real estate	131,279.66

Cash in our vaults and banks... 594,476.54

Total\$3,438,818.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$ 400,000.00
Surplus and profits (earned)...	558,067.42
Dividends (unpaid)	288.00
Deposits	2,480,463.33

Total\$3,438,818.75

THE CHARLESTON NATIONAL BANK.

The Charleston National Bank, of Charleston, W. Va., was organized in 1884 with a capital stock of \$50,000. In 1886 the capital stock was increased to \$75,000, and again in 1890, to \$100,000. In 1895 the amount was raised to \$300,000 and in 1903 another increase made the capital stock \$500,000, the present amount. The bank was first opened for business on Virginia street, and later it was moved on Capitol street, south of the post-office. Its first president was George S. Couch and the first cashier was C. P. Mead, who later became president. Dr. Lewis Prichard became president in 1888 and has filled that office to the present time. The first cashier was C. P. Mead who was succeeded by W. B. Seaton. He was succeeded by E. A. Reid and he in turn by H. L. Prichard, the present cashier. The present home of the bank was erected in 1906 and is located on the west side of Capitol street at the intersection of Quarrier street, adjoining Postoffice Square. The lower floor of the building is occupied by the bank and a shoe store. The building is constructed of pressed brick, is seven stories high, fireproof, and was erected at a cost of over \$100,000. The interior finish is of marble and it is numbered among Charleston's finest buildings. It is equipped with two elevators. There are fine vaults and officers' and directors' rooms and the bank employs eleven men, including officers. The upper floors of the building are used for modern offices, many of which are equipped with vaults. The bank's statement at the close of business September 6, 1911, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$2,026,224.06
Overdrafts	8,529.89
U. S. bonds.....	501,000.00
Other bonds.....	44,800.00
Banking house.....	102,869.52
Cash and due from banks.....	237,726.00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer.....	25,000.00
Total	<u>\$2,946,149.47</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$ 500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits...	554,876.87
Circulation	500,000.00
Dividends unpaid.....	80.00
Deposits	<u>1,391,192.60</u>
Total,	<u>\$2,946,149.47</u>

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK.

The Citizens National Bank of Charleston W. Va., was organized as a national bank, in August 1890, it having been conducted as a state bank for a short time previously. The bank was organized with a capital stock of \$125,000 paid in. The surplus and undivided profits are \$150,000 earned. This places the Citizens National Bank on the honor roll. Of the 6,000 national banks in the United States there are 1200 in that class. Since it opened for business in 1890, the bank has pursued a conservative course but at all times it has endeavored to accommodate its patrons where such a course could be followed on conservative business lines. This institution has earned and paid in cash dividends to July 1, 1911, \$186,250. For the year closing June 30, 1911 the net earnings were over twenty-five per cent. The bank has been designated as it is the only bank in the Southern Judicial a general depository of the United States. District of West Virginia for the accounts of general disbursing officers. The first home of the bank was on Capitol street, corner of Virginia street, where the Capital City National Bank is now located. The present home of the Citizens National Bank was completed in 1898. It is located on the southeast corner of Cap-

itol and Quarrier streets, on one of the most valuable corners in the city of Charleston. It is the first modern fire-proof office building erected in Charleston. The building is five stories exclusive of basement and is constructed of stone, steel and tile and with iron stairways. Further changes and improvements are contemplated in order to increase space or to provide more room for the office force. The first president of the bank, since its organization into a national bank was Neil Robinson, who was succeeded by W. Molohan, who fills the office at the present time. M. M. Williamson, the present vice-president, succeeded J. A. McGreffin in 1907. Mr. Williamson had served from February 1, 1893 to that time as cashier, and J. N. Carnes who had been assistant cashier, then became cashier, which position he fills at present. The Citizens National Bank publishes monthly a general letter on trade conditions and a business forecast for the benefit of the patrons of the bank. Their statement at the close of business June 7, 1911 was as follows:

RESOURCES.

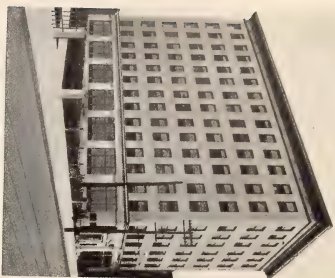
Loans and Investments.....	\$ 734,751.06
United States Bonds.....	275,000.00
Banking-House and fixtures....	77,000.00
Cash and due from banks.....	
	\$186,942.82
Five per cent fund	<u>6,250.00</u>
	193,192.82
	<u>\$1,279,943.88</u>

LIABILITIES.

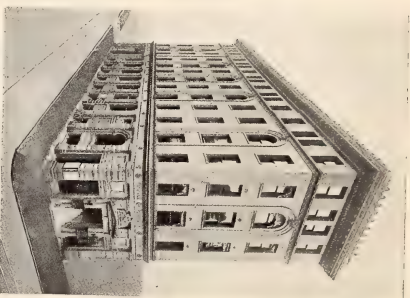
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 125,000.00
Surplus fund earned.....	125,000.00
Undivided Profits	22,960.96
Circulation	125,000.00
Deposits	<u>881,982.92</u>
	<u>\$1,279,943.88</u>

THE KANAWHA NATIONAL BANK.

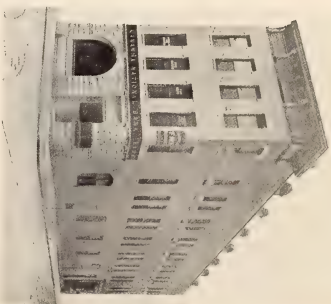
The Kanawha National Bank of Charleston, W. Va., was organized November 26, 1891 with a capital stock of \$100,000, which was increased in 1905 to \$250,000. The surplus and undivided profits are \$155,000. The first president was George S. Couch, the first



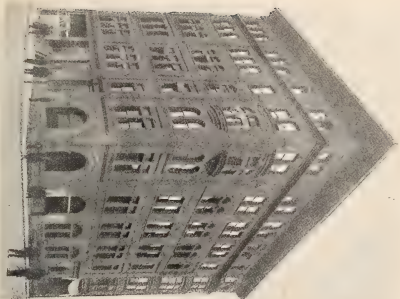
CHARLESTON NATIONAL BANK,
CHARLESTON



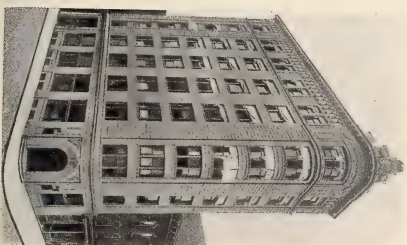
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK,
CHARLESTON



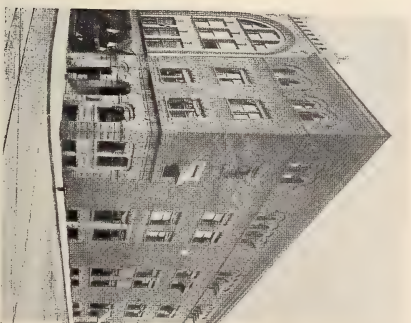
THE KANAWHA NATIONAL BANK,
CHARLESTON



KANAWHA VALLEY BANK,
CHARLESTON



NATIONAL CITY BANK,
CHARLESTON



KANAWHA BANKING & TRUST CO.,
CHARLESTON



vice-president, J. D. Baines (now deceased), and the first cashier, E. A. Reid. Charles Capito, the present president, succeeded Mr. Baines as vice-president and in September, 1910 became president. The present vice-president succeeded Mr. Capito when the latter became president. Mr. E. A. Reid, the present cashier, has held that office since the organization of the bank. W. A. Cracraft is assistant cashier. The bank began business on Virginia street, and the building now occupied, on the northeast corner of Capitol and Virginia streets, has been its home since 1893. The Kanawha National Bank is recognized as one of the several financial institutions that have contributed much toward the development of the city. The building has been remodeled into an attractive home for the bank. Ten men constitute the officers and office force. A condensed report of condition at close of business June 7, 1911 was as follows:

ASSETS.

Time and Demand Loans.....	\$ 983,104.23	
Overdrafts	7,957.88	
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	250,000.00	
Premium on U. S. Bonds.....	5,000.00	
Bonds, Stocks and Securities...	21,000.00	
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	42,000.00	
Other Real Estate Owned.....	14,527.26	
Cash	\$ 77,234.48	
Due from Banks.....	100,366.54	
Due from U. S.		
Treasurer	12,500.00	190,101.02
Total	\$1,513,690.39	

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	\$ 250,000.00	
Surplus and Undivided Profits..	152,965.54	
Circulation	250,000.00	
Individual Deposits.....	\$780,158.33	
Due to Banks.....	40,566.52	820,724.85
Bills Payable		40,000.00
Total	\$1,513,690.39	

THE KANAWHA BANKING & TRUST CO.

The Kanawha Banking and Trust Company, of Charleston, W. Va., was organized in Oc-

tober, 1901 with a capital stock of \$200,000 and a paid in surplus of \$50,000. Two years after its incorporation the capital stock was increased to \$250,000 and the surplus to \$200,000. The undivided profits are \$25,000. The deposits run from \$900,000 to \$1,000,000. The first officers were as follows: Charles C. Lewis, president; F. M. Staunton, vice-president; and H. B. Lewis, cashier. Mr. Charles C. Lewis retired from the presidency in 1905 at which time Mr. F. M. Staunton succeeded him. The office of vice-president thus made vacant was filled by Mr. Geo. E. Price. The present officers are F. M. Staunton, president; George E. Price, vice-president; H. B. Lewis, cashier; and George E. Sutherland, assistant cashier. The present board of directors consists of Peter Carroll, Ex-Gov. William M. O. Dawson, Howard S. Johnson, Harrison B. Smith, George E. Price, F. M. Staunton and Henry B. Lewis.

The bank opened for business at No. 13 Capitol St., where it remained until the fall of 1903 when it moved into its present quarters on the northeast corner of Capitol and Quarrier streets. The building having been purchased, was remodeled and fitted up for a model up-to-date bank building. It is four stories in height, the second, third and fourth floors being occupied by offices. The bank is one of the strong financial institutions of the city of Charleston. It has always been liberal in the treatment of its patrons in so far as has been consistent with good business principles.

THE ELK BANKING CO.

The Elk Banking Company is located on the corner of Charleston St. and Tennessee Ave. It was chartered in 1903 and opened for business November 16, 1903. It has a capital stock of \$50,000; surplus, \$8,000; undivided profits, \$1,000; deposits, including savings, \$160,000; total resources, \$242,000; loans and discounts, \$175,000; the banking house, including real estate account and furniture \$43,000. The first home of the bank was on Charleston St. near the present location. The present building was erected in 1905-06. The dividends paid to stockholders run as high as six per cent. The building is a

fine three-story building, the first floor of which is used for the bank and store room. The second floor is used for offices and the third for a lodge room. The building is modern in every particular. The interior of the bank is of mahogany and marble finish and there is steam heat and electric light throughout the entire building.

The following are the present officers of the bank: Harrison B. Smith, president; A. J. Humphreys, vice-president (who have filled their offices since the organization of the bank); and Wilbur Stump, cashier. The first cashier was Frank Field, who was succeeded in 1905 by the present incumbent. The directors of the bank are F. W. Abney, H. B. Smith, A. J. Humphreys, C. Summers, C. Pickens, H. M. Carson, W. M. Mottisheard and J. L. Stump, M. D.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK.

The National City Bank of Charleston, W. Va., was opened for business March 1, 1907 near the site of the present handsome home of the bank. The first place of business was on Kanawha St. The bank was promoted and organized through the efforts of its cashier, Mr. J. S. Hill. The capital stock is \$125,000. The bank purchased the property on the northeast corner of Capitol and Kanawha streets at a price that appeared at the time of its purchase a very reasonable figure and since has proven to be a bargain. On this site was erected a modern bank and office building, eight stories high besides basement. The structure is of a fine grade of pressed brick with interior finish of white marble. The first floor is occupied by the bank and the second, third and fourth floors are devoted to offices. The fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth floors are used as the general offices of the K. & M. Railroad. The property is valued at \$100,000. The building is fire-proof and modern in all respects. The site was purchased in 1908, work was started on the building in the spring of 1909 and completed in the spring of 1910. While the National City Bank is a new institution it has had very rapid growth. Its capital stock is \$125,000. Its surplus and undivided profits total \$18,899.23. The deposits were \$578,257.91

on September 1, 1911. The officers are: Joseph E. Robins, president; Andrew C. Calderwood, vice-president; John L. Thornhill, vice-president; Joseph S. Hill, cashier; J. Russell Blake, assistant cashier. The bank's statement for Sept. 1, 1911, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$502,435.57
Overdrafts	729.77
U. S. and Other Bonds.....	130,500.00
Banking House	107,500.00
Cash on hand, with Banks and U.	
S. Treasurer	106,741.80
	<hr/> \$847,907.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	\$125,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits...	18,899.23
Reserved for Taxes	750.00
Circulation	125,000.00
Deposits	578,257.91
	<hr/> \$847,907.14

THE CAPITAL CITY BANK.

The Capital City Bank of Charleston, W. Va., was organized March 20, 1907 with a capital stock of \$250,000. It is located on the corner of Capitol and Virginia streets. The officers were Enoch Smith, president; J. C. Morrison, vice-president; L. M. Lafollette, vice-president; and J. D. Foster, cashier. The present officers of the bank are: J. C. Morrison, president; George S. Laidley, vice-president; L. M. Lafollette, vice-president; Edward W. Bradford, cashier; and George D. Cochran, assistant cashier. The bank was moved to its present quarters on the northwest corner of Capitol and Virginia streets in October, 1910. The bank has a long lease on the building which it has remodeled and has offices, rooms, etc., for the officers and directors. Statement for September 1, 1911:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$396,228.30
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	104.69
Stocks and securities, including	
premiums	3,000.00

Banking house, furniture and fixtures	9,293.77
Due from banks	75,116.98
Checks and other cash items.....	5,161.57
Lawful money reserve in bank...	10,313.99
Expense	1,000.66
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	500.00
Total	\$500,719.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$207,300.00
Surplus fund	6,219.00
Undivided profit	6,131.88
Due to banks	7,618.19
Subject to check.....	\$214,092.59
Demand certificates...	8,175.05
Savings deposits.....	51,072.00
Certified checks	111.25
Total	\$500,719.96

THE GLENWOOD BANK

The Glenwood Bank of Charleston which is located in West Charleston, was organized under the laws of West Virginia and has a capital stock of \$50,000. It is a state depository. The bank was opened for business May 2, 1908. It has a fine home, the building in which it is located being three stories high. The first floor is used for banking purposes and for several

fine store rooms and the second and third floors are used for flats and offices. The bank has had a gradual but steady growth since its organization. The present officers and directors are among Charleston's most able and representative business men. They are as follows: Peter Silman, president; J. J. Melton, vice-president; Emmet Silman, cashier. Directors: J. J. Melton, R. N. Moulton, Grant P. Hall, R. G. Quarrier, Peter Silman, F. H. Staats, S. A. Gregg, Ira H. Mottesheard, O. J. Cox.

THE PEOPLES EXCHANGE BANK.

The Peoples Exchange Bank, of Charleston, W. Va. This bank, a state institution, was organized November 12, 1909 with a capital stock of \$30,000. Its resources and liabilities amount to \$89,514.80. As an institution the bank is comparatively young, but it has enjoyed a healthy growth since its organization. It is located on Summers Street opposite the post office. The officers are: H. Lewis Wehrle, president; Herbert Frankenger, vice-president; A. S. Guthrie, vice-president; and C. A. Young, cashier. The directors are: D. M. Young, A. S. Guthrie, Herbert Frankenger, E. M. Burdette, John A. Thayer, Grover Kauffman and Joseph Schwabb. This bank is a state depository.

Mention of banks outside of Charleston may be found in the chapter on Districts and Towns.

CHAPTER XII

TRANSPORTATION

Water Transportation—The Indian's Canoe—The Flat Boat—Salt Boats—Conveniences of Early River Boats—The First Steamboats and Steamboat Inventors—The Pittsburg & Cincinnati Packet Line—The Wheeling & Louisville Line—Decline of the Boat Business on the Upper Ohio—Steamboat Disasters—Barges and Rafts—Disappearance of Trees along the Ohio—Description of the Kanawha—The Kanawha Boatmen—Salt Boat Pilots—Steam Navigation—Some Famous Steamboats—Kanawha River Improvement—Locks and Dams—Advantages of Slack Water—Gen. William P. Craighill—Coal River Railroad—Col. Michael P. O'Hern—Kanawha & Michigan Railway Co.—Coal & Coke Railroad—Charleston Traction Co.

WATER "TRANSPORTATION."

The Indian had a very light bark canoe, so that when he came to an obstruction, he could pick up his boat and carry it around and then resume his way.

The white man was not satisfied with this frail Indian craft, so he cuts down a poplar tree, takes off the bark, digs out the inside, leaving only a shell, and he calls that a canoe. When the tree was large and long, and made a correspondingly long boat, he called it a pirogue, and this was made for large loads, for it would carry a great deal and ride waves that the small ones might founder in. When the white man came to the Kanawha Valley, from the Falls down, this canoe was greatly in need. Above the falls, on either the Gauley or New river, was no place for water craft; but below, as there were no roads, and no bridges across the small streams, it was no place for wagons, so the choice for the pioneer was a canoe or a horse. The canoe, though not large, would carry all that he had to ship and it would beat walking, especially going down stream. But the traveller going to Kentucky or the West, with his family or his party, needed something better than a canoe or a pirogue; he wanted a flat boat, with a roof, and with more inside room.

He did not intend to go up stream with his boat and all he asked was that it would float, keep dry and furnish plenty of room, and this was the boat that he called for. This boat building began at the mouth of Kelly's Creek but was not confined absolutely to Kelly's Creek, for at the mouth of Paint Creek, at Maj. John Handsford's, boats were built as well, and later at other places, for after the salt business was enlarged, the transportation of salt to the lower Ohio towns, was done principally by salt boats. These boats were from 60 to 100 feet long, more or less, and 15 to 25 feet wide, the sides 5 to 7 feet high, built on gunwales with heavy stout plank for the bottom and sides, and with a roof and oars. This aquatic conveyance, could be made with rooms, and be made very comfortable, while the cabin for salt boats was decidedly limited.

After the steamboats began to run, passengers abandoned flat boat transportation, but the salt boat was used as long as the salt makers made salt, in any quantity.

In 1793, in a Cincinnati newspaper, called the "Centinel of the Northwest Territory," there was an advertisement to this effect: "That there will run regularly two boats from Cincinnati to Pittsburg and they will make the trip in four weeks," and it also announced that

shortly there would be two other boats to enter the same trade and one would leave Cincinnati every Saturday morning; that the boats would have the accommodations as agreeable as they could be made, and that no danger need be apprehended from the enemy, as every one on board, would be under cover, made proof against rifle or musket ball; that everything would be made convenient for firing out of the port holes, and each boat would be armed with six pieces, each carrying a pound ball, and a number of muskets, with a supply of ammunition manned with good choice hands and a master.

There would be "a separate cabin for ladies, well supplied with provisions and liquors of all kinds, of the first quality and at the most reasonable rates possible."

These boats were not steamboats, for the first steamboat on the Ohio was the one built by Fulton, at Pittsburg in 1811; which was called the "New Orleans," and which went to that city but never returned. "The Comet" was the next, built in 1812-13; the "Enterprise" was built at Brownsville in 1814 and she was the first that ever returned, which she did in 1815 and made the trip from New Orleans to Pittsburg in 35 days. Then there was the General Washington, the General Pike, The Ohio. These steamboats all had brick chimneys, until about 1820, when the change was made. The Robert Thompson, it is said, was built in 1819, and in that year, the first steam vessel crossed the ocean.

James Rumsey, of Berkley County, Virginia, on the Potomac, at Sheperdstown, was the inventor of the steamboat,—Fitch got his ideas from Rumsey, but these men died before they perfected their boats. Fulton became acquainted with Rumsey in London and after Rumsey's death, brought the invention into practical operation on the Hudson and on the Ohio.

Washington saw Rumsey's steam-boat on the Potomac and pronounced it a success, but it was evidently not satisfactory to Rumsey himself. The sketch of Jas. Rumsey and his invention is discussed in July, 1903, West Virginia Historical Magazine.

We have stated on the authority of Dr. Hale

that the "Robert Thompson" was built in 1819, but evidently it was in 1821. We are informed that she was built at or near Steubenville, and that her first trip was to Pittsburg March 17, 1821, that she was 65 feet keel, 17 feet beam, three feet hold with side wheels, that she was built for the Cincinnati and Louisville trade and with her, steam navigation began to be a practical thing.

Before the Civil War, steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi had grown to immense proportions, yet the railroad competition had done much to lessen it. Between 1857 and 1875 there was built on the upper Ohio and Monongahela, 649 steamboats with an aggregate value of \$22,000,000. "The Great Republic" built in 1867 cost \$375,000 was said to be the best and finest steamboat that ever left the wharf at Pittsburg. She was 300 feet long, 30 feet wide and 18 feet high.

There were two lines of packets, one from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, and one from Wheeling to Louisville, which furnished two large fine boats up and two down each day, not counting the local packets, the St. Louis boats and tow-boats, etc. In fact they kept the Ohio river in commotion all the time. A steamboat race on the Mississippi river became a national affair and they have not yet been forgotten.

The Pittsburg and Cincinnati packets were, the Crystal Palace, Cincinnati, Buckeye State, Hibernia, Allegheny, Pittsburg and Messenger. The Buckeye State was regarded the fastest of this line. The Wheeling & Louisville packets were: Alvin Adams, David White, City of Wheeling, Baltimore, Thomas Swann, Forest City and Virginia.

Charles Dickens traveled on the "Messenger" from Pittsburg to Cincinnati in 1842. He said it seemed strange that a vessel should have no mast, cordage, tackle, rigging, etc.—but turn to his "American Notes" and read for yourself. The same steamboat "Messenger" had for a passenger from Cincinnati to Pittsburg, in later years, the great singer, "Jenny Lind."

The boat business on the upper Ohio in later years declined so that there was no more of these fine boats; they were transferred to the lower Mississippi river. Later there were

smaller boats and stern-wheel boats took the place of the former boats, to wit: the Stockdale, Buckeye, Hudson, Granite State, Scotia, Andes, and the side wheeler, St. Lawrence."

In all these years there were, at times, some serious disasters and sometimes they were brought about by negligence, in consequence of races between the boats, but the rules of the U. S. government have done much for the protection of passengers. In 1910 the Pittsburg packet, "Virginia," was going down the Ohio river, just below Ravenswood; the river was high, and the wind was blowing and she undertook to make a landing on the West Virginia side, and it was said that the water was running over the bank into a field, and the wind blowing in the same direction and the boat by the current and the wind was sent into this cornfield, where she stuck on a sand bank and before she could be straightened up, and brought out, the wind ceased and the current was left to go on down the river, so that there was not water left enough to float the steamer out, and she stuck fast in the cornfield. It was an odd sight to see her there, and there she remained some time, but she was afterwards replaced in the river and went into business without being much injured. Towboats with barges became able to transport larger quantities of coal than that which required a train of cars two and one-half miles in length. These figures we shall not verify.

On the Ohio at one time, a pine raft transported an immense amount of pine lumber and shingles, without the aid of any steamboat or other craft. These pine rafts covered acres in area, with cabins erected thereon. There was no danger of sinking, nor of any explosion, and with oars, they managed to keep them in the river, and off the bars and banks. The boats had to take care of themselves, if they could find room to pass.

When there was plenty of water and no ice, the amount of transportation thus made was almost without limit, especially as it was to be made down stream. The Ohio river was originally called the "beautiful river" and perhaps it was before it lost its trees on the banks, but that it is such yet, depends upon one's ideas of beauty. Whether the destruction of the

river banks was caused by the waves of the boats or not we know not but trees grew along the banks until the steamboats came and they did not last long afterwards.

But when we come to the consideration of the Kanawha river we must be more considerate, and not so general.

This river from the Falls of the Kanawha to the Ohio river is about one hundred miles and not all of this, as yet, has sufficient water at all times to maintain a steamboat. It has been said that there have been times when a boat was able to go above the Falls and did so.

One man (or woman) was heard to bewail the fate of the Confederacy, because he or she, said "that never before was a boat known to do such a thing and here a large government boat had been able to do so with ease and bringing stores, etc., above the falls, which fact was regarded as sufficient proof that 'the God of Battles' was on the Yankee side."

This river could always be called a beautiful stream and the banks yet maintain their trees and hence their beauty. It was never noted for its quantity of water, but the flood would some times come and when the New, the Gaudy and the Elk, would all at the same time, get on a "high" together, then watch out below, especially if the Ohio was up. But the Kanawha does its duty generally in short order, it comes up in a hurry and goes down quicker. Then again it used to have a way of going almost dry in the summer and old Capt. Farley had "to jack up the bow of his boat and jump her over the bars;" but this could hardly be called water transportation.

The white man had not been long in this valley when boats were found convenient and a plat of Charleston made by a surveyor, disclosed that there were boats on the stream at the very earliest days known. When Gen. Lewis's Army went down this river in 1774, they made use of boats after reaching the Elk, perhaps they were not large ones—but were used to transport commissary stores.

It was said that a good light canoe could go up Elk, on a heavy dew, but there were some who had doubts, and took a horse and saddle. This Kanawha river is unlike any other; for instance a rise in the Ohio at Pittsburg of four

feet would not afford more than two and a half feet at Point Pleasant, while a rise at Hinton of two feet would amount to ten times as much at Charleston. It runs down the hill so fast from Hinton, that it cannot get out of the way below the Falls, and so it has to pile up and makes a large stream.

There is another peculiarity of the Kanawha, for the boatmen have said, and they know, and what they know and told was bound to be correct, that if the wind blew down the river, thus coming from the South, the river would rise, whether it rained never a drop, or did rain all the time, at Charleston.

KANAWHA BOATMEN

These same boatmen were a noted set of men, and became a class such as never were known elsewhere. A boat was laden with salt in barrels, the pilot was the Captain, and he selected his crew and was given control and his only instructions were to take his boat to a certain town on the lower river, and deliver it to a certain person. He did the rest, if it could be done. Sometimes he lost the whole boat and load, but he never lost his credit and he was given another boat, all the same, because it was known that all was done that mortal man could have done. And this confidence was never misplaced. These Kanawha Salt boatmen were reliable; they knew their business, and were careful; and this was all that could be expected from any one.

There was one good thing about the Kanawha—these pilots could go in the summer and make a personal examination of the river and know all about it—both where the water was, and where the bars, rocks and snags were; and so they learned it, from the Licks to the Ohio, and they never forgot it.

The pilots on the steamboats had to know even more, for the pilot of the salt boat did not land till he reached his port, while the steamboat pilot was landing his boat every half mile, and the location of the river bed and banks had to be known all the way, on both sides. Going down on the "Kanawha Belle," there was a hail received from the shore and as the location seemed a bad one to make a landing, the boat was stopped and held up while the

mate was sent in her yawl to investigate whether it could be safely made, and his report was "Yes, but you must run in like hell and back out equally as quick." Which, being interpreted, meant, you could get in, but if allowed to float down stream, the boat would become involved among some snags, hence there must be no time lost. Everybody on the shore knew everybody on the boats, no matter how many boats there may be and every farmer had his own landing, and no one failed to hail his boat for any purpose he might desire. "That's what she was for." There was more accommodation on the Kanawha River than elsewhere, it was a sort of a private little river owned by the people along its banks. There was a lawyer, who was also a farmer, living between Mason and Putnam Court Houses, and he went to each by steamer and whenever he went aboard, he went to the pilot house and took the wheel and guided the boat until his journey was ended; this was James H. Couch, Esq.

KANAWHA SALT BOAT PILOTS.

There was a lot of men that should ever be remembered by the people of Kanawha because of their ever reliable and skilled work, and they were the pilots of the salt boats. Salt was placed in barrels, and then in the flat boats, and then handed over to a pilot, who selected his men, and the directions were given to this pilot to take this boat, or sometimes two boats lashed together, to a certain salt agent at a certain town on the Ohio river, most anywhere between home and the mouth of the Ohio river. If there was not plenty of water, it was a single boat, with an oar at each side and at each end of the boat, and a cook, making five men to the boat and if there was plenty of water, there were nine men—eight at the oars and one cook.

This pilot had control of the boat and men and he decided all questions that might arise. When they reached the Falls at Louisville, they secured a Falls pilot to put them below the Falls. If they went below Cairo, they took a Mississippi river pilot.

As soon as they delivered the salt to the agent they started back home and reported as soon as they reached home. If a boat was lost,

it was so reported, but there was no losing of places, for it was known that all had been done that could have been done, and another boat was given to the same pilot, hoping for better luck next time.

We have been furnished with a list of pilots but not all of them. There were Peter Simpson, Job Stanley, Herod Huffman, Ben Lowen, Morris Gillaspie, Billy Patchell, John Roberts, Garner Stinson, Annias Means, Brad Acres, Ben Horger, Jim McMullin, Bluford Burks and Jack Hardin and others. Their occupation has gone, and so have they—all gone.

STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE KANAWHA.

The complete success attending the experiments in steam navigation on the Hudson and adjacent waters, previous to the year 1809, turned the attention of the principal projectors to the idea of its application on the western waters. In the month of April of that year, Mr. Rosevelt, a distinguished civil engineer of New York, pursuant to an agreement with Chancellor Livingston and Robert Fulton, visited those rivers for the purpose of ascertaining whether they admitted of steam navigation. At this time but two steamboats were afloat, viz: the "North River" and the "Clermont," both running on the Hudson. Mr. Rosevelt surveyed the river from Pittsburg to New Orleans, and reported to his employers the feasibility of the project. It was therefore decided to build a boat at the former town. This was done under the supervision of Mr. Rosevelt, and in the year 1811, the first steamboat was launched upon the waters of the Ohio. It was called the "New Orleans," and in October, left Pittsburg on an experimental voyage. Late at night on the fourth day after leaving Pittsburg, she rounded in at Louisville, having been but seventy hours descending upwards of seven hundred miles. The novel appearance of the vessel, and the fearful rapidity with which it made its passage over the broad reaches of the river, excited a mixture of surprise and terror among many of the settlers on the bank, whom the rumor of such an invention had never reached. It is related that on the unexpected arrival of the vessel before Louisville, in the course of a fine still moonlight night the extra-

ordinary sound which filled the air as the pent-up steam escaped from the valves on sounding in, produced a general alarm, and multitudes arose from their beds to ascertain the cause. The problem was solved; steam navigation on the western rivers was demonstrated; theory reduced to practice and steamboat building rapidly developed into one of the most active industries of the age. But in order to make those rivers the theatre of the most extensive inland commerce in the world, it became necessary to make many improvements upon the rivers themselves, and this at once engaged the attention of the general government, and of the State legislatures also. In the year 1819, a steamboat called the "Robert Thomson" ascended the Kanawha river for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was navigable to Charleston. She ascended to Red House, where she spent two days in trying to get through the shoals, but failing to do so, she returned to the Ohio. The officers reported the result of the voyage to the legislature of Virginia, and that body passed in the year 1820 a bill providing for the improvement of the Great Kanawha river. The contract was let out to one John Bosser, and the work was immediately commenced at the mouth of Elk, Johnsons, Gylers and Red House shoals, and continued for two years, when the funds were exhausted and nothing more was done for four years. The legislature then made another appropriation, and the completion of the work was undertaken by a number of Pittsburg gentlemen who completed the contract in 1828.

The second steamboat on the Kanawha was the *Eliza*, which succeeded in reaching Charleston in 1823. She was built at Wheeling for Messrs. Andrew Donnelly and Isaac Noyes, at a cost of \$35,000. She was built expressly for the Kanawha and Wheeling trade and took in a cargo of salt at the Salines for the latter place, but upon returning to the mouth of the Kanawha it was found that she could not stem the current in the Ohio, and Captain White, who had brought her out from Wheeling, determined to discharge her cargo in the then embryo Queen City of the West. She arrived safe in Cincinnati where she was remodeled and named the *Virginia*. She never afterwards

returned to the Kanawha. It will be remembered that at the time the Eliza reached Charleston there were neither coal nor wood-yards upon the river, and she depended upon purchasing dry fence rails from the farmers along the river for fuel.

The first Charleston and Cincinnati packet was the Fairy Queen, which was built at Cincinnati for Messrs. Andrew Donnally and A. M. Henderson. She entered the trade in 1824 and continued to ply therein for several years.

The second boat in the same trade was the Paul Pry, built and owned by Messrs. Joel Shrewsbury and Captain John Rodgers. She entered the trade in the year 1826, and continued to make regular trips for two years, when she exploded her boilers at Guyandotte, at which time the engineer, Thomas Phillips, of the Kanawha Salines, and Lewis Handley, of Teays valley, were killed.

In the year 1830 the Enterprise, the first towboat on the river, reached Charleston. She was built at Pittsburg and commanded by Captain James A. Payne, then quite a young man, but one whose name was afterward to become familiar not only along the Kanawha river, but to the utmost boundaries and most distant parts of western and southern inland navigation—one, whose active industry and enterprise have perhaps done more to develop this most important industry of our country than any other whose name appears in the early annals of western navigation.

The "Enterprise" continued to transport salt to the western and southern markets for several years, when the machinery was removed from her and placed upon a new boat called the Hope, which was built at Point Pleasant by Captain Payne and John Hall, Esq. An experienced commander was placed upon the roof and Captain Payne repaired to Red House shoals where he built and launched another steamer which he christened the Lelia. She was the first boat that broke the solitude of the hills and mountains of the Kanawha Valley with the shrill scream of the steam whistle; and the writer is informed by the oldest boatman on the river that she was the first steamer that ever reached the Falls of Kanawha. Captain Payne sold her to Messrs. Jesse Walton and

Alexander McMullin, who continued to run her in the Cincinnati and Charleston trade, and he built another boat at the Red House shoals, which he named the Jim, upon which the machinery taken from the "Hope" was placed. She went to Cincinnati, and from there Captain Alfred Brown ran her to Mobile, where he exchanged her for another boat called the "Catawba," a side-wheel steamer. She made one trip up the Kanawha as far as Red House shoals, where she was sold and taken to the Tennessee river.

In the year 1837, a company, composed of Cincinnati gentlemen, built a large passenger steamer for the Kanawha river trade. When she was ready to come out, a gentleman residing in the eastern part of Virginia wrote the company that he would give them fifty dollars for the privilege of naming the boat, which was destined to navigate the waters of his native State. The offer was accepted, the money and the name forwarded, and the new steamer Tuckahoe, left Cincinnati for the Kanawha river in the autumn of that year.

In the spring of the year 1838 Dr. Putney, William Atkeson, and Samuel Summers built a steamer at Buffalo, which they named the Osceola. She was taken to the Missouri river, where she ran for several years. Her commander, Captain William Atkeson, died in St. Louis, in 1846. He seems to have had a presentiment of his approaching death, for before leaving Lexington, where he resided, on his last trip, he accompanied the sexton to the cemetery and showed him the spot where he wished to be interred.

About the year 1832 a large steamer was built at the mouth of Elk by Captain Andrew Ruffner, and received the romantic name of Tisilwaugh, which is the Wyandotte name for Elk river. It signifies "plenty of big elk." Captain Ruffner ran her in the Kanawha and Cincinnati trade for some time, when she was sold and taken to the western river, whence she never returned.

Captain Payne, after having sold the Lelia, as before mentioned, went to Cincinnati and bought a new steamer called the Lawrence, built by Captain James Thomas, at the mouth of Big Sandy river, which he put in the Kana-

wha river trade, where she continued to run for nearly two years, when she sank in a collision with the steamer Linden, at Concord, near the mouth of Bush creek, in the year 1842.

The machinery was taken from the wreck and placed upon a new boat, which Captain Payne had built to fill the place of the lost steamer. She was called the Laurel, and came out in 1845. She ran in the trade about a year, when she was sold to parties in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and placed in the Yazoo trade, when she was freighted with supplies for the American army in Mexico, and sent to Rio Grande, where she sank in 1848.

In the year 1837, the Summers brothers built a boat at the mouth of Big Buffalo creek, which they christened the Texas. After running about a year she collapsed a flue at Red House shoals, and was taken to Gallipolis, where she was repaired and renamed the Salines. She then went to the Arkansas river, from which she never returned.

In the year 1839, James M. Laidley, of Charleston, built a steamer at that place, which he named the Elk. She entered the Kanawha river trade and in 1840 she and the Hope were chartered to make an excursion to Pomeroy, Ohio, at which place General William H. Harrison was to make a speech. The two boats were lashed together and carried a large house, built of Buckeye logs, representing Ohio, the Buckeye State. Mr. Laidley sold her to Clayburn A. Wright and John Dickenson, who continued to run her until she was condemned.

In the year 1843, Captain Payne built another boat at Red House which he called the Ark. Her machinery was taken from a Pittsburgh steamer called the "Julia Graciot," which was brought to the Kanawha by Captain James Timms. When the new boat was launched Captain Payne placed Captain I. B. Parker—who had been his engineer for many years—on the roof. She was a heavy draught boat, and we are informed that she carried the heaviest cargo of salt from the Salines ever taken out of the Kanawha river; but her name became a synonym for all that was slow. We have heard it related that on a certain occasion when she was ascending the Ohio, a number of boys ran down along the beach and threw

stones at her, and that Captain Parker, having despaired of escaping from the bombardment, ordered the pilot to put on all available steam, and evade the deadly missiles by steering in all haste to the opposite side of the river.

Another character now appeared upon the scene in the person of Captain B. J. Caffrey, who built and launched the new steamer Triumph, in the year 1846; but shortly after she came out, her captain sold her to a transportation company in Vicksburg, who placed her in the Yazoo trade, where she continued to run until she was condemned. At this time Captain Payne had almost absolute control of the Kanawha river trade, having at one time no less than five steamboats plying upon it and contiguous waters.

In the year 1846, Messrs. Warth and English built a large boat at Cincinnati, designed to run between that city and Charleston, which they launched and named the Blue Ridge. Captain Payne having an eye to business, sent an agent to Cincinnati, who, when she was ready to come out, purchased her and put her in the trade for which she had been built, with Captain William Summers in command. She continued to make regular trips for two years, when she exploded her boilers at a point on the Ohio, four miles below Gallipolis. Many persons yet residing along the river remember the sad disaster by which fourteen persons lost their lives. Among the killed were Joseph Miller, of Point Pleasant; John Carr, of Buffalo; William Whitteker, a merchant of Charleston; Francis Sanns, of Gallipolis; Albert Chapman, P. Carpenter and a Mrs. Mayse. The names of the other victims the writer has been unable to learn.

In the year 1830, Armstrong, Grant & Co. bought and placed in the Kanawha trade a large steamer which was called the Oliver H. Perry. She was commanded by Captain William Rand, of Charleston, and V. B. Donnelly presided in the office. She collapsed a flue at Red House shoals, and was taken to Gallipolis, where she was repaired, and under the name of the "Daniel Webster" entered the Ohio river trade.

In 1847, Captain Payne repaired to Buffalo, where he built a steamer which he named the

Herman. She was built for the Kanawha and Cincinnati trade, but soon after she was launched, she was chartered by the government and sent to Mexico with a cargo of supplies for the American army, then concentrating on the banks of the Rio Grande. She never returned to the Kanawha river.

In the year 1832 a steamer was built at John Mayes Landing, by Captain William Keys, who took her to the Galena Lead Mines, where she was loaded with lead ore for the Mobile market, and upon her arrival in that distant port was sold to merchants of that city.

About this time Captain J. B. Parker resigned his commission as captain of the "Ark" and repaired to Vintroux Landing, and, associating himself with Mr. L. E. Vintroux, they began the construction of a boat which they called the Olevia. She entered the trade in the year 1847, with the following complement of officers: Captain, I. B. Parker; first clerk, John W. Wyatt and Riley Finney, pilot. Captain Shipley, later commanding the steamer "City of Alton," of the Mississippi Anchor Line, was her second clerk. Shortly after she came out she collapsed a flue at Tinkersville, in the Kanawha Salines, which caused the death of Charles H. Parker, the captain's brother. Soon afterward she was sold to Jerry H. Baldwin, of St. Louis, and by him taken to the Upper Mississippi.

Having now noticed the most important steamers on the river prior to the year 1850, it will be unnecessary to mention those since that date, for the reason that almost every one is familiar with the navigation of the river since that time; and, furthermore, a bare mention of the many steamers on the river in recent years would weary the reader by its similarity. The boats of the first half century were crude and illy-built compared with our palatial steamers of to-day. Many of them had the cabin and cook-house both on deck, and the writer is informed that the first steamer that ascended the river was nothing more than a barge with an engine placed upon it. It is worthy of remark that this boat made its ascent of the river in the same year (1819) that the first steamship crossed the Atlantic; and if the appearance of the "Thomson" on the Kanawha river was a

surprise to the settlers residing upon its banks, how much greater must the surprise have been when the "Savannah" steamed into the ports of Western Europe!

The earliest settlers of the valley were hardy pioneers, who "came to conquer." They were endowed with the spirit of progress which has ever characterized the Anglo-Saxon race, thus distinguishing it from the other races of the world. Their first object was to expel the ruthless savage from the beautiful valley which they had chosen for their future home. This accomplished, they set about felling the gigantic forests which, in their primeval grandeur, covered the hills and vales of the entire valley. The next step was to develop the mineral resources, which were hid away in inexhaustible supplies, which ages of most active industry could not consume. This begun, they must have communication with the outside world, and the improvement and navigation of their beautiful river next engaged their attention; and here, again, they exhibited that indomitable energy and enterprise which gave the Kanawha river boatmen notoriety wherever inland navigation extended; and whenever they came in contact or conflict with the boatmen of other rivers, they invariably came off conquerors, as in the following instance:

About the 1837, a number of Kanawha boatmen from the Salines, were at the mouth of the Cumberland river, and being desirous of returning home, they chartered a small boat called the Dove, to convey them to their destination. The boat brought them to Louisville, when the captain found that he could do a more lucrative business than to make a trip to the Kanawha river, and accordingly he refused to proceed further. Whereupon, the boatmen quietly arrested the captain and entire crew and placed them in close confinement, then proceeded to elect a complement of officers from their own number, who ran the boat to Charleston, where they released the crew, and permitted the boat to return. Thus, they were noted not only for discharging their own obligations, but also for compelling others to do likewise.

They were also famous for throwing stones. As long since as the writer can remember, he has heard the boulders lying along the Ohio

river called the Kanawha boatman's "confidence," and the boatmen themselves called "limestone artillerymen." How the art of throwing stones, which has distinguished different nations and tribes from the days of Goliath down to the present time, became associated with the Kanawha boatmen, we do not know, but, nevertheless, they gained a national reputation for the accuracy with which they threw them.

When the bill providing for the removal of the Cherokees, Seminoles and Choctaws beyond the Mississippi was before the Senate, Thomas H. Benton, then United States senator from Missouri, opposed the appropriation asked for by the committee to defray the expense of removal, and in a speech at that time, said that if the government would furnish him with a train to haul stones, he would pass down the Kanawha river, collect the boatmen, and drive every Indian from the southern States within three months. Another characteristic of these men was the manner in which they sustained losses in business. If one lost a steamer by collision or otherwise, he immediately set about building another.

As an instance of almost reckless daring we note the following: In the year 1841, Captain Payne contracted to remove all salt from the yards of Thomas Friend, a prominent salt manufacturer of the Salines. The water was so low during the summer that he was compelled to transport it in flatboats to the mouth of the Kanawha. Upon one occasion, when one of these boats was descending the Kanawha, it reached Johnsons Shoals just at dark, and the pilot refused to run through the chute until the next morning, whereupon Captain Payne, who was himself aboard, declared that the boat should go through that night and that he would run it through. Accordingly the boat was pushed off and when about half way through, struck a rock, and in a few minutes was torn to pieces. Captain Payne seized hold of a piece of gunwale, and with his boat a total wreck, and 2,000 barrels of salt in the bottom of the river, remarked, with the utmost sangfroid, that if he could get the gunwale home it would make a good bee stand.

KANAWHA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The first record of navigation of the Kanawha was in 1774, when General Andrew Lewis had canoes constructed at the mouth of Elk, in which he transported a part of his supplies and ammunition which had been brought thus far on pack horses; and on such road, it was a great relief to ship by boat.

In 1788, Fleming Cobb made the trip in a canoe to Fort Randolph and return, for ammunition, and he made it safely, but at great risk, being pursued by Indians. The inmates of Fort Tacket being in want of salt in 1788, sent a canoe to Campbell's creek, filled it with salt water and took it back to the Fort, and boiled it down to salt. John Young navigated the said river from Coal's mouth to Elk's mouth by canoe with his wife and baby, with the Indians after him, through storm and rain and dark.

Salt was shipped after the quantity increased and this was done in 1808 by logs fastened together by hickory poles and the salt placed in barrels on the raft floated it down to the new settlements. In the removal of families to the West, they had boats built at Hughes' creek, Kelly's creek and Paint creek, with which the transportation was made comfortably.

Salt boats built at these points were made to carry 2,000 barrels, and were sold when the salt was disposed of. For up stream transportation of family supplies, the boat was made with more care and were called batteaux and keels. Steamboats began in 1819-1820. This necessitated some improvement by removal of sunken logs, projecting trees, etc., and the legislature of Virginia, in 1820-21, passed an order directing the "James River and Kanawha Company," to cause improvements to be made in the river so there would be at least three feet of water all the year from the Falls to the mouth of the Kanawha. This was easier said than done and they had no appreciation of the magnitude of the work that they were ordering. In 1825, it was attempted by chutes and wing-dams. Messrs. Moore and Briggs, contractors, did much work, they cut the old chute through the rock at the Red House, re-

paired the chutes at Tyler, at Debby, Eighteen, Knob Shoals, Tackett, Johnston, etc., so well remembered by the salt flat-boatmen.

In 1838 there was a survey of the entire river made by E. H. Gill, engineer under Col. Charles Ellett, Jr., chief of engineers. In 1855 large shipments of cannel coal were made from Cannelton, Elk, splint coal from Field's creek, Paint creek, Armstrong's creek, also shipments of oil manufactured from cannel coal from said places. With the coal production, oil, salt, etc., an improvement in the river was urgently called for. Another survey of the river was made by John A. Byers, engineer under Col. John A. Fisk. Two systems were discussed and advocated respectively and a report made to the director of the James River and Kanawha Company in 1858, all of which were considered by the engineers of the county. The reservoir system was an untried experiment, which might prove a dangerous experiment, so they continued to improve by wing-dams and sluices, and Barton and Robinson had a contract for such work when the Civil War interfered.

In 1863, West Virginia took charge of the said river, created a board to carry on the improvement, yet it was manifestly inadequate, and it was determined to make application to the government of the United States to take control of the same. There was a general interest in the matter of water-ways throughout the West by said government, and a commission appointed to gather information for Congress and President Grant, and this led to the investigation by United States engineers, whose report was voluminous and favorable.

IMPROVEMENT OF KANAWHA RIVER BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

In 1873-4 Congress made two small appropriations of \$25,000 each and in June, 1873, the work commenced on the river under Col. W. E. Merrell, of U. S. engineer corps, and Mr. Addison M. Scott, as resident engineer. The first work was to do on a large scale what the Kanawha board had been doing on a small scale, that is dredging, sluicing, wing-dams, to assist current navigation, but it was considered that nothing short of slack water

by locks and dams would give satisfactory navigation.

In 1874 the work was placed under Col. W. P. Craighill, of the U. S. engineer corps. That fall a survey for slack water was made by Resident Engineer A. M. Scott, assisted by Civil Engineers C. K. McDermott and John S. Hogue, and a preliminary location of locks and dams made from Loup creek to the mouth of the river, and under date of January 29, 1875, Mr. Scott submitted a report with estimates of cost, to Col. Craighill on three different systems of improvements, viz:

(1) For lock and dam improvement from the falls to foot of Paint creek and for sluice navigation in the remainder of the river, assisted by a reservoir or Meadow river.

(2) For a lock and dam improvement, by fixed dams, throughout.

(3) For fixed dams in the upper and movable dams in the lower part of the river.

In this report (Report of Chief of Engineers U. S. A. for 1877), Mr. Scott decidedly recommended a lock and dam improvement instead of the old reservoir and sluice plan. In March following congress appropriated \$300,000 with which to commence the permanent improvement of the river. Soon after a board of U. S. engineers, consisting of General H. G. Wright, Col. W. P. Craighill, General O. M. Poe, recommended the adoption of the lock and dam slack water improvement, with the use of permanent dams at and above Paint creek and movable or adjustable dams below that point. These recommendations were adopted and approved by the authorities at Washington in the fall of 1875, and locks No. 4 and 5 were placed under contract. It was first contemplated to have twelve locks and dams from the Falls to the mouth of the river. There were to have been three fixed or permanent dams and nine movable ones. The estimated cost of the whole was \$4,071,216. No. 1 was to have been a fixed dam and located at the foot of Loup Creek Shoal, was considered of less urgent necessity than the others and has not been constructed.

In the progress of the work it was found, by careful measurements and engineering calculations that one of the nine movable dams

could be dispensed with by dividing the lift between the others which was done thus reducing the whole number in the series to ten instead of eleven or twelve.

No. of lock and dam, 2. Location, 1 mile below Montgomery. Distance from mouth of river, 84½ miles. Style of dam, fixed. Height of upper pool above sea level, 597.75 feet. Maximum lift, 10.33 feet. Length of dam, 524.0 feet. Lock dimensions: clear width, 50 feet; length between quoins, 308 feet. Finished in 1887.

No. of lock and dam, 3. Location, 1 mile below Dego. Distance from mouth of river, 79½ miles. Style of dam, fixed. Height of upper pool above sea level, 587.42 feet. Maximum lift of 13.67 feet. Length of dam, 564.5 feet. Lock dimensions: clear width, 50 feet; length between quoins, 312 feet. Finished in 1882.

No. of lock and dam, 4. Location, 1½ miles below Coalburg. Distance from mouth of river, 73¼ miles. Style of dam, movable. Height of upper pool above sea level, 573.75 feet. Maximum lift, 7.50 feet. Length of dam: navigation pass, 248.0 feet; center pier (width), 10.0 feet; weir, 210.0 feet; total 468.0 feet. Lock dimensions: clear width, 50 feet; length between quoins, 300 feet. Finished in 1880.

No. of lock and dam, 5. Location, 9¼ miles above Charleston. Distance from mouth of river, 67¼ miles. Style of dam, movable. Height of upper pool above sea level, 566.50 feet. Maximum lift, 7.50 feet. Location of dam: navigation pass, 250.0 feet; center pier (width), 13.5 feet; weir, 265.5 feet; total, 529.0 feet. Lock dimensions: clear width, 50 feet; length between quoins, 300 feet. Finished in 1880.

No. of lock and dam, 6. Location, 4 miles above Charleston. Distance from mouth of river, 54 miles. Style of dam, movable. Height of upper pool above sea level, 559.0 feet. Maximum lift, 8.50 feet. Length of dam: navigation pass, 248.0 feet; center pier (width), 10.0 feet; weir, 310.0 feet; total 568.0 feet. Lock dimensions: clear width, 55 feet; length between quoins, 342 feet. Finished in 1886.

No. of lock and dam, 7. Location, 1¼

miles below St. Albans. Distance from mouth of river, 44 miles. Style of dam, movable. Height of upper pool above sea level, 550.50 feet. Maximum lift, 8.25 feet. Length of dam: navigation pass, 248.0 feet; center pier (width) 10.0 feet; weir, 316.0 feet; total, 574.0 feet. Lock dimensions: clear width, 55 feet; length between quoins, 342 feet. Finished in 1893.

No. of lock and dam, 8. Location, 2½ miles below Raymond City. Distance from mouth of river, 36 miles. Style of dam, movable. Height of upper pool above sea level, 542.25 feet. Maximum lift, 8.00 feet. Length of dam: navigation pass, 248.0 feet; center pier (width), 10.0 feet; weir, 292.0 feet; total, 550.0 feet. Lock dimensions: clear width, 55 feet; length between quoins, 342 feet. Finished in 1893.

No. of lock and dam, 9. Location, 3¼ miles above Buffalo. Distance from mouth of river, 25¼ miles. Style of dam, movable. Height of upper pool above sea level, 534.25 feet. Maximum lift, 6.25 feet. Length of dam: navigation pass, 248.0 feet; center pier (width), 10.0 feet; weir, 284.0 feet; total, 542.0 feet. Lock dimensions: clear width, 55 feet; length between quoins, 342 feet. Finished in 1898.

No. of lock and dam, 10. Location, 2½ miles below Buffalo. Distance from mouth of river, 19 miles. Style of dam, movable. Height of upper pool above sea level, 528.00 feet. Maximum lift, 7.00 feet. Length of dam: navigation pass, 248.0 feet; center pier (width), 10.0 feet; weir, 284.0 feet; total, 542.0 feet. Lock dimensions: clear width, 55 feet; length between quoins, 342 feet. Finished in 1898.

No. of lock and dam, 11. Location, foot Three Mile Bar. Distance from mouth of river, 1¾ miles. Style of dam, movable. Height of upper pool above sea level, 521.00 feet. Maximum lift, 11.20 feet. Length of dam: navigation pass, 304.0 feet; center pier (width), 10.0 feet; weir, 364.0 feet; total, 678.0 feet. Lock dimensions: clear width, 55 feet; length between quoins, 342 feet. Finished in 1898.

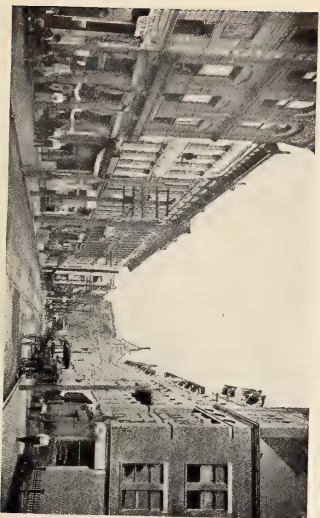
Low water in Ohio river at mouth of Great Kanawha river, 509.80 feet.



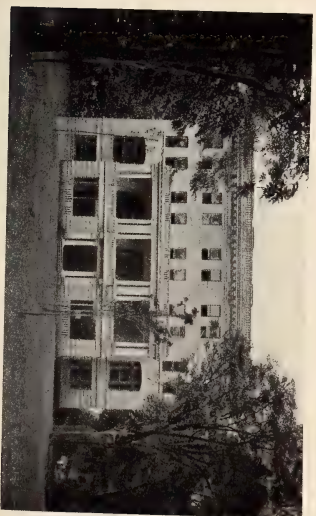
EDGEWOOD COUNTRY CLUB, CHARLESTON



MOVEABLE LOCK ON KANAWHA RIVER



VIEW ON CAPITOL STREET, CHARLESTON



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, CHARLESTON



The lucid detail description of the locks and dams furnished by Mr. A. M. Scott might be exceedingly interesting to engineers, for which those interested would prefer headquarters therefor, and all others would find it more lucid without detail.

It is well to note that the locks and dams are of cement mortared masonry built on solid rock. The gates are 22 feet high, 32 feet 8 inches long and two feet thick, weighing about 38 tons. The pool formed by lock and dam No. 6 is nearly 14 miles long. It raises the water at Charleston 4 feet 8 inches above low water mark and makes good 7 feet 6 inches depth for tows at the old slacking place at the foot of Elk Shoal. Pool No. 6 is no doubt destined to be one of the largest and most important coal harbors in the world.

MOVABLE DAMS

The experience with movable dams on this river has been very satisfactory. They are easily and rapidly maneuvered, and the expense attending their operation is but little more than the fixed dams and they are highly satisfactory to the river interests. These dams are kept up when there is not water enough for coal boat navigation and down at other times, with fixed dams, everything must pass through the locks, and navigation is suspended when the river is near or about the lock walls, while with movable dams the locks are only used when the discharge of the river is so small as to make them essential.

This advantage has long since been recognized in Europe. In 1878 there were 124 movable dams in operation in France alone, and the Kanawha river has the honor of possessing the first movable dams in America. During the summer season five men are employed regularly at each movable dam, and there are provided comfortable houses for the said employees and each is provided with a garden spot.

The average time to raise one of these dams, by four or five men, is about nine hours, and it is lowered by the same force in about two hours. The office of the resident engineer is in the city of Charleston, and a telephone line from the falls of the Kanawha to lock No. 11, passes through the said office and the same is

always in direct communication with each lock at all times, and also connected with each other. There are gauge reports received at the Charleston office daily from the falls and from Hinton and Radford on the upper New river, all of which is necessary for the same operation of the locks and dams and the regulation of the pools. The force keeps a small tow-boat to transport supplies, material and labor from one point to another, to tow dredges, crane boats, dump scows; to remove obstructions, snags, trees, wrecks, etc., left in the channel by high water, and a light draught steam launch is used by the engineers for trips of inspection and to carry light articles.

The original estimate of the cost of the work was \$4,071,216, and the whole amount appropriated to date is \$4,208,200, through the years from March 3, 1873 to June 4, 1897. The cost of the work was really less than the estimates, although there were some modifications of plans made.

The Kanawha river at its mouth, is 510 feet above tide and at Loup creek, the head of the upper pool, 596 feet, giving a fall of 86 feet, in that distance in the natural river, or an aggregate lift of 86 feet by the several dams. The river was lowest ever known in 1838, then in 1881 it was measured and estimated to discharge, below Elk river, 1,183.5 cubic feet per second. In 1878 measurements were made while there were 34½ feet above low water mark and the discharge was 188,347 cubic feet per second, and Elk furnished of this 32,950 cubic feet. A 6-foot, open river, would discharge about 10,000 cubic feet per second and at a 7-foot stage, about 13,500 feet.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION

The coal barges cost from \$1,400 to \$1,800 each and last about ten years. They generally are about 130 feet long, 25 feet wide and 7½ feet deep, and a barge carries from 10,000 to 15,000 bushels or from 400 to 600 tons; 520 tons or 13,000 bushels per barge is a fair average, equal to a train of 26 cars of 20 tons each.

A small tow of four barges, easily handled by a small tug, will have near or quite 50,000 bushels, or enough to fill 100 freight cars, and

a good tow-boat handles from 4 to 14 barges, and from Point Pleasant down, a fleet of 30 barges or a train about 7 miles long. The tow-boat "Andrews" took out 28 barges or 420,000 bushels, which would fill 840 cars, which would require a track about 8 miles long.

The average rate on coal handled by the C. & O. R. R. in 1899, was 2.74 mills per ton mile, which is considered among the lowest rates of railroads in the U. S., but for water transportation, the rate is about one-half of that, to Louisville 1.21 mills per ton per mile, and to New Orleans about one-fourteenth of a cent per ton per mile, and as low as these rates are, there is coal shipped at still cheaper rates.

ADVANTAGES OF SLACK WATER.

This more than doubles the time during which coal can be shipped and greatly reduces the cost and risks of transportation. Before the locks and dams were built, there was on the average but 136 days per annum when coal could be shipped. Now there is 6 feet, or more, nearly all the year round in Kanawha. The average shipping time for coal in the Ohio from Point Pleasant down is 250 days, which will be greatly bettered and increased in the course of a few years by the completion of the locks and dams now under way in that river.

In this connection, reference should be made to the "flooding out" of coal barges from the mouth of the Kanawha by supplementing small risers in the Ohio with water drawn from the pools of the movable dams. This was inaugurated by Engineer A. M. Scott soon after the completion of the dams; in the fall of 1899, 4,000,000 bushels of Kanawha coal were shipped to market in that way. This plan afterwards met with opposition from the department, or the engineering officer in charge, but under the present able and progressive management—that of Capt. Alstatter and his resident assistant, Mr. Thomas E. Jeffries, this novel and important feature of the movable dams is now successfully followed. The completion of this work gives safer, cheaper, quicker and more continuous navigation and makes an era of improvement in the Kanawha valley, and cannot be overestimated.

In 1875 there were shipped from the Great Kanawha river 4,048,300 bushels or 161,932 tons, while in 1900 it was 31,017,000 bushels or 1,240,680 tons, and the increase seems to be steady.

Not only coal, but timber, staves, bark, wood, poles, lath, railroad ties, shingles, brick, salt, merchandise and produce, making in the year 1900 a tonnage of other things than coal, of 1,475,930 tons.

Owing to the fact that the Kanawha movable dams were the first built in America, and to the marked success of the Kanawha improvement, both from an engineering and a commercial standpoint, much—volumes it may be said, has been written about it. Much of this information is found published in official government reports and in technical journals; for a more detailed account than can be given here of the construction and operation of this important work, and of the personnel of the engineering and inspection force identified with it, the lay reader is referred to the B. & F. History of the Kanawha Valley (1891), and to the West Virginia Historical Magazine of April, 1901.

GENERAL WILLIAM PRICE CRAIGHILL

By Addison M. Scott.

No history of the Great Kanawha river improvement would be complete without prominent reference to the late General William P. Craighill, under whose supervision the slack-water system was begun and nearly completed. This distinguished engineer officer was born in Charleston, Jefferson county (then Virginia), in 1833. He graduated at West Point, second in his class, in 1853, served first as second lieutenant of engineers and was advanced successively to the different grades in his corps to the highest, being made brigadier general and chief of engineers in May, 1895.

He gave up charge of the Baltimore district of fortifications and river and harbor improvements, the latter including the works from the Susquehanna to Cape Fear, and as far west as the Great Kanawha river (a post he had filled since 1865) when appointed chief of engineers thirty years later. This district embraced some important works both in the line of

fortification and river and harbor improvements. The deep dredged channel in the Baltimore harbor constructed under him, bears his name. The closing of one of the mouths of the Cape Fear river by use, in part, of log and brush mattresses, afterwards extensively used along the coast, was a notable engineering success and a work of much importance.

In a memoir of General Craighill, published in "Transactions" (Dec. 1909) of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a review of the various important works executed in the Baltimore district under him concludes as follows:

"Perhaps the most notable and successful of the works was the canalization of the Great Kanawha river, in which the Chanoine system of movable dams is used * * * the first Chanoine dam actually constructed and placed in service in the United States was in the Great Kanawha river under Colonel Craighill."

To recur to his early manhood; at the outbreak of the Civil War Lieutenant Craighill, though decidedly a "Union man," thought seriously of resigning from the army and following the fortunes of his native state, rather than take up arms against the South; he was persuaded, it is said, by General Winfield Scott, not to resign on condition that he be kept in the engineer corps. His record as an engineer officer during the war—a highly creditable one, can be but briefly referred to here. On March 3, 1865, he was made brevet lieutenant colonel "for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and particularly for services rendered in defense of Cumberland Gap and the ulterior operations of General Morgan's forces." He also received the brevet of colonel "for gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion," but this he declined.

After graduating in 1853, Lieutenant Craighill was on duty several years at important points on fortifications and improvements along the coast—at Savannah, Dry Tortugas, Charleston Harbor, etc. In 1856, he went to Washington as assistant to the chief of engineers, and both before and after the war served for considerable time as assistant professor of engineering at West Point.

His services after November, 1865, the date of his taking charge of the Baltimore district

of fortifications and river and harbor work have been briefly referred to. In addition to his regular duties he served on many boards formed for the consideration of projected improvements, embracing many of the principal rivers and harbors throughout the United States. He made five trips to the Pacific coast on this duty.

From 1884 until 1895, Colonel Craighill, while retaining charge of the Baltimore district, was division engineer of the southeast division which included several other districts of the river and harbor work. In this connection, the following additional extract from the memoir before referred to is interesting, particularly as showing his general method of looking after his numerous works.

"The division engineer's visits were always welcome, and he took a keen interest in the work of the younger men, approving their methods whenever practicable; for he said 'I have found that generally there are several ways of accomplishing a given result and that it is best to follow the plan of the man who is to do the work, provided that plan is sensible.' A truth not always appreciated by superiors. At another time he said to a young officer who was reporting to him for duty—'Mr. —, I propose to be the laziest man in this district and do not propose to do anything that can be done by my assistants.' It is needless to say that under such a man, the assistants always did their best." In this connection, it is natural to refer to another peculiarity or principle of the man (a somewhat rare one too, it must be said), still better calculated to make men under him do their best—that of giving them due credit for their work. His sense of justice was too great, and he was too big a man to do otherwise, and his assistants knew that their chief not only appreciated good work and faithful service, but would take pleasure in acknowledging it. He was a close observer and a good judge of men. If he trusted a man, he was inclined to trust him fully. On the other hand, it used to be said, and I think with much truth, that if a man once fell under his distrust he never escaped from it.

Though as an army officer he properly took no part in politics, he was active and promi-

nent in many lines of civic duty. The Episcopal church, of which he was a lifelong member, made him its deputy from the diocese of West Virginia to ten successive general conventions, and also a delegate to the Pan-Angelican conference in London, in 1908. He was a member of the Malta Lodge of Masons, Charlestown, West Virginia, from 1855, to his death. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the sole honorary member of the Historical Society of Maryland. In 1897, the Washington and Lee University conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

The following offices were offered to him at various times and declined, viz: Commandant of Cadets at Virginia Military Institute; charge of the water department of Baltimore; superintendent of West Point Academy; president of the University of West Virginia; superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and membership in the Isthmian Canal Commission.

He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1885, served on the board of direction two years, and was elected president in 1894. As president, he made an enviable record; something of an understanding of this and of his unusually fine social qualities will be gained from the following extract from the memoir before quoted from, found in the Transactions of the Society. "As a presiding officer, he was exceedingly efficient, combining in a rare degree seldom equalled, affability, tolerance, tact, dignity, retentiveness of memory and a swift comprehension of a controverted point. A decision never appeared to be made too quickly nor was there any uncertainty when rendered.

"It is believed that no officer of the society made, in so few years, so many friends among the younger members of the society; for to the young engineer, his courteous and kindly attention were equally a delight to the recipient and to the observer.

"He was in all respects well rounded—a man of many parts. * * * He undoubtedly possessed the attributes essential to success in any walk of life, wherein he would as surely have made his mark, as he did in that of the engineering profession which he adorned so conspicuously."

General Craighill was twice married, first in 1856, to Mary A. Morsell, daughter of Judge Morsell of Washington, D. C., and in 1874, several years after his first wife's death, to Rebecca C. Jones, daughter of Rev. Alexander Jones of Richmond, Virginia. He had three sons and three daughters. Two of his sons are civil engineers, one in military and the other in civil life. The one in the army, William E., graduated second in his class at West Point in 1885, and is now major of engineers. The other son, Dr. James M. Craighill, resides in Baltimore.

General Craighill died at his home and birthplace in Charlestown, West Virginia, June 18, 1909, and is buried there.

This brief and inadequate sketch leaves unnoticed many of the fine attainments and noble characteristics of an able, accomplished, upright and warm hearted man—one who filled well his part in life and of whom his native state has just cause to be proud.

RAILROADS IN KANAWHA

Kanawha and Charleston have numerous railroads, which may be mentioned as the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the Kanawha and Michigan Railroad, the Virginian Railroad, The Coal and Coke Railroad, the Kanawha and West Virginia Railroad and the Coal River Railroad. The branches of these various railroads, extending up the various streams to bring out the coal, timber and other products—short lines and feeders—are too numerous to mention.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The Legislature of Virginia, in 1836, chartered a railroad with a capital of \$300,000, to build a road through the county of Louisa, from the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad. This was known as the Louisa Railroad. It was completed from Hanover Junction to Louisa Court House, thirty-six miles, and was operated for some time by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Co. It was subsequently extended in short sections, first fourteen miles to Gordonsville, thence twenty-one miles to Charlottesville, thence thirty-nine miles to Staunton, thence forty miles to Millsboro, and thence twenty miles to Jackson's river. The war came on and it re-

remained stationary until 1867, when it was completed to Covington, a distance of ten miles. It was known as the Virginia Central, now the Chesapeake and Ohio.

It required an extraordinary effort to get rid of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Company in its control of the new road. The want of means, rival interests and other matters, made it difficult to construct the same, and it will be seen that it progressed but slowly. In 1848, it placed a contract for an independent route from Richmond to where the junction was with the R. F. & P. Co., twenty-seven miles. In 1850, the name was changed to Virginia Central, and Virginia guaranteed its bonds for \$100,000, the policy of the General Assembly being to carry the road to the Waters of the Ohio River. The construction of the road from Staunton to Covington was one of great difficulty. While waiting for the completion of the tunnel through the Blue Ridge, they hauled the rails across the ridge at Rock Fish Gap and laid the road from Waynesboro to Staunton. They found this too expensive. Instead they built a track over the top of the mountain, with grades of 300 feet to the mile, and worked it until the tunnel was completed. It contemplated having a terminus at Big Sandy, also at Point Pleasant, and never ceased until it aimed to have a line from Norfolk to San Francisco, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. E. Fontaine was the first president and served up to 1868.

See Act incorporating Louisa Railroad (Va. Legislature), Feb. 18, 1836.

Act extending the Louisa R. R. to Blue Ridge, March 8, 1847.

Act for extension to the dock in Richmond, March 27, 1848.

Act incorporating Blue Ridge Road, March 5, 1849.

Extension from Staunton to Covington, January 30, 1850.

Changing name to Virginia Central, February 2, 1850.

Increasing capital stock of the Central R. R., December 15, 1852.

Incorporating the Covington and Ohio, February 26, 1866.

Same by West Va. Legislature, March 1, 1866.

Commissioners on the part of Virginia, appointed by last act, were John B. Baldwin, George W. Bolling, T. S. Flournoy, R. H. Maury and W. J. Robertson. On the part of West Virginia: George W. Summers, James Burley, Barton Daspard, Joel McPherson and James O. Watson.

Act for completion of line from Chesapeake to the Ohio River, March 1, 1867.

Same in West Virginia, February 26, 1867.

Act amending charter of West Va. Central, February 26, 1867.

Act amending charter of West Va. Central, March 3, 1868.

After the appointment of the commissioners above named, they went to New York to see what could be done and these consultations were continued from time to time. The first commissioners died and others were substituted until C. P. Huntington obtained the line of road, the franchise and benefits, and proceeded with the work. About 1872 the work was completed and the road was running through to the Ohio River in 1873. It continued moving along westward to Cincinnati, and from Ashland through Kentucky to Louisville. There was a road made down the James River, along the canal from Lynchburg, and extended up to Clifton Forge, this becoming a part of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

During the time that Mr. Huntington was building the line to the Ohio, it passed through several gradations and sales, under several names, but kept along westward and toward its completion until it has become one of the main lines of the country. It has its extension to the Pacific, even from Newport News on the Atlantic. The subject has become too large to treat of in detail in one book.

HISTORY OF THE COAL RIVER RAILROAD.

The "Coal River Basin" is a territory lying southeast of the city of St. Albans about seventeen miles, and comprises about 800,000 or 1,000,000 acres of land, under which are deposited some of the finest bituminous coal veins in the world; considering the width of the veins and the richness of the same, as well as their great variety, it may be said with safety that they are unequaled in richness in the United States.

This great basin lies enclosed within the waters of the "Big Coal River" and its principal branch, the Little Coal River, which when united flow into the Kanawha at St. Albans.

Obviously this rich coal basin many years ago attracted the attention of investors and coal operators. As early as 1852 large tracts of lands were purchased by Major Peyton and associates on the waters of Big Coal River, and an extensive opening and operation was made by them on Drawdy Creek in a very rich vein of cannel coal. This operation was known as the "Peytona Cannel Coal Co." and in order to get their coal to market, the "Big Coal River" was navigated by a series of locks and dams, operated by an auxiliary company known as the "Coal River Navigation Company." This improvement extended from Peytona to the City of St. Albans, where the barges were floated out into the Great Kanawha River, and from thence to the Ohio River, and down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, where the product was marketed.

This enterprise was successfully prosecuted, but owing to the great expense of maintaining the locks and dams, which were constructed of timber, the costs of maintenance seriously reduced the profits.

This continued up to the time of the Civil War, when the locks and dams fell into decay and were dismantled. After the close of the war, the Cannel Coal Company resumed operations, repaired the navigation system, and conducted the business successfully until about 1876. In the meantime the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company had constructed its lines through St. Albans, and a branch line of that road was constructed to the first lock of the navigation system, and the coal was from thence trans-shipped from the barge to the car and distributed into Washington, Baltimore and New York. Finally, however, the navigation system became dilapidated and out of repair, and the mining company at Peytona became involved in serious litigation, and thus in about the year 1880, the workings of the company were suspended.

After that, various attempts were made to construct a railroad into this important coal field; capitalists were tempted by the long dis-

tance by the river's course to make short cuts into the basin by constructing railroads up the creeks that flow from the Northern rim of the basin into the Kanawha. Short lines were constructed up Davis Creek, Lens Creek, Fields Creek, and Cabin Creek, but all of these efforts were unsuccessful owing to the heavy grades and the impossibility, without great expense, of tunneling the mountain range that forms the Northern boundary of the "basin."

Various charters were taken out to construct the railroad up the Coal River route, but nothing was done with them until the appearance of a gentleman in St. Albans by the name of Colonel Michael Patrick O'Hern, who was intimately connected with this enterprise, and was a gentleman of such remarkable character that we desire to give a brief sketch of the man and his career.

COL. MICHAEL P. O'HERN

As indicated by his name, he was born in Ireland—in the city of Limerick—and at an early date emigrated to the United States; he learned the bookbinder's trade in New York, and became one of the largest blank book manufacturers in the United States, at that period. He rapidly rose in wealth and distinction, until about 1849 and 1850, when the gold excitement broke out in California. He then promoted a syndicate which purchased and equipped a large fleet of clipper packet ships, and established a freight and passenger line between New York and San Francisco. Apprehending the construction of the Panama railroad, he sold out his interest in this fleet for a very large sum of money, and at an enormous profit, and engaged in railway construction. He constructed various lines of railroad in the United States, among which was the "Belt Line," around the City of Baltimore.

Seeing the rapid demand for bituminous coal, in the sixties, he purchased and opened the celebrated Georges Creek field in Maryland, and at one time was one of the largest bituminous coal operators in the United States. Unfortunate investments and speculations carried him down in the panic of 1873. Some years after that his attention was attracted, together with another wealthy coal operator, Burr Wake-

man, to the Coal River coal basin, and he spent the balance of his life in the endeavor to push a railroad into that great field. He also conceived the real truth as a railroad constructor, that the only way to gain entry into the "Coal River Basin," was by constructing a railroad along the banks of Coal River; as he used to say frequently, "railroads will run where rivers run."

This gentleman organized the St. Albans & Coal River Railroad Co. in 1886, or 1887, secured rights of way by purchase through the narrows of Coal River, and spent the balance of his life in endeavoring to secure the capital to construct it. However, he became advanced in years, his sight was impaired, and having little money of his own, he was unable to secure the confidence of capitalists in his ability to handle the enterprise, although no question was made as to his integrity, character, or honesty of purpose. He was a gentleman with the most pleasing and gentle manners, kind and generous, and in every way loveable to all those friends who knew him well. He died in 1897.

During the latter part of his life, his legal counsel was Judge J. B. C. Drew of Charleston, and after his death, his only daughter and heir, Miss Sally O'Hern, advised Judge Drew that she neither had the inclination or the means to prosecute the railway enterprise, but requested him to make arrangements whereby her father's indebtedness, and the indebtedness of the railroad company could be paid out of the property; whereupon Judge Drew organized a syndicate of himself and associates, paid the judgment liens and other debts against Mr. O'Hern's estate, and reorganized the company under the statutes of West Virginia under the name of the St. Albans & Boone Railroad Company. The syndicate purchased a terminal at St. Albans of about 500 acres, and various tracts of land in the Coal River Basin, and endeavored to secure capital for the construction of the railroad, but owing to the quiet opposition of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, who desired to exploit this great coal basin at their own time, and by extending their own railroad there, but little progress was made until some years later, when General C. C. Watts and associates conceived and actively prosecuted the enterprise.

Seeing that there was not room for two railroads, the two enterprises were practically consolidated, and General Watts and Judge Drew united their efforts to build the railroad, but were unsuccessful up to 1901, when General Watts opened negotiations with John V. R. Skinner and E. E. Fox of Massillon, Ohio, who organized a syndicate composed of themselves and others from Cleveland, Canton, and Coshocton, Ohio, prominent among whom were Congressman J. W. Cassingham, and Judge Wm. A. Lynch. This organization owned large and important tracts of coal land in the Coal River basin. A "memorandum plan" was adopted whereby a portion of the railway stock was sold to the Ohio syndicate, and an agreement was made for the issuance of bonds of the railroad company, which were subscribed and purchased by the Ohio syndicate, and out of the funds thus furnished, the first actual construction of the Coal River Railroad was begun in August, 1902. The work was under the supervision of Mr. Skinner, and was completed to the mouth of Fork Creek on Big Coal River, a distance of 17 miles, in 1904.

The road was equipped, and operated for a period of about eighteen months, when the shareholders of the railroad company made satisfactory arrangements with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. for the shipment of the coals from the lands owned by them; the General Watts Syndicate and the "Ohio syndicate" then sold their shares to Senator W. A. Sproul of Pennsylvania, who subsequently sold the same to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. who are operating the road at this time, having extended the system up both Big and Little Coal rivers, embracing a mileage of about eighty-five miles.

Marvelous developments have attended the building and extension of this railroad, until it has become the principal freight and passenger feeder of the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway west of Richmond.

In 1899 Judge Drew and associates had purchased of the late D. W. Emmons of Huntington, a tract of land on Brier Creek, of the waters of Big Coal River, of about 6,000 acres in extent, underlaid with the celebrated "Black Band coal;" they opened mines on the same, and constructed a line of railroad into the interior

of the tract about four miles in length, connecting with the main line of the Coal River Railroad.

THE KANAWHA & MICHIGAN RAILWAY COMPANY

The present company was twenty-one years old on April 25th, 1911, having been incorporated in 1890, but before that date the railway itself had appeared under many different names, the first being the Guyandotte and Ohio River Railroad and Mineral Company, chartered by an act of Legislature, February 28, 1872, to build a railroad, but which was unable to carry out its intention. Possibly the name was too much of a handicap for on April 26, 1881 it was changed to the Atlantic and Northwestern Railroad Company.

The Richmond, Toledo and Chicago Railroad Company on February 21, 1881, was incorporated to build from some point on the Ohio River in Mason County through the Counties of Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Fayette, Raleigh, Summers, Monroe and Mercer to the state line and on June 27, 1881 this company sold its property, rights and franchises to the Atlantic and Northwestern Railroad Company.

North of the Ohio River the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railway Company was incorporated June 12, 1869, to build from Pomeroy on the Ohio River in Meigs County, northward through central Ohio to Toledo. This company likewise found it desirable to change its name April 29, 1876 to the Ohio Central Railway Company, which succeeded in building 28 miles of line between Bremen and Central City, Ohio, before passing into the hands of a receiver, July 9, 1877. March 26, 1878 the Columbus and Sunday Creek Valley Railroad Company purchased the middle portion of the unfinished line, namely between Central City and Athens, and on the same day the Ohio Central Railroad Company purchased the north end of the line between Central City and Toledo and the south end between Athens and the Ohio River. December 20, 1879 these companies were consolidated as the Ohio Central Railroad Company, by January 1, 1880, the line had been completed from Thurston to Corning, and June 30, 1882 the line having been constructed from Corning to the Ohio River, was consolidated

with the Atlantic & Northwestern Railroad Company under the name of the Ohio Central Railroad Company, this company went into the hands of receivers Oct. 31, 1883, in the meantime however, the bridge over the Ohio river had been constructed and the line extended from Pt. Pleasant to Charleston. On October 22, 1885 the railroad in Ohio was sold to the Ohio and Kanawha Railway Company, the portion in West Virginia to the Kanawha and Ohio Railway Company, on June 25, 1886, the bridge was sold to the Pt. Pleasant Bridge Company. The two ends of the railroad were again consolidated April 20, 1886 as the Kanawha and Ohio Railway Company, which however passed into the hands of a receiver February 19, 1889. The present company, the Kanawha and Michigan Railway Company, was incorporated April 25th, 1890 and on July 1, 1890, purchased the Charleston and Gauley Railway from Charleston to Dickinson which was then extended to a connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway at Gauley Bridge and opened for operation August 21, 1893.

For the first ten years of its existence the present company was controlled by The Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company and made little, if any, advancement; for the next ten years it was controlled by the Hocking Valley Railway Company and during this period its first real development took place. Through the financial aid and co-operation of the Hocking Valley Railway Company it was enabled to secure the equipment necessary to secure traffic and its earnings were used to bring the line up to the requirements of modern transportation.

In March, 1910 the control of the company again changed hands and is now owned jointly by The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company and The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, each of which owns more than four-ninths of its capital stock. The control of the property by these two great corporations, which are vigorous competitors for business at all points, augurs well for the future of the property and assures its continuous development.

COAL AND COKE RAILROAD

This line of transportation extends from Charleston on the Kanawha up Elk River to

Elkins in Randolph county, where it unites with other roads, going eastward to the coast at Baltimore and other cities. This road began as a small affair, and was known as the Black-Jack-Railroad. But little had been done thereon when it went into the hands of the Charleston-Clendenin and Sutton Railroad Company in 1890-1904, when it became the Coal and Coke Railroad. Henry G. Davis is the president thereof.

While in the control of the Charleston-Clendenin and Sutton it was built to Clay Court House—about sixty miles—and by the C. & C. Ry. Co. to "Roaring Creek," near Elkins—183 miles. Senator Elkins was greatly interested in the Coal & Coke Railroad and was doing much to make it pay.

We find in the Superior Court of Appeals the record of the suit in which is involved the question whether the two-cent railroad fare was or was not legal in the case of this road, owing to the fact that the country through which it runs is a sparsely settled one with but little development, etc.

Like all railroads, the C. & C. Ry. Co. has had complaints made of it, to the effect that it was running to help its own concerns and industries and that when there was waiting to be done, it was the other fellows that had to wait.

This road passes through territory filled with coal, timber, oil and gas, that may make a good farming country some day. It has the prospects for great wealth in its future development and in the hands of Mr. Davis, its president, it should grow in favor of all men.

VIRGINIAN RAILROAD

The Virginian Railroad.—This railroad runs its cars from Charleston to the South and East, through the great Pocahontas coal field, through Blue Stone, Bluefield, Radford and Roanoke to Norfolk. It is a different road from all other roads; it is well built and well managed and, while it may not make as much noise as some, it keeps going and hauls as much coal or more and does as much business as any road.

KANAWHA AND W. VA. R. R.

The Kanawha and West Virginia Railroad

This is a short line running up Elk, on the north side of Elk River, until it reaches the mouth of Blue Creek, and then it crosses Elk River and the Coal and Coke Railroad and proceeds up the creek known as Blue Creek toward the Gauley River. It is passing through coal, oil, gas, timber, farming land and a good country, and is developing all of these products. Lately an oil well has been found at the mouth of Blue Creek which promises a new oil field.

C. C. & S. R. R.

The Charleston, Clendenin & Sutton R. R. Co. was built from Charleston 64 miles up Elk river; 28 miles was added and crossed Elk and from Elkins to Charleston is 175.6 miles; with its branches, C. & C. is 199.8 miles. It connects at Charleston with the Kanawha & Michigan Railroad and over the K. & M. tracks with the Chesapeake & Ohio. The Coal and Coke trains arrive and depart from the depot in Charleston from the station of the Kanawha & Michigan Railroad. They have thirty locomotives, twenty-four passenger cars, and 2,186 freight cars, etc.; and cost of this equipment is \$1,885,956.30. From Elkins via Western Maryland R. R. you pass through Parsons, Hendricks, Thomas to Piedmont on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

DAVIS CREEK R. R.

The Davis Creek Railroad has been in a crippled condition, owing to the overflow of said creek and the washing-out of many of its bridges and culverts about the time of a change in the management of the coal property along its line. This property must come to the front as a coal property and it must have this railroad repaired.

B. & O. R. R.

There is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with its main line through the north end of the state, from Wheeling and from Parkersburg to Grafton and eastward to Washington and Baltimore; also from Pittsburg down the Ohio river through Ravenswood, Millwood, Point Pleasant, Huntington and Kenova, and from the Ohio to Spencer in Roane County and to

Ripley in Jackson; and other lines directing their ways to Kanawha on all sides.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad is almost the only road that has not made an attempt to reach Kanawha County. We know that it runs from Hagerstown, Md., south through Virginia to Barie and to Roanoke. We know that it runs from the Ohio river at Kenova up Dandy river, through Wayne, Logan, Mingo, through the towns of Welch, Bluefield, Radford and Roanoke, and from Roanoke to Norfolk.

With the railroads and the rivers, it must be said that the Kanawha country is blessed with the facilities to go almost anywhere without doing much walking, which was not the case when Daniel Boone represented this county in the legislature, for, it will be remembered, he walked all the way to the Capitol and back home again, carrying his baggage.

KANAWHA AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

This may be called a short line, or a beginning of a line that may be made a very important one to Charleston. It runs on the lower side of Elk river, opposite to that occupied by the Coal and Coke R. R., and when it reaches the Blue Creek vicinity, it crosses Elk River and goes up Blue Creek into the coal-oil-gas country, heading its way into the Gauley river country. It finds plenty of coal and timber to haul, and like the C. & C. R. R., can hitch on to the Kanawha and Michigan Railroad and ship almost anywhere north, or it may utilize the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad or the "Virginian" and ship east or south.

CHARLESTON TRACTION CO.

In 1898 the Charleston Traction Company was bought at sheriff's sale by W. W. Hazard.

At that time the Company had its lines on Virginia Street, Capitol, Washington, and Bradford Streets, Tennessee and Bigley Avenues. The cars, six in number, were of the single truck type, with only one man, the motorman, in charge of each car. In 1900 it was bought by T. J. Carmack, and its name changed to the Kanawha Valley Traction Company; and under this management several new cars were placed in service. He, in turn, sold to the United States Natural Gas Company, in 1904, and the next year the road was bought by W. C. Sproul and associates, among whom was Hon. W. E. Chilton. The road remained in the hands of this company for five years, during which time it developed into a modern and up-to-date traction line. Track was laid on Upper Virginia and Washington Streets, Dryden and Patrick Streets, and the line was extended to the Kelly Axe Plant in West Charleston and to Edgewood Park. The company bought eighteen new cars and otherwise increased the efficiency of the service.

At the beginning of 1910 the Charleston Interurban Railroad Company was formed, with Hon. W. E. Chilton as president, Hon. W. A. MacCorkle, vice-president and F. M. Staunton, secretary and treasurer. This company leased the present lines of the Kanawha Valley Traction Company, with the intention of extending the road to St. Albans in one direction and to Montgomery in the other. The line was immediately extended as far down the river as South Charleston and will be, as soon as is practicable, further extended. The company employ about 75 men and operate 11 cars regularly. The large power plant and car barns are located on Virginia Street near Tennessee Avenue.

CHAPTER XIII

DISTRICTS AND TOWNS

Township Act of 1863—Commissioners for Kanawha County—The County Divided into Ten Townships—The Word "Township" Changed to "District"—Sketches of Poca, Union, Jefferson, Washington, Loudon, Cabin Creek, Malden, Elk, Big Sandy and Charleston Districts and of Brownstown (or Marmet), St. Albans, Malden, and Other Towns.

The State of West Virginia was formed by setting apart certain counties in the western part of Virginia to constitute said state. After the state was made, the said Counties remained the same, and then the Constitution of 1863 provided that each county should be divided into townships, not less than three, nor more than ten.

This division was a new thing in name and it was borrowed from the northern states—each Township should elect its own officers—the Supervisors, elected by each Township, should constitute a Board, known as the Supervisors of the county, the governing body of the county.

An Act (ch. 27, 1863) provided for the appointment of commissioners to divide each county into townships—for Kanawha, the Commissioners were; George Belcher, John T. Reynolds, John Atkinson, Hiram Holston, Andrew Cunningham, David Shirkey and John L. Coke.

The Townships for Kanawha were ten in number, and the names given were; Big Sandy, Elk, Poca, Union, Jefferson, Washington, Loudon, Cabin Creek, Malden and Charleston; they met and made, laid out and bounded, each township, which is made of record.

The Constitution of 1872, provided that each county should be laid off into Districts, not less than three, nor more than ten, and that the "present subdivision of the counties by townships shall constitute such districts," etc. This abolished townships and supervisors and substi-

tuted districts and the County Court, in the place thereof.

BIG SANDY DISTRICT

Big Sandy District. This lies on both sides of Elk River, next to Roane and Clay Counties and includes the territory watered by Big Sandy River, and part by Little Sandy, on the North side of Elk; and on the South side, by Morris Creek, Leather Wood and Falling Rock Creeks. The district is noted for its coal, oil and especially its natural gas. It has many good farms and good substantial people, plenty of timber, bark and whoop-poles, and it has one town *Clendenin*, on Elk, at the mouth of Big Sandy, which has saw-mills, a national bank, two bridges and stores, shops and things that a town generally has, and a good place to locate factories, where cheap fuel is desired, and good people are appreciated. They have no saloons, but do have churches and schoolhouses.

Big Sandy is the most eastern of all the districts into which Kanawha is divided. Roane county forms its northern boundary, Clay county lies to the east and Elk district to the west. Elk river flows in a southwestern direction and divides it into two nearly equal parts. Falling Rock creek, Leather Wood creek and Morris creek rise in the southern part, have a northwest course, and empty into Elk river. Big Sandy creek drains the southwestern part of Roane county and finds its way in a southwest direction through this district and dis-

charges its waters into Elk, four miles below Queen Shoals.

John Young, the first white settler in the district, located on what is now known as the old "Norman Young plantation," about the year 1790. William Naylor came in 1795 and settled at the mouth of Jordan's creek, seventeen miles above Charleston. When he came he found John Slack living just above the mouth of Mill creek, John Young, as before mentioned nearly opposite Falling Rock creek, Edmund Price nearly opposite the mouth of Blue creek and William Cobb, M. D.—the first physician on Elk river—residing one mile up Big Sandy, not far from the present site of Osborn's Mills. These were the only settlers in this part of the Elk valley in 1795; but soon thereafter John Stricklin, John Hayse, George Osborne, John Snyder, James Hill and Henry Hill found homes on the banks of Elk river.

Frontier life as it really appeared to these early settlers, was well described by Stephen Naylor—a son of William—who when a boy played amid the wild scenery of this then wild country. Mr. Naylor said: "My first school teacher was John Slack; the second was Robert Mitchell. We had two ways of getting bread—the hominy-block and hand-mill; for a sieve we stretched a piece of deer skin over a hoop and then perforated it by burning holes with an ordinary table fork. After several years my father built a mill on Jordan's creek—the first in the Elk river country—after which we fared better. Our clothing was made from flax and cotton which we raised and manufactured with our own hands. The supply of meat came from the forest; we killed bear, deer and turkeys, and got our salt from salt springs on Kanawha."

THE LAST ELK

Mr. Naylor farther said: "I remember the killing of the last elk killed on Elk river. It was on Two-Mile creek. It seemed to be a stray one that the wolves or hunters had separated from the herd, and driven eastward from the wilderness then lying between the Elk and Ohio rivers. Its tracks had been discovered on the headwaters of Pocatalico river and Big Sandy creek, and several hunters were in pursuit of it. One of the name of Burgess shot

at it while it was swimming Elk river, but missed it. Once south of the river it crossed the Elk road at the east end of the Cabell farm where then stood a large walnut tree. Old "Billy" Young saw it from his house and pursued it to Two-Mile creek, where he shot it while standing in a hole of water. He sent my father some of the meat, and kept the horns for many years. They were so large that when standing upon their points a man of ordinary height could walk between them without stooping. This elk was killed in the year 1818, and was the last ever killed in this part of Virginia."

The first minister who visited this section appears to have been the Rev. John Bowers, of the Methodist Church, in the year 1800. The first society organized was that of the M. E. Church at Falling Rock creek in 1837. The meeting was held in a log cabin and the membership at the time of the formation numbered 40; they continued to worship here until 1857, when the place of meeting was removed to Jordan's creek.

The Village of Chilton is situated on the north bank of Elk river at the mouth of Big Sandy creek, twenty-one miles from Charleston. It was laid out in the year 1877 by William E. Chilton, the former proprietor of the lands on which it stands. Its present population is small.

CLENDENIN

The town of Clendenin was incorporated May 20, 1904. This municipality is located on the east bank of Elk river in Big Sandy district of Kanawha county, at the mouth of Big Sandy river on the Coal & Coke Railroad, twenty miles from Charleston. There are by the census of 1910 a population of 815 persons therein—and this is the first time that it has been numbered.

It is the outgrowth of the Coal & Coke road and the Charleston, Clendenin & Sutton Railroad, the C. & C. succeeding the C. C. & S. R. R. Previous to said railroad running there, a town was on the opposite side of Elk, and was sometimes designated as "Mouth of Big Sandy" and sometimes known as "Chilton" after Squire Chilton, who for several

years resided therein, and represented said district on the old county court.

The municipal part of the business is now done on the east side of Elk near the depot, and the station is known as "Clendenin." Besides the railroad, there are several county roads leading into the town, coming down Elk on both sides and other roads coming from other parts of the county—if we may be pardoned for speaking of the ways as roads, for of all ways that either teams or horses or people ever had to pass over, some of these are the worst, and few, if any, could be worse than the streets. All this is made so by the unusual amount of hauling with heavily-laden wagons, which is in consequence of the oil and gas pipes taken from Clendenin.

Navigation on Elk and Big Sandy rivers is about the same as it has ever been, but the encroachment on the roads is somewhat improved of late and the road packets generally come in on schedule time or next week.

The town is not very old but it is very lively. The depot indicates much business and the bank indicates that it is being transacted. The hotels seem to be pretty well filled and so do the churches. There is no end to the stores and shops and the weekly newspaper gives us the latest local news. The merchants have abundant stock and a large trade with the people and almost everybody has a gas or an oil lease to rely on, and the town is growing.

James Jarrett a few years ago had a fairly good cornfield, which has been spoiled with streets, alleys, lots and horses. There is plenty of good Elk river water to drink, gas to burn, but they have voted out the saloon and have no use for policemen. This locality used to have a few politicians and many Republicans but they have become too busy to waste time in a struggle for petty offices and they are now looking for their best men to attend to their business. We used to boast of Squire Swaar, of James Kelly, of Curt Young, Squire Lynch and Squire Young. Now we find Mr. James Jarrett, L. L. Kounts, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Wiley, Henry B. Campbell, Squire Stump and a host of others too numerous to mention.

Among the early families about the mouth

of Sandy were the Cobbs, including Dr. Cobb, who was said to have located there about 1808-1810; the Prices, Jarretts, Youngs, Stricklins, Hays, Mr. Woods, Mr. Davis and others. Arch Price killed the last buffalo on Elk. In the vicinity there are some queer names: "Falling Rock," "Blue Creek," "Indian Creek," "Pinch" and "Potato" creek. Clendenin was named for the first settler at the mouth of Elk, who was really the founder of Charleston in 1788.

We find, besides, the commercial part of the town, the mills, the gas wells and the factories therefrom and many lumber enterprises. The descendants of Lieutenant John Young and Bob Aaron still reside on Elk. Once there was a log boom on Elk and small packets ran also. There are two bridges at mouth of Sandy—one across Big Sandy and the other across Elk near by. This town only wants a railroad up the Sandy to bring away the coal and timber and take the necessities for oil and gas wells and the pipes therefor, the grain and such like products—this line across to Spencer would be a wonderful advantage.

There are four oil and gas companies operating: United Fuel Gas Company, and Hope Gas Company, branches of the Standard Oil Company, which have been operating here for six or seven years; Koontz Oil and Gas Company, organized in 1907 and the Clendenin Oil & Gas Company, organized in 1910.

The First National Bank of Clendenin was organized in 1902 with a capital stock of \$25,000. The deposits amount to \$150,000. The officers are L. V. Koontz, president; J. A. Osborne, vice-president; and C. F. Osborne, cashier.

Among the business enterprises of the town we find the following: Robertson & Parris Company, general store; Clendenin Bargain Store, dry goods and notions; C. M. Morrison, general store; Roush, Robertson Company, general store; P. D. Matheny & Joshua Parsons, grocers; J. B. Cook, grocer; King Hardware Company, J. W. Parris Lumber Company, a flouring mill operated by David Pettigrew and F. Crowell. The physicians of the place are: Dr. Grover C. Robertson, Dr. A. L. Morris, Dr. A. C. Van-

dine, Dr. Charles Stump and Dr. Fox. The dentists are: Dr. Milton and Dr. Garnes. The present postmaster is Mr. Riley.

There is a Southern M. E. church in Clendenin, the pastor of which is A. H. Perkins. They held services for some time before erecting their church building.

The Baptist church has been organized since the town was laid out. Rev. Jonathan Smith is the pastor and he is one of the oldest pastors in the state. There is also a Northern M. E. church, whose pastor is Rev. Fallen.

The first mayor of Clendenin was L. V. Kointz and the last, E. R. Oglevee.

In 1910 the town installed a system of waterworks and in the same year a ladder hose company was formed, there having been a bucket fire department for four or five years. In 1905 and 1908 the town was visited by fire. There is a very good high school building. The public school and high school building combined was built in 1911.

Fraternally there is the Clendenin Lodge No. 26, A. F. & A. M., a lodge of the I. O. O. F. and one of the Improved Order of Red Men.

POCA DISTRICT

Poca District lies on the northwest side of the county adjoining Jackson county, and is on the stream known as Pocatalico river, which flows into the Kanawha river about fifteen miles below Charleston. It is rather sparsely settled, but has some good farms, plenty of timber and coal, oil and gas, and is a good district in which to live a quiet life and behave yourself. The people generally vote the republican ticket. They have one town *Sissonville*, named for an old resident, who is almost forgotten, and it has not made any special effort to enlarge its borders or crowd its boundaries. There are some good people in this district, and it adjoins Jackson and Roane Counties, which are overflowing with oil and gas, and there are coal works on the waters of Poca.

Kelly's creek, Frogg's creek, and Derrick's creek, named respectively from the first settlers upon their banks, all flow south and empty into Pocatalico. Tupper's creek, named from an

early trapper, runs northeast and falls into Pocatalico. First and Second creeks, named in their order from Fisher's settlement at the mouth of Tupper's creek, are likewise tributaries of Pocatalico.

The surface of Poca for the most part is broken and hilly. Limestone is found in considerable quantities on Pocatalico near the mouth of Kelly's creek. Iron ore also abounds; by analysis it is shown to contain sixty per cent of iron. The soil consists chiefly of a red clay, and ranks among the best wheat lands in the county. The principal varieties of timber are hickory, poplar, beech and oak.

The first settler in the district was a man of the name of Johnson, who, about the year 1802, erected a cabin near the mouth of Tupper's creek. He was not long permitted to enjoy the solitude of his mountain home, for other settlers soon moved in; and among his earliest neighbors were Joseph Hines, Jonathan Derrick, who came in 1810, John Fisher, James Sisson, John Dawson, Robin Atkinson, George Boggess, and David Shirkey.

The first grist mill was built by Johnson, the first settler; it was located on Tupper's creek on lands now owned by Robert Ransom. It was but a shed covered with clapboards, under which were one run of stone twenty inches in diameter—water was the propelling power. The first saw-mill was built by John Parsons, on the site where Sissonville now stands; it was constructed after the old "sash saw" pattern, a "flutter" wheel being used as the driving power. It was built at an early day, but the exact date is not known.

The first schoolhouse was built at the mouth of Schoolhouse branch, now called Second creek. It was a common, round, log cabin, one end of which was entirely taken up by a huge fireplace. Of the present schoolhouses in the district the most are for white, but several for colored pupils; and there is a good general attendance.

The oldest church edifice was the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal church, which formerly stood in the "Low Gap," one-fourth of a mile south of Sissonville. It was a hewed log building erected by Henry Sisson, John Sisson,

James Sisson, David Shirkey, and John Fisher. Castello H. Bates did the carpenter work. It was pulled down in 1873.

SISSONVILLE

Sissonville is the only town; it is located on the north side of Pocatalico river, in the central part of the district. The land on which it stands formerly belonged to John Sisson, and was laid out by him, he disposing of the lots. The first merchant was a man of the name of Reynolds, while William Lynch was the first "Son of Vulcan" who wielded the sledge and blew the bellows. It has at present a population of about 150 or more, with good stores and up-to-date people.

Its nearest railroad shipping point is Charleston, sixteen miles distant. Humphreys' Flouring Mill, roller process, steam and water power, flour and feed exchange, is located there. It is five stories including basement, and has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour daily. The present mill was built about 10 years ago. The old mill, which was erected at a very early date—perhaps 75 years ago—was destroyed by fire.

Among the merchants of Sissonville there are the following: F. H. Staats, general merchant and undertaker, who is also postmaster of the place; Charles Newhouse, general merchant; J. D. Thaxton & Son, general merchandise; and E. M. Derick, general merchant.

The Southern M. E. church of Sissonville, was erected about 40 years ago. It is a frame building and is used for services by all denominations.

Dr. W. J. Glass and Dr. Caldwell are physicians located in Sissonville. There is a lodge of Odd Fellows, which owns a hall and has a good membership of about 75. There is another church two miles south of the town at Tupper's creek known as Tupper's Creek Bridge Chapel, a northern M. E. church.

Well known, old families of Sissonville are the Sisson, Newhouse, Shirkey, Bean, Fisher and Milams families.

The two hotels of the place are Matthews House, Mr. Matthews, proprietor; and Gibson House, Mr. Gibson, proprietor.

UNION DISTRICT

Union District lies on the Kanawha river, west of Charleston, and on the north side of the river, adjoining Poca, Elk and Charleston districts, and has therein a part of Poca river, Tyler creek, Two-mile creek and other branches and creeks. It has good farms and farmers, and is a little more democratic than Poca. On the river, it has Lock 6 at the upper end and Lock 7 at the lower end. It has the County Infirmary, and at *Sattes*, opposite St. Albans, there is almost a town, made up of saw-mills, etc.

Union district lies south of Poca, and may be called the central one of the western tier. Pocatalico river flows through the northwest corner, and forms what is known as the Horse Shoe bend. It is here that the first settlement was made in the district. In 1798 Adam Aults, a German, and Elijah Towler arrived here and erected their cabins. They were actual settlers; both purchased land and lived here until removed by death. The next settlers were James McCown, afterwards a soldier in the War of 1812, and John Casey, and a year later came Moses and Aaron Kelley. Other early settlers were John Young, Andrew Hannis, James Anderson, John Martin, Daniel Hill, John Dawson, James Roberts, Greenbury Samuels, and Alexander Wallace, all of whom were actual settlers.

The first election held in the district was in the year 1863, at which time the commissioners were James High, J. C. Burford and J. Gilispie. The following were among the voters: H. Gilispie, J. O. Shoemaker, W. T. Johnson, W. A. Howell, W. D. McCown, Robert Johnson and James McCown.

John Martin erected the first grist mill about the year 1808. It was a water-mill, and had a capacity of cracking twelve bushels of corn per day. The patience of the pioneer was not thought to have been sufficiently tested unless he had "waited his turn at Martin's mill."

Two-Mile Spring. Situated in this district, two miles west of Charleston, is a never-failing spring, whose history may be traced backward through more than a hundred years. During the late Civil war, in the year 1861, Gen-

eral Wise, with a large force of the Confederate army, encamped on the Two-Mile creek upon the lands of Dr. Spicer Patrick and A. B. Littlepage, and during their stay he and his forces relied upon this spring for supplies of fresh water, and when General J. D. Cox, of the Federal army, compelled the Confederates to retreat from the valley, thousands of his dust covered and weary, worn soldiers quenched their thirst from the bubbling waters of this fountain. During the marches and counter-marches, soldiers of both armies gladly welcomed the site of the Two-Mile spring.

In 1817, Benjamin Rust built the first saw-mill, but soon after its completion, a rise in Pocatalico river swept away the dam, and otherwise injured the mill to such an extent that it was never used.

The first school taught in the district was by James Rust, in the year 1817, in a cabin on Pocatalico river, eleven miles from its mouth. There were but five pupils in attendance, and these Mr. Rust taught gratuitously. The district is now well supplied with good school-houses.

Among the early church organizations was that of the Hopewell Baptist, formed on the 31st day of March, 1834, in what is known as the flat woods of Pocatalico, by Elders John Ellison and William Martin. Since then the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Second Advent or Millerite denominations have established each one or more churches.

ELK DISTRICT.

Elk District lies on both sides of Elk river, between Charleston and Big Sandy districts. It almost encircles Big Sandy district, and extends from Roane, around by Charleston, to Clay county. On the west side of Elk are Little Sandy and its branches and Cooper's creek. On the east side there are Mill, Indian, Pinch and Blue creeks.

It has a railroad from Charleston, on the west side, up to Blue creek, where it crosses Elk and goes up Blue creek. On the east side of Elk, it has a railroad from Charleston, on through the entire district, and county, to Elkins, etc.

It has no town, but has many beautiful foundations and prospects of towns, to be named by the parties developing the same. It was in this district that the Indian fighters captured the boy prisoner, killed the white man that was playing Indian and gave the name "White Man's Fork" of Aaron's Fork of Little Sandy. Everybody claims to have coal, oil and gas, in every hill.

At "Big Chimney" are the remains of a vanquished industry, where stood a salt furnace—on Mill creek, where they once made oil from Cannel coal. Now they are pumping it from the rocks, and gas is being wasted in many places.

The surface of the district for the most part is rough, the hills high, and, in most instances, rising abruptly from the narrow valleys at their base. Coal exists in abundance, and the Peacock variety, which is found near what is known as the "Big Chimney," is said to be the best in the State.

The first settlers were Michael Newhouse, Martin Hamock and Allen Baxter, all three coming in 1783. Newhouse settled on the west side of Elk river, five miles below Jarrett's ford; Hamock one mile above the mouth of Little Sandy, and one-half mile below Jarrett's ford, and Baxter at Baxter's shoals on Elk, four miles from Charleston. The next settler was John Young, who chose as the site of his future home a spot four miles above Jarrett's ford and sixteen from Charleston. He was a noted scout and Indian fighter, and for many years did he wander, rifle in hand, over the hills and valleys lying between the Alleghenies and the Ohio, and his practiced eye enabled him to usually be among the first to discover the presence of the ruthless foe. Other early settlers were Henry Newhouse, who located near the mouth of the branch which still bears his name, William Porter, who reared his cabin on the north bank of Elk, and Edward Burgess, who built his near what is now known as Moore's dam, three and one-half miles above Charleston.

The first salt ever produced on Elk river was made within the present limits of Elk district by a Frenchman named Jinott, in the year 1817. In more recent years it was produced in con-

siderable quantities, at what is now called the "Big Chimney," nine miles above Charleston.

The first grist mill was built in 1817 by a man of the name of Edmund Price. It has a water-mill, situated on Elk Two-Mile, two and one-half miles from Charleston. John McCollister was drowned in the dam at this mill, in the year 1826; the body was afterward recovered, and buried at the foot of a large beech tree upon the bank. Nothing, not even a rude stone, now marks the spot to show the passer-by the location of the grave. The first saw-mill was erected in 1831 by a man of the name of Joseph Moore; it was located three and one-half miles from Charleston.

When the first school was taught we cannot now learn, but among the pioneer teachers were John Slack, Sr., James S. Riley, Eli Chamberlain, Joseph Blackeny, Andrew Newhouse, Robert Malcome, Mrs. Fannie Thayer, James Eddy and Rev. William Gilbert. Such are the names of those who trained a generation now grown old, and as such they have now gone to meet earth's greatest teacher—He that taught in Jerusalem nineteen centuries ago. But they left an impress upon the age which succeeded them; their work was not in vain, and who can tell what the end shall be?

Among those who nearly a century ago called men to repentance were the Revs. Asa Shin, Jacob Truman, Samuel Brown, John Cord, Samuel Dement, William Picket, Henry B. Bascom, Thomas A. Morris, Thomas Lowry, Burwell and Stephen Spurlock, Francis Wilson, Garland A. Burgess, Bishop Cavenau, William Martin and Dr. William Gilbert. All have gone to their reward but their work has been like bread cast upon the waters, and to-day there are within the district hundreds of members of the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and other churches.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT.

Jefferson District extends along on the south side of the Kanawha river, from Davis Creek, near to Lock No. 7, just above Scary Creek. It includes Gallaton's branch, Coal river and Tackett's creek and branches. Two and Three-quarter Mile creek. Watton's Creek, Spring Hill Station and St. Albans. Then there are

Fall Creek of Coal River, Brown Creek, with Amandaville and Lewis Station.

It is noted for having the most crooked stream in the world. A man can place his corn on his back, then go to his boat and float down to the mill and get his meal, put it on his back, and float on down the stream and get back to his house.

At Tornado, there are the upper falls of Coal River, but there is no telling where the lower falls are. The Coal River railroad forms a junction at St. Albans, and coal, timber, and almost everything can be brought down on this road.

Coal (formerly Cole) River divides this district into two unequal parts. This stream has its source in the counties of Boone and Fayette, and flows in a northwest direction until it discharges its waters into the Kanawha, twelve miles below Charleston, and forty-eight above Point Pleasant. It is a beautiful mountain stream, and was named in honor of Lewis Cole, who was a soldier in the Big Sandy expedition under General Lewis, in 1756. To prevent starvation, the army disbanded or broke up into small companies, that they might be the more successful in hunting; the party to which Mr. Cole belonged came over upon the waters of this stream, and were thus its first discoverers, and in honor of the leader of the party, it was named Cole river. Since the discovery of vast deposits of bituminous coal along its entire course, it has been spelled C-o-a-l, but upon the early maps of Virginia and by early writers, as well, it is spelled C-o-l-e.

The first settler upon its banks, or in the district, was Lewis Tackett. He first located some distance up the river, but soon removed to the mouth, where he built Tackett's fort, at the time (with the exception of Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant) the most western outpost in Virginia. It was destroyed in the year 1788 by a powerful band of Shawanese Indians. Soon after its destruction other pioneers came to assist in rebuilding it. Among them were Joseph Thomas, James Thomas, Richard Teays, a Mr. Roberts and Samuel Turley. All were actual settlers, and all became prominent in the early history of the Kanawha valley.

The first marriage in this district was that of Levi Jones and Mary Thomas.

The first grist-mill, not only in the district, but the first worthy of the name in Kanawha county, was built at the upper falls Coal river, by Joseph Thomas, in 1801 or 1802. Our informant says that "it accommodated the county for fifty miles around." The first post-office established was at Colesmouth.

Among the earliest ministers were the Revs. Lee and George, Baptist ministers, and Francis Guthrie and Burwell Spurlock, of the Methodist Church. By a reference to the old records of the Greenbrier Association (Baptist) it will be seen that the Coal River Church was admitted into that body in 1803, and this was doubtless the first society formed in this section of country.

The Methodist Episcopal Church (South) was organized by the Rev. Amos, in 1857, with the following membership: Stephen Capehart, John Overshiner, Jerry Searhol, Anderson Rock, George Overshiner, Wyatt Greasy, Mattie Wilson, Parthena J. Wilson, Parthena Wilson, Mrs. Lasley, Ann Williamson, Branche and Wilkinson. At the same time there was organized a Sabbath school in connection with the church. Stephen Capehart was the first superintendent. With the exception of a short time during the Civil war, it has never suspended.

ST. ALBANS

St. Albans is a growing, booming town. It has mills, natural gas, coal water and railroad transportation, the Bank of St. Albans, everything that a manufacturing company wants, and plenty of good people, with churches, schools, and *water* to drink.

The town of St. Albans was incorporated in 1868 by an act of the Legislature under the name of Kanawha City and a short time afterward the name was changed to St. Albans, the exact date of change of name not being recorded on the town records. The name of St. Albans was given by an Englishman who at that time was associated with C. P. Huntington in the construction of the C. & O. R. R. The place was named for St. Albans, England, though there are some who think it was called

St. Albans after St. Albans, Vt. At the first town election there were eighteen votes. At the second election there were two candidates for mayor, eighteen votes being cast and each candidate receiving nine, making a tie vote. If the voters had increased from the first to the second election, the returns did not show it. The officers were elected annually. The first mayor of St. Albans was John P. Turner. In 1910 there were 282 registered voters and about 250 votes polled at the election.

The first town hall was located almost on the identical spot of the present one. The first was the school building and was used as the town or city building until the present building was erected. The latter is a two-story structure, built of buff brick, with large council room and recorder's office on the second floor and fire department on the first floor. In 1908 there was a \$5,000 bond issue to raise the money for the new town hall. In 1906 \$17,000 worth of bonds were issued to pay for the sewerage system and to lay the concrete sidewalks. The water and electric light plant was put in about May, 1907 by William E. and Thomas Mohler. The water is of a fine quality, the supply coming from Coal river. The power plant is at the end of B street on the Coal River road as is also the pumping station. The service is excellent. There is a natural water pressure of 100 pounds on Main Street. W. E. Mohler is president and Thomas Mohler, treasurer of the Electric Light and Water plant.

The St. Albans Fire department is composed of volunteer firemen, organized by a few persons under the name of the St. Albans Salvage Corps in 1907. After getting together considerable equipment the same was turned over to the town and has since been supported by the municipality. It has four hand reels, one ladder, one extinguisher cart, and 1,000 feet of hose in use.

The necessity of a good fire department was keenly felt after the two very disastrous fires of 1906, which occurred a little less than two weeks apart. The first occurred Jan. 31, 1906 and the town was visited by the second fire February 12, 1906. The first fire destroyed all Main Street, on both sides between

Second and B streets. The second fire destroyed between A street and an alley east; practically all the business section was wiped out, also the Baptist Church and Mrs. S. L. Cato's house, the oldest residence in St. Albans. The oldest residence still standing is the old Turner residence, a log house, but it is in such a dilapidated state that it is no longer used for a residence. The oldest house in the business section is a two-story frame structure on the A. M. Smith Estate. Mr. A. M. Smith conducted a mercantile business for a number of years and after his death his son-in-law, Mr. A. A. Rock, carried on business in this building. One feature of this building is that the name of Mr. A. M. Smith has been painted over several times but it still shows to this day to the observer, which speaks well for both the paint and painters in those days. Among the oldest residences, though both are located beyond the corporate limits of St. Albans, are the James Teays residence west of the town and the residence of Judge John A. Warth, east.

There are two land companies in St. Albans—the St. Albans Land Company, adjoining the corporate limits and the Virginia Land Company, organized principally to deal in oil lands.

The Atkinson foundry and car shops were located in St. Albans in 1908.

The McGregor Manufacturing Company operated a plant for a time, turning out wood work, columns, etc., but it has not been in operation for several years.

The greatest industry in St. Albans is her lumber interests. There are several large concerns with plants, yards and mills. The volume of business runs annually into millions. The Mohlers with yards and office are on the opposite side of the Kanawha River from St. Albans. Then there are the American Column & Lumber Company, and the Bowman Lumber Company.

The American Column & Lumber Company, of St. Albans.—In 1899, Mr. W. W. Stark, a prominent business man of Mansfield, Ohio, became interested as one of the organizers of the American Column Company, establishing its plant at St. Albans, W. Va., contiguous to the timber supply. The need for a larger or-

ganization, created by the rapid growth of this business, gave life in 1905 to the American Column & Lumber Company, at which time F. B. Squire and Francis Widlar, of Cleveland, Ohio, capitalists, and M. W. and E. M. Stark became associated with him.

The business then organized has since developed into the immense lumber enterprise of the present day, to which we devote a few words of description, scarcely adequate, however, from lack of space, to its size and importance. The company has large timber holdings and an up-to-date saw-mill at Ward, the latter erected in 1909 and having a daily capacity of 50,000 feet (in 10 hours), not counting a large daily output of lath and hardwood chair stock; 40,000,000 feet of lumber being carried in stock at all times. It has also a large plant at Colcord, in Raleigh county, with extensive holdings extending eastward along the Clear fork of Coal river, a distance of nine miles from the town of Colcord.

The company owns its own timber, and has adopted the policy of cutting only that which virtually is matured.

The company's holdings, located in the southwestern part of Kanawha and the extreme northeastern part of Raleigh counties, West Virginia, comprise about 20,000 acres of land, which will cut an average of 6,000 to 7,000 feet of selected timber per acre, giving it an original resource of about 140,000,000 feet, the largest portion of which is poplar and oak. The poplar logs cut by the American Column & Lumber Company are splendid specimens, from which some remarkably fine, wide stock is secured. The white oak is of equally high order, and is unsurpassed in color, texture and figure.

Of other woods there is a wealth of varieties, namely: hickory, beech, maple, basswood, black walnut, buckeye, black gum, red oak, chestnut, ash, cherry and sycamore, all of unusually high quality.

At St. Albans is located also the company's planing mill which has a floor space of about one and one-half acres and a capacity of 30,000 to 40,000 feet a day. The dry kiln capacity is 24,000 feet a day. One hundred or more skilled workmen are employed continually in

getting out its various products. The location of the planing mill where it has favorable freight rates enables the company to purchase the output of smaller mills, as well as other desirable blocks of stock in poplar and oak, which avoids the necessity of sorting its own lumber for use in the planing mill.

The planing mill is equipped with all the best machinery for the economical manufacture of its product, including planers, matchers, molders, band, rip and resaws, cutoff saws and a well equipped blacksmith and machine shop, all driven by a 24x48 Corliss engine. An electric lighting plant of ample capacity makes night running practicable during the busier seasons.

In the storage shed, with a capacity of 1,500,000 feet, is kept a complete assortment of the different widths, lengths, and grades of standard stock. Under the covered platform five cars can be loaded at one time, and provision is made for the loading of mixed cars with rough and finished lumber at the same time. The company has also at St. Albans a large distributing yard, where it keeps a complete stock, consisting of about 4,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber in the various grades and thicknesses. Here it can load cars containing rough and dressed lumber, siding, flooring, moldings, dimension stock, lath, ceiling—in fact, all the hardwood products, both rough and finished.

The Bowman Lumber Company of St. Albans, W. Va., was organized in 1886 with a capital stock of \$100,000. The concern owns 50,000 acres of timber in Raleigh County, W. Va. The capacity of the mill is 50,000 feet daily of soft wood and 40,000 all grades of hard and soft wood. The mill, which is a large modern one, began operations in 1888. It and the yards are located on Coal River, St. Albans. The officers are: S. C. Rowland, of Baltimore, Md., president; J. Roman Way, of Williamsport, Pa., secretary and treasurer, and Hon. E. C. Colcord, of St. Albans, W. Va., general manager.

D. J. Lewis erected the St. Albans Flouring Mill for a bark mill, which was later converted into a tobacco warehouse and so continued for one year during which time \$60,000

were lost. Golden & Jordan then made it a flouring mill. It was built just before the panic of 1873, and it was four or five years after it was built that it was changed to a flouring-mill. The owners of the mill after Golden & Jordan were: Samuel Jordan, then Calvert & Nurnberger; then T. W. Shank, then Nurnberger & Baldwin; Mr. Nurnberger then bought Mr. Baldwin's interest. The mill is now owned by Joseph Nurnberger. It has a capacity of 25 barrels of flour a day, besides a car load of meal and feed. The building is a large frame structure, facing the C. & O. Railroad.

There is a tobacco warehouse in St. Albans, which is leased by the American Tobacco Company. In 1910, 2,000,000 pounds of tobacco were sold in St. Albans. The Atkinson Foundry and Car Shops was built in 1908. The McGregor Manufacturing Co. built a plant for manufacture of columns and balusters.

The Bank of St. Albans. This bank was organized August 14, 1900 and the present substantial brick building erected in December, 1906. Since then it has paid in dividends to stockholders \$30,000.00. C. D. Hereford is president, W. E. Mohler, vice-president, and C. A. Zerkle, cashier. The directors are E. C. Colcord, G. C. Weimer, J. V. R. Skinner, H. B. Smith, W. E. Mohler, C. D. Hereford and C. A. Zerkle—all business men of acknowledged ability and among St. Albans' foremost citizens. This bank extends to all every accommodation consistent with good banking. It conducts a savings department, paying three per cent, with interest compounded twice a year, and deposits may be made in any amount and withdrawn without notice. It also has safety deposit boxes for those who wish to avail themselves of this convenience, the boxes being rented at \$2.00 per year. The bank is conducted on safe and conservative lines but follows a liberal policy within proper limits. Its statement for March 17, 1911, was as follows:

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$127,637.31
Overdrafts	523.76
Banking House	17,500.00

Due from Banks 31,195.18

\$184,385.36

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock\$ 30,000.00

Surplus Profit 3,000.00

Undivided Profits 2,032.71

Due to Banks 3,789.59

\$184,385.36

George Weimer & Sons of St. Albans, Kanawha County, W. Va., who have operated here since 1889, are jobbers and wholesale dealers in rough and dressed lumber. They handle about 10,000,000 feet of all kinds of lumber annually, covering all grades of wood in the building line. The firm is composed of George Weimer and his sons, George C. Weimer and James Weimer. The Weimers moved from Buffalo, N. Y. to St. Albans, W. Va. The product is shipped to all parts of the country. The finished product is sold in nearby counties in West Virginia. George Weimer, senior member of the firm, entered the lumber business in 1870 in Buffalo, N. Y. They operate mills in Fayette County, W. Va., and in Calhoun County, Ga. Their yards and sales office are in St. Albans, W. Va.

The first M. E. Church erected in the vicinity of St. Albans was the little log church put up in 1820 by Mrs. Stephen Teays for the Methodists. This church was used by the Methodists and by the Episcopalians from 1845-47 for worship after the Episcopal Church had been destroyed by fire. About 1847 the log church of the Methodists, erected by Mrs. Stephen Teays, was replaced by the present brick structure or house of worship, St. Marks, of the Episcopalians. In 1857 on the seventh day of September, a deed was made by J. Franklin Johnson and Susan Johnson, his wife conveying one-tenth of one acre to Charles W. Hill, Elijah Rock, Milton Snyder, Samuel Gilliland and I. Grobe, trustees for the Southern Methodist Church of Coalsmouth part of Lot No. 17 in the plat of P. R. Thompson's Estate, which lies on the lane leading from the turnpike to the mouth of Cool

river. The lot was conveyed to trustees in consideration of the payment of \$40.00. The lot was conveyed to said Johnson by deed from the heirs of Birkett D. Thompson, deceased. The first house of worship erected on this site was a brick structure and was used as a place of worship until work was begun, April 11, 1910, to demolish the building to make room for the present structure which is a neat brick edifice, Gothic in architecture. The first services were held in the new church September 3, 1911. This structure was erected at a cost of \$7,000. The old church was used during the Civil war by Union soldiers for stabling horses. The court of claims allowed the sum of \$1,400 for damage to property. Deducting commissions, this will net over \$1,100 to the church, but there has never been any appropriation made to cover the allowance. Rev. A. A. Hollister, who was the pastor, preached the first sermon in the new building. The present pastor is Rev. W. B. Corder. The trustees are: J. L. Kelly, Joseph Nurenberger, I. E. Johnson, Charles Cox, and L. W. Swindler. The membership numbers about 140.

The Northern Methodist Church of St. Albans, W. Va. The lot on which this church stands was donated by ex-Gov. G. W. Atkinson and the edifice, which was the old Presbyterian church, was given by Grant Hall, the church being moved to its present location. The congregation has no regular pastor.

The Episcopal Church of St. Albans.—Morris Hudson had come in 1808 from Pennsylvania and bought up a large tract of land on the lower side of Two-and-three-quarter mile creek. His family were the first Episcopalians in the Kanawha Valley. They were joined in 1816 by Col. Philip Root Thompson, from Culpeper County, Va., whose family were also Episcopalians. They occupied a part of the Washington Survey, as did also for a while the general's nephew, Samuel Washington. A delightful community grew up and became decidedly, if not exclusively, devoted to the Episcopal Church. Although the first church erected was the log building put up in 1820 by Mrs. Stephen Teays for the Methodists.

In 1825 Major Morris Hudson built of brick the little "Bangor" Episcopal Church, near where the pike crossed Two-and three-quarter-mile Creek.

Of this church Rev. James Craik was rector, and here his successor, Rev. T. B. Nash, of New England, maintained an old field school frequented by the Hudsons, Thompsons, Turners, Swindlers, Thorntons, Lasleys, Capeharts, Lewises, etc.

This church was burned in 1845 and the Episcopalians worshipped in the Methodist Church until they built St. Marks in 1847. Not much later the Episcopalians, Col. B. S. Thompson and Beverly Tompkins, were on the committee which replaced the log house of the Methodists with the present brick building, but the community remained decidedly Episcopalian.

During the Civil War the Federal troops took charge of the church and did much damage to the property. Port holes were made in the different approaches to the building for protection in the event of an attack. The court of claims have recently allowed the sum of \$2,400 to cover the damage by troops to the Episcopal Church and \$1,800 for the same purpose to the Methodist.

There are at the present time forty-one communicants. Rev. Arthur M. Lewis is rector. The rectory stands on the fine plot of ground owned by the church.

The rectors of St. Mark's church, Bangor Parish, St. Albans, W. Va., since 1822, have been: Charles H. Page, Sept. 1822 to 1833; John Martin, Sept. 1833 to 1839; James Clark, 1841 to 1845; Francis S. Nash, March, 1845 to 1852; Robert T. Brown, — to —; — Henderson, Jan., 1854 to Dec., 1856; — Hershaw, 1856 to 1856; Alonzo J. M. Hudson, April 10, 1859 to April, 1861; Wm. G. Stewart, July, 1867 to April, 1868; Horace E. Hayden, July 1, 1862 to Jan. 1, 1871; Charles B. Mee, Oct. 15, 1871 to Sept. 27, 1872; David Barr, June 1, 1873 to May 31, 1874; Pendleton Brooke, 1874 to 1875; John W. Sea, Oct. 1878 to May 15, 1884; J. B. Fitzpatrick, 1884 to 1887; Charles M. Campbell, 1887 to 1892; Peter Wager, 1892 to 1894; John R. Joyner, 1894 to 1902; John Warnock,

1903 to 1906; John M. Hamilton, 1907 to Oct. 1, 1908; Arthur M. Lewis, Oct. 1, 1909 —.

St. Albans Presbyterian Church—It is stated that Presbyterianism was first preached at Coalsmouth by the Rev. James M. Brown, D. D., who was the pastor of the church in Charleston for twenty-one years. He went to Greenbrier and buried his son, Samuel, and his daughter, and there he died, leaving Rev. John C. Brown, the only remaining one of the family.

After the war, in 1868, the Rev. Mr. B. B. Blair, the Rev. J. C. Brown and the Rev. Mr. McClintic, of Kentucky, proceeded to organize the church and the first meeting of the session was held in September, 1868, the members numbering seventeen. The presbytery was held in 1869 at St. Albans. Rev. Mr. Eells was next called. He died in 1897 and he left the church with about 113 members. In 1873 the trustees were elected but there was no church. They used the town hall, but the struggle was going on "all the same" and with about \$1,750 in 1878 they had a small church.

In 1881 Mr. G. F. Hansford and his wife set out some trees around the little church and named the trees, viz: "Powers, Eells, Hill, Taylor, Hansford, Swindler and Mohler."

In Memoriam—James F. Hansford died in 1889; Francis H. Taylor in 1891; Col. Joseph R. Hill in 1892; John T. Simmes, 1901; Capt. S. C. Wheeler in 1904; Thomas A. Teays and Mrs. W. E. Mohler, 1905.

After Rev. G. T. Lyle, who served the church from 1884 to 1894 came the Rev. M. B. Lambdin, 1904-1904, then Charles W. Sommerville, 1905-1907; Rev. G. W. Shipley, 1907-1911.

Elders—William E. Mohler, T. S. P. Bowers, C. A. Zerkle and F. H. Sattes. Clerk of session, Elder W. E. Mohler; trustees, F. H. Sattes, W. S. Oxley and C. A. Specht, organist, Mrs. Nathan E. Grogan; assistant organist, Miss Edith May Mohler; sexton, C. W. Bullington.

The New Church—William E. Mohler says the new church was finished in 1910, at a cost of \$24,000 and was dedicated October 15,

1910. It has now a membership of 135 with five elders and seven deacons and a well-equipped Sunday-school.

The stone church is a splendid piece of work, as architecture, and that this congregation could erect such a building shows that they had many good men, with considerable means and a will to give largely to this work. May the Lord bless them all.

Mr. William E. Mohler has been blessed and he has been able to devote his time and his energy and his means, to the church, and the congregation has been blessed in him. The thirty-seventh anniversary of the organization of the St. Albans Presbyterian Church was observed in 1905, and he had then served said church as Presiding Elder for twenty years, and not only the local church, but the Presbytery, the Synod and the General Assembly—all of which deserved recognition, which was gracefully tendered him in the publication of a commemorative pamphlet.

This church has done much good for all the people of that community and all the country. May they all recognize the blessings they have enjoyed and may William E. Mohler enjoy the blessings of the congregation which he has served so faithfully. Col. Hill, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Hansford are sure to be remembered and now Mr. Mohler is to be added to the list of faithful good men.

There is one hospital in St. Albans owned by Dr. W. H. Wilson, and two hotels, the Colonial and the Majestic. The Majestic is the older. There are about thirty mercantile establishments, large and small, four practicing physicians, two dentists, one funeral director and one photographer, two or three insurance offices, two liverys, and telephone and telegraph service. The churches in St. Albans are the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, M. E. Church (north), M. E. Church (south), and one Baptist Church (colored)—six in all. There are some fine business houses which have been erected since the fire in 1906. There are also many beautiful residences. There is much wealth and culture, more than is ordinarily found in towns of less than 2,000 population.

A good school is found there with fine brick

building and large campus. The school building was erected in 1900, an addition being built to it in 1909. It contains eight rooms, and 250 pupils are enrolled, which are in charge of seven teachers.

There is a board of trade in the town which was organized July 16, 1906, to advance the claims of St. Albans as a desirable location for those seeking manufacturing sites, homes or business location. This board of trade has sixty members and its officers are: J. V. R. Skinner, president; T. H. Mohler, treasurer; and William M. Wood, secretary.

The shipping facilities of St. Albans are exceptionally good, as the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and the Coal River Railroad enter the place. The latter was built as an independent line but has been purchased by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and operated as a part of that system. Just across the Kanawha river from St. Albans is Sattes, named for the Sattes family, who owned the property on which the place was laid out, through which the Kanawha & Michigan Railroad passes, reached by a ferry. St. Albans has steam boat service daily. The new iron bridge across Coal river at St. Albans was erected in 1908.

Coalsmouth High School was incorporated in 1872, the site procured and the building begun. It was an enterprise of the Baptist Church, and was expected to develop into a Baptist College. Dr. P. B. Reynolds of Richmond, was the principal; H. W. Hovory, A. M., assistant with primary assistant. The school was taught with St. Albans public schools for one year '72 and '73, there being a large enrollment from many parts of the state. In October, 1873, the building was first occupied with Dr. Reynolds and Baylus Cade as principal instructors. The name was changed to Shelton College in 1875 or 1876. Geo. Boreman Foster, of Chicago University, Congressman Joseph H. Gaines, Senator N. E. Chilton, Dr. C. E. Haworth of Marshall College and James H. Stewart of W. Va. University and many of the leading men of the state received their academic training here. Lack of endowment and proper financial management caused the overthrow of one of the best educa-

tional institutions of the state. The Baptists gave it up in 1884. Rev. Lyle of the Presbyterian church conducted a school here for two years, and W. G. Miller for several terms.

A dispensation for the institution of a Masonic lodge at St. Albans was issued by the Grand Lodge of West Virginia on the first day of February, 1873, to be hailed and styled as Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; M. L. Mayo to act as W. M.; M. W. Wilber as S. W.; and J. H. McConaha as J. W. The first meeting was held on the 4th of June following, when the following named were present: W. L. Mayo, W. M.; W. F. Claughton, S. W.; John H. McConaha, J. W.; J. S. Cunningham, secretary; Frederick A. Sattis, treasurer; N. L. Carpenter, tyler; J. C. Raradan, S. D., and M. T. Bridwell, of Kanawha Lodge No. 20. Considerable work was done in the lodge before the granting of the charter, which bore date of November 12, 1873. The lodge is now in a flourishing condition.

The federal census gives a population of 1209 to St. Albans, but according to the local census there are 1,400 within its corporate limits.

Amandaville, which is located just across the river from St. Albans, is not incorporated. It has about 1,200 people in about the same radius as the corporate limits of St. Albans.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT

Washington district extends on the east side of Coal river from Jefferson up to Bull creek. It has Smith's creek, Alum creek, Little Brier and Big Brier creeks. Tornado is its largest town, but there will be others. It is noted for its excellence and varieties of coal, for its timber and its transportation facilities. It extends eastward to Loudon and has Boone county on its south, and Lincoln on its west. Possibly there is more room for development in Washington than in any other district, and it is being developed. It is near the Lincoln oil and gas field and has its own coal.

Coal river washes its entire southwestern boundary. Smith creek, named in memory of Joseph Smith, the first settler upon its banks, Crooked creek, Alum creek, named from an alum rock about one mile from its mouth, Bear

creek, and Brier creek, named from the green briars that grow along it, all flow in a southwesterly direction and discharge their waters into Coal river.

Joseph Thomas removed to the falls of Coal and erected the first cabin within the present limits of the district about the year 1800. Soon after him came James Thomas, Samuel Beach, Leonard Nicholas and Joseph Smith, and a few years later they were followed by Randall Auler, Thomas Nance, Joseph Brown, Joseph Smith, Thomas Maupin, Joseph Midkiff, Richard Bryant, John Hill, Jacob Hill, John Turley, and Allen M. Smith. All were actual settlers, and all found what they came to seek—homes.

The first grist-mill was erected by Joseph Thomas, at the falls of Coal river about the year 1812; it was a round log structure, with one run of stone, a tub wheel, and ground nothing but corn.

The first saw-mill was erected on Little Coal river by Allen M. Smith in 1845, and some years later Edward Kenna erected one at the upper falls of Coal. It was a good substantial frame building, with old-fashioned sash saw. The capacity was 3,500 feet per day.

Tradition says that the first school ever taught on Coal river above its mouth was four miles above the falls, by a man named Stanley, in the year 1816. About fifteen pupils were in attendance, receiving instruction under the old "Subscription Act." The house was a rude cabin with a "dirt" floor and a V-shaped chimney, which occupied one entire end of the building.

The first church organization perfected was the Upper Falls Baptist congregation, in the year 1817. The second was the Baptist church at the forks of Coal, a few years later.

LOUDON DISTRICT

Loudon district is on south side of Kanawha extending from Spring Hill up above Lens creek, running back to Boone county. It has Davis creek, and its branches and forks, Joblins branch, Ferry branch, Hale's branch, Lick branch, Rush creek and Lens creek. It has Brownstown (called Marmet for short) for a town and it has Kanawha City for a city, where



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
CHARLESTON



Baptist Church, Charleston, W.Va.

BAPTIST CHURCH, CHARLESTON



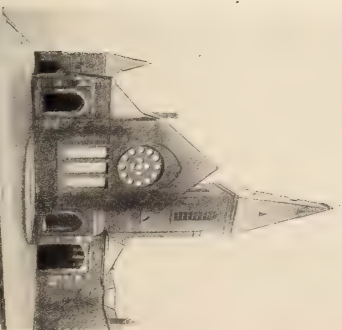
CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART,
CHARLESTON



EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CHARLESTON



BREAN MEMORIAL CHURCH,
CHARLESTON



NORTHERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
CHARLESTON



one of a hundred thousand people could live happily. The upper end of Charleston is opposite the lower end of Kanawha City, and it extends up to Malden, and from Charleston to Malden is six miles. Davis creek spreads all over Loudon. There was discovered the Black Band coal which had iron in it, and they built a furnace for the coal and ore to work together. They also built a railroad up Davis creek to Chilton.

This district is noted for many things, among them its good people, its splendid views, its railroad facilities and its many townsites.

The surface is much broken, and in the south is mountainous, and the river bottom (with the exception of the northwestern corner) is narrow, while in many places, as opposite the city of Charleston, the hills rise abruptly from the river, the base, in some places, being cut away in the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Davis creek is the principal stream. It flows with and empties into the Kanawha.

Leonard Morris, whose settlement in the valley is elsewhere noticed in this work, built the first cabin in the district. Other early settlers, nearly all of whom came before the beginning of present century, were Andrew Donnally, Charles Norris, Charles Venable, Charles Brooklin, Evan Price, John Lawrence, Benjamin Price, Henry Snodgrass, Luke Wilcox, John B. Crockett, Samuel Hensley, Robert Brown, Robert Berry, James Reynolds, Job English, Allicot Reynolds, Isaiah Curry, James Curry, Thomas Harris, Samuel L. Smith, Thomas Mathews, Fleming Cobb, John Young, Guy P. Mathews, Benjamin Eastwood and William Blaine.

The first grist mill was built by a man named Estill, on Davis creek. We cannot ascertain date, but our informant says "it was built at an early day." Another mill was built at Blaine's island, by a man of the name of Blaine. The date of its erection cannot be ascertained, but it is known to have been running in the year 1823. It was a log building, and the dam extended from the south side of the river to the island. In 1869 a small water-mill, with one run of burrs, was built by a man named Jeremiah Authur. The oldest postoffice in the district is the Brownstown office. It was es-

tablished many years ago, under the name of Lens creek, but in recent years it has been made to correspond with that of the town.

FIRST FRUIT TREES BROUGHT TO THE KANAWHA VALLEY

The first apple trees brought over the Alleghenies and transplanted in the Kanawha Valley, were carried from Virginia by Fleming Cobb in a pair of leather bags, in the year 1780, and planted on the old Cobb homestead, near the mouth of Davis creek. At the same time he also brought two pear trees, which were planted on the farm known as the Blaine's island homestead.

The first Sabbath school was organized in 1875, by Luke Wilcox at Brownstown. It is in a prosperous condition, having a membership of ninety-seven. Rufus Workmen is the present superintendent. The second organized was the Lick Branch Union school by H. C. Welty, in 1877. The present attendance is sixty-four, with Mrs. Maria Allen superintendent. Besides these there is a Union school on Davis creek, a Baptist school at Piney Grove, and another at the same place in charge of the Methodist Episcopal church.

BROWNSTOWN OR MARMET.

Brownstown (or Marmet) grew up from a long time ago. It was begun and located when salt works were in feather, and it was on the south side of the Kanawha river just below the mouth of Lens creek, up which creek the road over to Boone and Logan counties led. On the upper side of the creek, near the river, was the salt furnace of Luke Wilcox, whose farm remained in the hands of his family and whose daughter, Mrs. Amelia Bradford has lately died. Below the creek was the furnace of Charles Brown, after whom the town took its name. Charles Brown came to Kanawha about 1804, was a man of means, owned much real estate and was a son-in-law of Reuben Slaughter, the surveyor in 1808. People and traders coming to Charleston from Logan or Boone or anywhere in such vicinity, for trade or business, came to the Kanawha river at this place. It was just ten miles above Charleston and it has always had much business in a small way.

Luke Wilcox's furnace was run by him until 1854, and Charles Brown died in 1849. With two furnaces near, and the trade and travel from the back counties, it was a lively point for business. This continued up to and during the war, then the opening of the C. & O. R. R. and the timber trade and coal trade and the branch railroad up Lens creek kept the place growing, and the construction of the lock and dam thereat, and its being a good healthy place to live in, also kept up the growth. Within the last few years some one wanted to change the name and by some means succeeded in having the postoffice department change the name of the office, and call it Marmet, but people call it Brownstown yet, except when it becomes essential to give its legal name. The Brown family departed many years ago and there are many that do not know for whom it was named. There was never any reason for calling it "Marmet" except to gratify some strange whim. It was named for Charles Brown, an old man that was here from 1808 to 1849.

In the palmy days of salt making in the valley some of the largest and most productive furnaces were located within the present limits of this district, and here were some of the deepest borings ever made in the state of Virginia. Of the two wells on the Logan property, one was 1860 feet in depth and the other 1500. What was known as the Thompkins well was 1350, and that of the Dickinson 1200 feet. All wells above Malden are from 1000 to 1500 feet deep, while all below that place are 800 to 1200. The production of salt and gas from these wells is elsewhere noticed in this work.

HALE'S SPRING

At a point in this district just opposite Charleston, is a never failing spring of crystal water, the coldness of which is suggestive of the icy fountains of the north. For many years after the erection of Clendenin's fort it furnished water for the garrison, and many were the risks taken by some members of it in order to secure a supply of pure water.

In the year 1789—the same in which the county was formed—there came to the fort a young man named Hale, and Captain Clen-

denin employed him as a common laborer. Soon after his arrival and one day after the house servant of Clendenin's had finished churning, she prepared to cross the river in order to dress the butter at the spring. Hale being near by remarked that it was not safe for her to go, he had seen several Indians prowling over the neighboring hills the day previous, and at the same time proposed that he and another man whose name cannot now be ascertained, would cross the river and bring two buckets of the water to the fort. Taking their rifles they jumped into the canoe and paddled to the opposite side; arrived at which, Hale, leaving his companion in the canoe, ascended the bank, filled the pails and started to return, but the report of a dozen rifles rang upon the air and Hale fell dead. The man in the canoe jumped into the river, and by rapid swimming and diving reached the fort amid a shower of balls. Soldiers from the fort the next day crossed the river and buried the scalped and otherwise mutilated remains of Hale, near the spot where he fell. No enduring marble marks the spot, but he left his name attached to the spring where he met his fate—and Hale's spring will be known to generations yet to come.

MALDEN DISTRICT.

Malden District is next above Charleston on the north and east side of the Kanawha. It has Campbell's creek, at the mouth of which was the famous salt spring that brought the Ruffners to Kanawha. It has Malden as its town, which once was larger than Charleston, had more business and more money, and was headquarters for the salt trust for years. It is called a "has-been," but there is more history in it than one book will hold.

The principal streams are Campbell's creek, Burning Spring creek, and Simmons' creek, all flowing southwest and emptying into the Kanawha. The surface is rough, and may be said to consist of "mountains of coal," outrivaling both in quantity and quality any locality of similar extent in the state.

It is said that the first cabin was erected by Abraham Baker in the year 1790. Among the earliest settlers were David and Joseph Ruffner,

John Alderson and Samuel John Shrewsbury. The first settlement was made just above the mouth of Tinkersville, the oldest town in the district. The Ruffners were prominent men in developing the mining and salt manufacturing interests of this locality, a notice of which has already appeared in this history. They built the first grist mill ever erected within the limits of the district, in the year 1803. It was a water-mill with one run of stone. An old pioneer says it was a model "corn-cracker."

The first school appears to have been taught about the year 1820, by a gentleman named Ezra Walker, of Athens, Ohio. His successor was George Taylor. The building was a one-story frame, erected by Gen. Lewis Ruffner, at his own expense. It was the first school building in the district, which is now well provided with both white and colored schools.

The old Kanawha Salines postoffice was one of the first in the valley. It has recently been discontinued, and Malden is now the only one in the district.

It is not recorded who preached the first sermon. The Methodists and Baptists appear to have held meetings contemporary with the first settlement, but no organization appears to have been perfected until 1816, when the Rev. Henry Ruffner organized the First Presbyterian church of Malden.

MALDEN

The town of Malden, W. Va., was incorporated in 1883, but in 1885 the charter was allowed to lapse after the marshal had been shot by an intoxicated man. The first mayor of Malden was Mose Norton, the second, William Reynolds, and the third, Dr. Potts. The town has at different times had different names, they being in their order as follows: Terra Sallas, Kanawha Salines and Malden. There are five general stores in the town, as follows: L. P. Oakes, J. E. White, W. H. Goodwin, W. J. Krantz and W. E. Casper. E. Oakes has been postmaster since 1903. The only physician is Dr. W. F. Shirkey. The town has two hotels, and one two-room school which is taught by Miss Lorena Canterberry, principal, and Miss Florence Shamlin. The former has a class enrollment of 21 and the latter of 56.

Masonic Lodge of Malden has a membership of 130 and has its own lodge room. The lodge was organized in 1827, the present charter dating from 1865. The worshipful master is Lawrence A. Christy; senior warden, Woodson Blake; junior warden, Lemuel Fauber; treasurer, Frank D. Jones; secretary, J. N. Scott; senior deacon, M. Chambers; junior deacon, Preston Snowden; tyler, Squire R. P. Shrewsbury.

Malden Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 15, 1875, with five charter members, as follows: C. S. Abbott, D. A. Cole, F. M. Atkins, J. J. Jacobs and J. J. Krantz. All of these are dead except J. J. Jacobs. The lodge building and fixtures were burned twice and were partly insured each time. There are now 99 members and the worth of the lodge is about \$3,000.

Sultannas Lodge K. of P. No. 87 was instituted Jan. 1, 1894, with 25 charter members. At present there are 185 members.

Malden Kickapoo Lodge, Improved Order of Red Men was instituted in October, 1893. It has at present a membership of 68.

Harmony Council No. 16, Ancient Order American Mechanics, was instituted in 1883 with about 40 members. The highest membership was 128. At the present time there are 65 members. They own their lodge room and the property is valued at about \$1,500. Mr. Oakes gave \$200 to the building.

The M. E. church at Malden was built between 1832 and 1840. About 1844 or 1846 the church divided. There are about 60 or 75 members. A new church edifice is now in the course of construction, which will be a brick structure 35x50 with an alcove back choir, vestibule four feet extra and will cost \$45,000. The present pastor is Rev. Rowe. The building committee is composed of H. J. Hervey, Aubrey Krantz, J. E. White and Dr. W. F. Shirkey. The church is practically on the same site as the old one except that it is about ten feet to the front of the old church. The church is in a prosperous condition. Malden, Danaville and Putney constitute the charges of the pastor.

The Southern Methodists took charge of the M. E. church now known as the Northern Methodist by reason of a majority in the voting.

but after the Civil War the property was restored to the Methodist or what is known as the Northern branch of the church by the courts. The Southern Methodists erected a very neat structure but are not holding services in it.

The Baptists have a strong membership at Malden.

Kanawha Salines Presbyterian church, Charleston and Malden or the "Licks" as it was afterwards called was organized by Dr. Henry Ruffner. Dr. J. M. Brown was the first pastor of both Charleston and Malden. After the separation Rev. Brown remained with the Charleston church and Rev. Stewart Robinson was the first regular pastor of the church at Malden after the separation. The present pastor is Rev. J. W. Carpenter who came here in 1907.

The first house of worship was called a meeting house, which was located on the Ruffner estate below Georges creek. This building was in use until about 1838 and could be used by all denominations for religious services. About 1839 or 1840 Col. David Ruffner erected the present house of worship with his own means and since that time this brick structure has been used as a house of worship by the Presbyterians. Kanawha Salines church was organized September 1, 1841, it having been known previously as the Kanawha Presbyterian church at Kanawha Salines and Charleston, W. Va. The present membership of the church is 72.

At one time 42 salt furnaces were in operation in and around Malden. Now there is only one furnace owned and operated by J. Q. Dickinson & Co.

J. Q. Dickinson & Co. plant or furnaces were erected for the manufacture of salt in 1832 by Dickinson and Shrewsbury or by Dr. Putney. The plant was destroyed by flood in 1861 and rebuilt by J. Q. Dickinson early in the seventies. Capacity, 150 barrels, daily. Other products are calcium chloride and bromine. Five or six tons of calcium chloride are produced daily and 125 pounds of bromine.

The brines found in the Kanawha valley are different from those discovered in other parts

of the country. By analysis of the W. Va. Geological Survey, Vol. 5, they are found to be 98.28 per cent pure, whereas the reports in the same volume of the product of one of the plants in the Ohio district is given as 91.31 per cent pure, and another of the Ohio plants, 95.32 per cent pure, both of which would indicate that the salt has 3.7 per cent less impurities than the salt in other districts. Owing to this purity this product has an exceptional value as a meat curer or preservative. With the exception of the Snow Hill plant this is the largest plant ever operated in the valley. The last furnace to cease operations was the Brooks furnace two or three miles above Charleston. The next to the last was the Snow Hill furnace, operated by Dr. J. P. Hale. Mr. Charles Dickinson has been in charge of the plant since 1898. The furnace is run by gas piped thirteen miles from Boone county, W. Va. A combination of gas and coal is used for fuel. It is expected to increase the capacity of furnace to 175 barrels daily.

The stock breeders especially in the blue grass district use the salt manufactured in the Kanawha valley.

The Campbell Creek Coal Co., located at Malden or just below is a very old company and has operated and worked out several mines.

Malden has one saloon.

THE CAMPBELL'S CREEK BRIDGE TRAGEDY

It was on the night of the 24th of December, 1875, that Thomas Lee was waylaid and murdered by Rufus Estep and John Dawson, on the iron bridge spanning Campbell's creek at Malden. On the next day (Christmas) the perpetrators were arrested by the officers, taken to Charleston, and lodged in jail, there to await trial on the charge of murder. The murder of Lee was so unprovoked that a mob was at once organized, resolved to avenge his death by lynching Estep and Dawson. Philip W. Morgan, high sheriff of the county, together with John W. Lentz, John T. S. Perry and Silas Morgan, having learned of the intention of the mob, under cover of darkness removed the prisoners to Barboursville, and placed them in the Cabell county jail; but, fearing that the mob might learn of their

whereabouts and follow on, they, two days later, removed them to the Wood county jail at Parkersburg.

Here they remained until the convening of the circuit court of Kanawha county in January, when the court and prosecuting attorney having concluded that there was no longer danger of mob violence, ordered the sheriff to return the prisoners to the jail at Charleston, that they might be ready for trial. But no sooner were they brought back than "Judge Lynch" announced himself ready for work, accordingly ordered the circuit court to at once try and convict the prisoners, else he would proceed to the execution himself. On the 24th of January, 1876, the prisoners were brought into court and arraigned upon the charge of murder. Their attorneys R. H. Freer and Abram Burlew, asked for a change of venue, and offered, as a reason for doing so, the fact that an armed mob existed, and owing to its presence, it would be impossible to secure a fair trial for the accused. Their motion was strongly opposed by John E. Kenna and James H. Ferguson, attorneys for the state. Judge Joseph Smith reserved his decision until the next morning, and the prisoners were remanded to jail.

Meanwhile, the matter was being discussed at the courthouse. Thomas Hines, a journeyman tailor of Charleston, walked into a shoe shop on Anderson street, and cut the throat of J. W. Dooley, a colored shoemaker, who died from the wound in twenty-five minutes. Hines was at once arrested and lodged in jail. Judge Smith never rendered his decision, for that night the mob surrounded the jail and took from it Estep and Dawson, and at the same time it was joined by about fifty colored men, who took out Hines. All marched to Campbell's creek bridge, and there the two former paid the penalty of their crime on the very spot on which they had committed it; and at the same time Hines expiated his by hanging to the limb of a honey-locust tree three hundred yards above the bridge. The mob dispersed, and the bodies were cut down and buried the next morning, under orders from the authorities. Thus met and adjourned the first and last court over which "Judge Lynch" has presided in Kanawha.

CABIN CREEK DISTRICT

Cabin Creek District lies on both sides of the Kanawha. On the south side of the river it extends from Loudon, below Field's creek, up to Fayette county at Montgomery and includes the waters of Kanawha. This takes in Paint creek, Cabin creek, Slaughter's creek and Field's creek. On the north side of the Kanawha, it includes Witcher's creek, Kelly's creek and Buffalo fork of Simmons' creek.

There is a corner on Rock Camp fork of Bell creek where Nicholas, Fayette and Kanawha join and the line runs from thence to the Kanawha river at the mouth of Simmons' creek at Cannelton; thence down the middle of the river to lower end of Montgomery; and thence to Raleigh county, crossing Paint at the mouth of Laurél branch. The old road came down to Gauley river at the mouth of Twenty-mile and then up Bell creek and thence down Hughes' creek, or Kelly's creek, their heads being near.

The first white man who dared to attempt to settle in the Kanawha valley was Walter Kelly. In the early part of the year 1774 he removed his family to the mouth of the stream which has ever since borne his name now within the limits of this district. His settlement was eighty-five miles west of Donnally's fort in Greenbrier, and was at the time the most western English settlement in America. Its destruction by Indians and the tragic end of some members of the family have been already narrated in this volume.

The murder of one individual or a dozen families did not deter the sturdy pioneer from his onward march in the conquest of the wilderness, and accordingly, before a year has passed after the destruction of Kelly's settlement, we find Leonard and William Morris both residing almost in sight of the fatal spot. Their settlement is elsewhere noticed. Among those who here found homes and become actual settlers in the next few years were John Hansford, Sr., Thomas Foster, Ransom Gatewood, Robert Perry, John Jarrett, John D. Massey, Gallatin G. Hansford, William Johnson, John Wheeler, Shadrach Childers, Peter Likens, Spencer Hill, William Pryor, Barney Green, Thomas Trigg and Shadrach Hariman. The

latter was an Englishman, who came to the Kanawha valley and married Susan Pryor; this was, most probably, the first marriage contracted on the banks of the Kanawha. They had to go to Fort Savannah (now Lewisburg) for license. He was killed by a roving band of savages, on the 7th day of March, 1791, on what is now known as the Donnelly farm, near Charleston.

The same year in which Hariman was killed, there came to the valley a family of the name of Wheeler; they remained two years at the Kelly's creek settlement, and then removed eight miles farther down the river and began an improvement. Several months passed away, autumn came and brought with it the lurking band of Indians. One evening, when the family—six in number—were seated in front of the cabin engaged in roasting chestnuts, and all unconscious of their fate, a savage scream rent the air, the report of a dozen rifles resounded among the mountains, and, with the exception of one lad, nearly grown, every member of the family lay dead upon the ground. The boy ran and made his escape to Kelly's creek, where he related the bloody story. A company of soldiers went down the next morning, but only to find the charred remains of five human bodies among the smoking ruins of the cabin, into which the savages had carried them before applying the torch.

Staten's run is a small stream which empties into the Kanawha a short distance below the town of Cannelton. It derives its name from the following incident. Soon after the formation of the county, in 1789, James Staten, Leonard Morris, William Morris, John Jones and John Young made a journey to Charleston, for the purpose of attending court. After having finished their business at the county seat, they set out on horseback to return to their homes. When near the above mentioned stream they were fired upon by a number of Indians, and, although a perfect shower of balls whistled past them, but one took effect, and that caused the death of James Staten. The others put spurs to their horses and rode safely away. The stream has ever since been known as Staten's run.

THE OLDEST PROTESTANT CHURCH WEST OF KANAWHA FALLS.

In 1777—early in the quarter of a past century—was gathered the first Protestant congregation in the Kanawha valley. No minister proclaiming the glad tidings had yet lifted up his voice in this (then) wilderness land, but the old pioneers in obedience of the scriptural injunction, "assemble yourselves together," met, and organized a congregation. Soon the Macedonian cry was heard east of the mountains, and Revs. John Alderson, Mathew Ellison, James Johnson and John Lee responded to the call, came west of the mountain barrier and assisted in carrying on the good work already begun.

Among the names of those who were members of this primitive church we find the following: Leonard Morris (the first permanent settler), Levi Morris, Benjamin Morris, William Morris and wife, Katie Carroll, William Morris, Jr., John Jones, John Hansford, Jane Hansford, David Jarrett, William Huddleston, Edward Hughs, Lewis Jones, Mary Malone, Susanna Malone, Leah Alderson, Thomas Trigg, Polly Ellison, Polly Winsor, Nancy Hariman, Richard Hughs, Matilda Winsor, and John Meadows. This was the beginning of the Kanawha Baptist church of today.

TOWNS

Of towns, this district has *Cannelton*, which came into existence through the manufacture there of oil from cannel coal. It is opposite Montgomery, and this latter town is in Fayette. *Handley* is a railroad town, on the C. & O. railroad. There are also *Clifton*, called *Dego*, (now *Pratt*), *Cedar Grove*, *East Bank*, *Coalburg*, *Shrewsbury* or *North Coalburg*, *Chelvan*, *Lecviston*.

On Cabin creek, it is town all the way up, and the places are not large as towns, but extremely busy as coal properties. This district is noted for having seen the beginning of the settlement of Kanawha, at the mouth of Kelly's creek and at the mouth of Paint creek. Paint creek was an Indian thoroughfare for the upper New river, a cut-off, or short route, less difficult to follow than New river.

CEDAR GROVE

Cedar Grove is located on the right bank of the Kanawha river on the line of the Kanawha and Michigan Railroad, at the mouth of Kelly's creek. The town was incorporated about 1902. The finest and oldest house in the place is the residence of the late H. P. Tompkins, which was erected by William Tompkins, father of the late H. P. Tompkins, about 1844. The house is constructed of brick and is near the mouth of Kelly's creek and is occupied by the family of Mr. Tompkins. H. P. Tompkins was the second mayor of Cedar Grove after its incorporation. The following is a list of those who have served as mayors of the town: Joseph Luther, H. P. Tompkins, Dr. R. M. Hudnall, H. P. Tompkins (second term), Benjamin Hope, whose term was finished by Herbert Harold, who was the sixth mayor. Mr. Harold was succeeded by Walter Campbell; he in turn by John Quick. The ninth mayor was Harold P. Tompkins, a son of H. P. Tompkins, the second mayor; he was said to be the youngest mayor in the United States. The tenth mayor, the present incumbent, is Eli Dixon. The first mayor was appointed by the court until an election could be held.

There are eight stores in the place, viz: The Sunday Creek Co. store (a general store), W. C. Shannon's general store; H. A. McClung & Son, grocers; W. E. Lewis, general store; Calderwood Bros., general store; M. S. Miller, general store and millinery; James Estep, grocer; and G. H. Spruce, grocery. M. F. Spruce is a funeral director. There are two butcher shops and three coal companies which operate in the vicinity.

The Methodist Episcopal church is the oldest church in Cedar Grove. The building is a brick structure located at the mouth of Kelly's creek. It was erected for the Methodists by William Tompkins. After a lapse of eight or ten years without services, the church was re-organized in 1910. In this year some improvements were made, among other things a new belfry being added. The church is in the Cedar Grove circuit. There are twenty members and Rev. J. E. Brown is the pastor.

There are three churches in the Cedar Grove

circuit, one at Malden and one at Glen Ferris. The latter was organized in 1910 and has twenty-three members. The structure is a frame building which was erected in 1903. Rev. J. E. Brown is the pastor.

Brown Memorial Presbyterian church has a membership numbering thirty. The congregation has no pastor. The last pastor was Rev. John Carpenter. The church, a frame structure, was erected in 1903, and was dedicated in June, 1904.

The Baptist church of Cedar Grove, a frame building, was erected in 1903. Its highest membership is about sixty-five.

There is also a colored Baptist church in the town.

William Calderwood is postmaster of Cedar Grove.

The Kelly's Creek Railroad, a branch road and also a coal road, runs five miles from Cedar Grove to Mammoth; also Kelly's Creek South Western Railroad, two and a half miles long, running from Cedar Grove to Ward. This is also a coal road.

Kanawha Star Lodge No. 177, K. of P., with a membership of forty-five, has the following officers: Ernest Derring, chancellor commander; Charles Rutledge, master finance; C. H. Malcolm, master exchequer; and Charles Rutledge, secretary.

The town receives its chief support from the coal mines.

PRATT

The town of Pratt, W. Va., was originally laid out in 1850 under the name of Clifton and incorporated June 4, 1905. The railroad station is known as Paint Creek Junction. The early owner of the site was Dickinson Morris, who was a son of James Morris, original owner of the land on which Handley was laid out. The town is a third of a mile above the mouth of Paint creek, and the corporation extends to Paint creek. Part of the survey of 430 acres was granted by Virginia to John Jones in 1795, who was the first settler. The population according to the last census is 306. The oldest inhabitant in the point of residence is Julian M. Johnson. There are four stores in the town, as follows: J. A. B. Holt, a dry goods and a

grocery—two stores; Walter Baughn, general store; and T. S. Chapman, general store.

Pratt is the terminus of the Paint creek branch of the C. & O. Railroad, which extends up Paint creek twenty-two miles to Kingston. It is principally a coal road but has a passenger train. There are about fifteen mines on this railroad. Paint Creek Collieries Company has the greatest number of mines of any of the companies. Standard Splint & Gas Coal Company is located about six miles up the creek; Imperial Colliery Company, at Burnwell, thirteen miles up the creek; Christian Colliery Company, at Mahan, fifteen miles up Paint creek, and one other company about nineteen miles up known as Milburn Coal Company. The nearest gas comes from Shrewsbury and is piped to Montgomery by the Montgomery Gas Company and is used at Pratt. The first mayor of the town was Oscar A. Veazey and the first recorder T. S. Chapman. The present mayor is Charles B. Coleman, and the present recorder, Oscar A. Veazey. Dr. John H. Hansford is the physician of the town.

About 1870 there was a postoffice at this place known as Clifton and J. B. Johnson, the father of J. M. Johnson, was the postmaster. The present postmistress of Pratt is Mrs. Cecil Dickinson, a sister of the postmaster at Charleston. About 1878 the postoffice was changed to Paint creek and later moved to Hansford. The postoffice was then named Dego from a town in the northern part of Italy selected by the postoffice department. After Charles Pratt & Co. purchased the large tract of land on Paint creek the postoffice was changed to Pratt, this being about 1899.

There was formerly an old Union church in the town but it was deeded to the town for a town hall. Mr. Veazey has a private chapel in his yard and it is used for church purposes, a priest holding services there once a month.

The Baptist church known as the Kanawha Baptist church is a frame building put up about ten years ago. Rev. Ayare is the pastor. The church is over 100 years old; it has a membership of about 150.

The Episcopal minister, Rev. Geo. P. Bent-

ley, of Dublin, Ireland, resides in the town of Pratt. His parish is in Montgomery.

Paint Creek Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 135, was instituted first at Hansford (the Paint creek) and moved to Pratt about 15 years ago. The membership numbers 110. Thomas Huddleston is noble grand; Nick Robson, vice grand; Solomon Mooney, secretary; and J. A. B. Holt, treasurer. The lodge owns a hall.

HANDLEY

Handley, W. Va., was laid out by the Wyoming Manufacturing Company and was named for a Mr. Handley who was connected with the company. The company opened up coal mines, opening the Kanawha seam of coal. The depot was built about 1891 or 1892, before that this being a flag station. The land originally belonged to James Morris.

The oldest house in the place is the James Morris residence now used as a hotel. When the town was laid out there were only two houses and some cabins used by James Morris for slaves. The C. & O. Railway Company located yards and round house at Handley early in 1891. The town claims a population of about 1,000. There are two churches in Handley—a Baptist and a Methodist. The Methodist church was erected about 1890 and the Baptist church in 1893. Handley Lodge, K. of P. (with 30 members); Arapahoe Lodge of Red Men; a lodge of American Mechanics; Handley Camp No. 14,986, Modern Woodmen (instituted Feb. 1, 1911, has 25 members), and railway organizations make up the fraternal life of the town.

Among the business enterprises in the town of Handley we find the following: Chesapeake Mining Co. store; Harry Woodruff, general merchant; Hugh Pike, general store; G. W. Brady, general store; F. B. Irvin & Co., general store; and Dalton & Harbour, general store. Joseph Robson is the postmaster.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Y. M. C. A. was built from 1894 to 1896. The building contains lodging and dining rooms, large reading room, dining room and restaurant open day and night.

The Morris House, a hotel and boarding house, is conducted by Wm. Arington, and the O'Mally House by Wm. O'Mally.

The Baptist church, whose pastor is Rev. Howell, who resides in West Charleston, was erected about 1893 and is a frame structure. The membership is fifty. The funds were given and raised by the late J. B. Lewis. Mrs. Lewis put in a steel ceiling at a cost of \$175 and blinds to the church. The first pastor was Rev. Davids, who was succeeded by Rev. John W. Curnes and he in turn by Rev. Frank Howell. The church is in a healthy condition.

The M. E. church was erected about 1890. The present membership is twenty-five and the present pastor is Rev. Grimes. The structure is a frame building costing \$1,500, but more than \$2,000 has been spent on it in all. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas Everhart; Rev. Waltz followed him; he was succeeded in turn by the following: Rev. Phillips, Rev. King, Rev. Woolf, Rev. Bias, Rev. Beresford, Rev. Leslie, Rev. Dickey, and Rev. A. W. Grimes. The postmaster is Joseph Robson. There is one physician in the town—Dr. J. E. Musgrave.

The first coal work was by Frank Love, John Smith and J. B. Lewis in the gas and coal in 1875, about 400 feet above the Y. M. C. A. building.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT

Charleston District extends from Tyler creek, Union district, along the Kanawha, up to Black Hawk Hollow, up to Baker's fork of Two-mile, including Two-mile of Elk and Two-mile of Kanawha, and the city of Charleston and some of Elk river.

It is the capital of the state of West Virginia and has the courthouse of the county, and a reputation.

The town was founded by George Clendenin and family and many friends, and is noted for landing the courthouse of the county while William Morris was busy about other things.

It might be said that Charleston and Charleston district are about the same, and it is generally supposed to have a courthouse ring that runs things in Kanawha—sometimes.

It includes almost all of the two Bullett surveys—the (1030) A. on upper side of Elk, surveyed in 1779, and the Bullett (1240) A. below Elk. It did not grow much until after the war was over. It has always been a question whether it were not preferable as a town rather than as a city, for the purposes of a home.

See chapter entitled "Charleston—the County Seat."

CHAPTER XIV

EDUCATION

Early Schools and Schoolmasters—Harsh Discipline—Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools—Inter-District Contests—Introduction of Agriculture—Free Schools of Charleston and Their Teachers—Negro Education.

The value of a good education, or at least one that is sound and practical, is so generally recognized at the present day in every civilized community that any discussion of the question would be out of place in the present volume. Among our pioneer ancestors, also, there were many who recognized its importance but who were unable to secure the advantage for their children owing to the lack of facilities—either of schools or schoolmasters.

The first schoolhouses in this section were crude affairs. They were constructed of logs, usually unhewn. At one end of the building was a fireplace, the wood for fuel being cut and brought in from the surrounding forest by the elder male pupils, or supplied from an annual wood-cutting by the patrons of the school. There were low benches for the smaller boys and high ones for the big boys. These benches were split from trees and had no backs, and sometimes the splinters were not always removed. Along the wall were the writing desks, above which a log had been left out. This opening, covered with greased paper served for a window. The pupils' caps were hung on wooden pegs driven into the walls.

At the opposite end of the room sat the teacher on a high chair before a high desk and behind him was a plentiful supply of hickory withes. The writing pens were of quills. The books used were not uniform; in fact any kind of a book might be used for a reader.

The teacher's word was law and his rule was seldom tempered with mercy. For trivial

offenses he inflicted corporal punishment, which was often too severe. Reading, writing and arithmetic were the principal and almost the only studies, and, indeed, it has been said that some of the teachers knew little else, though as communities before more settled and civilized, other studies, such as geography, grammar and singing were gradually introduced.

Notwithstanding his limitations, however, the early teacher did a good work. He labored under disadvantages that would have discouraged a less purposeful people, and oftentimes, in spite of the severe discipline which was considered necessary in those days, a gleam of kindly humor would break forth in a rough joke or a patient effort to help some backward scholar.

"The master sleeps upon the hill
All coated o'er with snow,"

but his method of training the youthful mind has not been forgotten, and the results of his hard and ill paid work were and have been manifested in the character and achievements of the generations that profited by them.

To give a detailed history of all the various schools and institutions of learning that have been established in Kanawha county would occupy too much space and is not our present purpose. Mention of some of them may be found in other parts of this volume, as also of some of the early teachers. Suffice it to say that from the times we have thus briefly referred to, there has been a gradual but steady

progress in the right direction. The quality both of the schools and of the teachers has been lifted to a higher grade; the methods of instruction have been more systemized, the standard of scholarship raised very greatly, so that this county as a whole can bear comparison with the most favored communities anywhere.

Kanawha county has been a strong free school county. There were some good schools at Charleston as early as 1818. About the year 1829, Colonel David Ruffner donated a lot in Charleston for a church and an academy, and contributed to the erection of suitable buildings.

This county, along with other counties, was named in the special act passed February 25, 1845, to establish free schools in certain counties, and adopted the act in 1847. In obedience to the strong free school sentiment prevailing in this county, its representative in the legislature, Dr. Spicer Patrick, took an active part in securing the passage of the act afterwards adopted by this county.

Notwithstanding the fact that Kanawha county had taken a leading part in the movement for the establishment of free schools, and had adopted the act by more than two-thirds of the vote of all qualified voters in the county, before it could be put into operation, strong opposition by large property owners had to be met and overcome. In 1853 the firm of Dickson and Shrewsbury brought suit against James H. Fry the sheriff of the county, who had levied on the property belonging to this firm to secure the payment of school tax due from it to the amount of \$350.82. The suit was decided in favor of the sheriff.

The territory, which was laid off on the south side of Kanawha river opposite Charleston some time after the war for a magisterial and school district, is now Loudon district. In that territory there were, or had been, fine old log schoolhouses. At Brownstown, which is now Marmet, the old log schoolhouse had rotted down, and the first school taught there after the war was in the Southern Methodist church.

In 1865 Washington district had three log schoolhouses, two of them being 15 feet by 16

feet by 7 feet high, built of round logs, a board roof held on with weight poles, chimney built of sticks and mud and a fireplace five feet wide. There was one writing-bench ten feet long, and a log sawed out of the side of the building to give light, the writing bench being used as a shutter for the opening in cold weather. One schoolhouse was built of hewn logs with two glass windows which was considered a model schoolhouse at that time. It was built in 1839, and is now occupied as a dwelling house.

Steven Thomas Teays, of St. Albans, gave the following sketch showing how they did things in Jefferson district when he was a schoolboy. The people were almost all methodists in that community, and built a beech log house 40x60 feet, and used it for a church and schoolhouse. Mr. Teays remembered seeing more than a hundred horses hitched near the old beech church on various occasions. The people came from Elk river, Coal river, and from up and down the Kanawha river, and took part in old-fashioned Methodist meetings.

Mrs. Joplin taught the first school in the old beech church in 1845, and also taught in 1846 and 1847. A teacher, whose name was Kirkum taught in 1848. During that year, Teays, then a boy of ten years of age, full of fun, to vary the monotony of a dreary school day, blew the ashes off the top of the wood stove into the eyes of a boy schoolmate, who yelled considerably, and under the excitement, the teacher seized a piece of stovewood and struck Teays a blow on the head, which disabled him for some time. The teacher started for parts unknown, and has not yet returned.

There have been great developments in Jefferson district since the days of the old church schoolhouse. The schoolhouses at this time are furnished with patent desk seats, charts, maps and globes and other modern fixtures, which is also true of the other school districts.

The teachers of Poca district met at Sissonville, October 31, 1903, and organized a very interesting teachers' district institute. The school work of the district is progressing very well.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

The biennial report of the state superintendent of Free Schools of West Virginia, for the two years ending June 30, 1910, presents the following facts and figures with respect to Kanawha county, as considered by magisterial and independent districts.

Number of Schools in District.

Big Sandy	20
Cabin Creek	125
Charleston	8
Elk	40
Jefferson	19
Loudon	41
Malden	21
Poca	24
Union	31
Washington	16
St. Albans	2

Total 347

Number of White Pupils Enumerated.

Big Sandy	1,368
Cabin Creek	6,098
Charleston	551
Elk	2,103
Jefferson	860
Loudon	1,764
Malden	1,152
Poca	1,401
Union	1,197
Washington	947
St. Albans	336

Total 17,777

Number of Colored Pupils Enumerated.

Big Sandy	440
Cabin Creek	55
Charleston	55
Elk	96
Jefferson	98
Loudon	32
Malden	30
Poca	76
Union	
Washington	

St. Albans 46

Total 873

Number of White Pupils Enrolled

Big Sandy	1,003
Cabin Creek	4,426
Charleston	358
Elk	1,679
Jefferson	656
Loudon	1,225
Malden	770
Poca	974
Union	948
Washington	719
St. Albans	273

Total 13,031

Number of Colored Pupils Enrolled

Big Sandy	
Cabin Creek	394
Charleston	28
Elk	
Jefferson	67
Loudon	67
Malden	
Poca	16
Union	37
Washington	
St. Albans	35

Total 644

Total Value of All Taxable Property

Big Sandy	\$ 1,400,700.00
Cabin Creek	12,628,103.00
Charleston	1,031,564.00
Elk	2,886,458.00
Jefferson	1,904,180.00
Loudon	4,914,887.00
Malden	1,490,052.00
Poca	750,112.00
Union	896,880.00
Washington	527,230.00
St. Albans	800,320.00

Total \$29,329,486.00

The rate of levy for Building Fund is 12½

in each district; the rate of levy for Teachers' Fund 25 in each district.

Total Amount of Building Fund

Big Sandy	\$ 2,011.61
Cabin Creek	17,064.05
Charleston	3,434.58
Elk	5,716.45
Jefferson	3,920.84
Loudon	10,635.72
Malden	2,720.05
Poca	2,460.61
Union	2,545.48
Washington	3,595.73
St. Albans	12,729.30

Total\$66,744.45

Total Amount of Teachers' Fund

Big Sandy	\$ 6,264.74
Cabin Creek	46,911.83
Charleston	3,724.58
Elk	12,082.77
Jefferson	10,130.22
Loudon	18,917.29
Malden	6,719.58
Poca	4,221.72
Union	5,899.64
Washington	4,603.74
St. Albans	3,745.60

Total\$123,221.71

The rural school work of Kanawha County for the year beginning July 1st, 1909, and closing June 30th, 1910, opened with a concerted effort on the part of superintendent and teachers, with the following in mind:

The importance of finishing the eighth grade work.

The value of written composition.

The study of agriculture emphasized.

The value of pleasant acquaintance with the patrons.

The value arising from completing the eighth grade work was held up before the schools by the writer, and with the co-operation of the splendid teaching force in the county the result was gratifying, as is evidenced by the fact

that seventy-three bright young people finished this work and received their diplomas in 1910.

It is very apparent to the superintendent that one of the real weaknesses of the schools of Kanawha County is a lack of ability on the part of our young people to command fit words and properly arrange them in sentences in an attempt to clearly express their "thought-life" in written work; hence a new movement was inaugurated known as Inter-district Contests in Composition, Spelling and Oratory. The winner in each instance was to be awarded twenty-five dollars in gold. Considerable interest was manifested in this work throughout the county and some good accomplished.

The introduction of agriculture into the schools necessitated some special reading on the part of our teachers, so as to be able to efficiently instruct in this subject. Thus a Kanawha County Teachers' Reading Circle was organized in the office of the county superintendent and Saturday meetings were held in the office, to which the teachers of the county were invited. As a result of these meetings several books on agriculture were read prior to and after the campaign by Professor D. W. Working and in this connection it gives the writer real pleasure to make mention of the splendid work done during the ten days' campaign by the above named representative of the State University.

Knowing so fully the benefits of a more perfect co-operation on the part of all educational forces, the teachers of our county were urged to come into friendly touch in every way possible with these forces in their respective districts; for it is a well-established fact that in most instances where the teachers come short of the mission, a lack of friendly relation with these forces is apparent.

FREE SCHOOLS OF CHARLESTON

The free schools of Charleston were organized in the fall of 1864, the year following the admission of the State into the Union. Mr. J. T. Brodt taught the first school for white children. In the same year a school for colored children was taught by Miss Olive Sparrow. These schools were small and poorly patronized, and they were taught in buildings

wholly unsuited to the purpose. The first school was taught in the basement of the Methodist church, while even as late as 1868 the best accommodation for schools was a rickety frame building, scarcely fit for a stable.

In this year the Board of Education, composed of progressive men, determined to secure a better building. Although they met much opposition they were eventually successful in erecting the Union School, a two-story building on State Street, then the center of the town. When completed the building could accommodate three hundred pupils. All the white schools of the town were then consolidated in the new building.

In 1871 by an act of the Legislature the control of the city schools was given to the city council, with whom it remained for ten years, when it was again transferred to a city board of education. Mr. S. H. Patrick was principal of the schools from 1873 to 1878. During his term of office he drew up a course of study, — the first standard for grading the schools.

Mr. George S. Laidley was appointed superintendent of Schools in 1878. With the exception of the years 1881-1883 he has held this position continuously until the present time. From 1883 to 1895 there is little to be said of the history of the schools except that they continued to grow in enrollment and in adaptation to the needs of the city. In these years several of the school buildings at present in use replaced the older structures, now grown inadequate for the increased population. The houses built at this time were brick, and furnished with modern appliances. Ample grounds around the school houses were secured at a time when land was comparatively cheap. As a result of this farseeing policy the schools now own valuable play-grounds.

In 1895 the territory on the west side of Elk River was added to the City and the schools in that section were joined with the city schools. The limits of the City were further extended in 1897 by the addition of the territory formerly known as Ruffner, southeast of Charleston. The school in this district was also incorporated with the city system.

The growth of the Charleston High School in the last thirty years has been substantial.

In 1882 Mrs. Mary R. McGwigan was chosen principal, with Mrs. Coleman as assistant. For twenty-four years Mrs. McGwigan filled this position with credit. The High School now occupies a handsome building on Quarrier Street. Although it was erected in 1903 the growth of the school already necessitates an addition, which will be built this year. There are at present 375 pupils in the High School, and the teaching force numbers fifteen.

The Alumni Association of the Charleston High School was organized in 1899. Yearly meetings since that time have brought the graduates in touch with each other and with the school, and have added to the interest of the community in the school.

At the present time the Charleston schools occupy thirteen buildings and have an enrollment of 4,921 pupils. There are 137 teachers. In the last four years four handsome new buildings have been erected, one building has had an addition of four rooms, and at present two new additions are in process of construction.

In addition to the ordinary school branches there are special teachers for music, drawing, and domestic science. In all respects the schools meet the present requirements.

The schools are directed by a board of education consisting of nine members. Much of the present prosperity of the schools is to be attributed to the broad-minded attitude of this board, whose acts have been determined solely by the needs and best interests of the schools.

The following is the present membership of the board of education:

J. E. Chamberlain, president,
A. T. Cabell
J. F. Bedell
D. T. Farley
Val. Fruth
M. Gilchrist
A. G. Higginbotham
L. L. Price
W. W. Venable
W. O. Daum, secretary.

Mr. J. E. Chamberlain has served the board as President since 1903. He has held the position longer than any preceding president has done. His loyalty to the interests of the schools and his activity in their behalf has



NORTHERN METHODIST CHURCH,
CHARLESTON



UNION SCHOOL, CHARLESTON



MERCER SCHOOL, CHARLESTON



KANAWHA SCHOOL, CHARLESTON



LINCOLN SCHOOL, CHARLESTON



done much to give them the standing they now have.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS NOW OCCUPIED AND THE PRESENT TEACHING FORCE

Geo. S. Laidley, Superintendent

Special

Mary B. Fontaine, Assistant Superintendent and Supervisor of English

Nina M. Owen, Music in Grades

Myrtle N. Stalnaker, Penmanship

H. Madeleine Keely, Drawing in lower grades

A. W. Croft, Drawing in upper grades and high school

J. H. Francis, Music in High School

Hallie B. Corsett, Domestic Science

H. C. Lounsbury, Sanitary Inspector

Anne L. Riggs, Clerical Assistant

High School

Morris K. Turner, Principal

Mary R. McGwigan, Mathematics

Mary Maud Patrick, English

Bettie K. Starke, Algebra

Paul E. Demmler, Science

Nancy H. Powell, Latin

Clara Hinz, French and German

Minnie Lee Goff, English and French

C. L. Smith, Algebra and Civics

Mabel E. Belcher, Stenography and Book-Keeping

Mary E. Reber, English

Ellen M. Brown, History and English.

The High School building, Quarrier St., was erected in 1903. The cost of the building and grounds was \$50,000. It contains 17 rooms, all of which are used at the present time. The office of the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools is in this building.

Union School

Ettie S. Walker, Principal

Louise S. Truxbury, Kindergarten

Josephine R. Estill, Primary

Elizabeth C. Keely, Primary

Eunice Plunkett, First

Mazie O. Walker, First

Cora Hopkins, Second

L. Belle Michaelson, Second

Winifred Brown, Third

Eunice P. Withrow, Third

Lulu G. Stoffel, Third

Carrie Holt, Fourth

Mona Snyder, Fourth

Della D. Grass, Fourth

Nellie E. Mason, Fifth

M. Alice Martin, Fifth

V. Rosa Shelton, Sixth

Alice J. McChesney, Sixth

Elberta Rogers, Seventh

Russell R. Bell, Seventh

Gertrude M. Reynolds, Eighth

Jennie W. Hutchinson, Eighth

Elsie Rippetoe, Assistant.

The Union School was built in 1892. It is the largest building in the city, and cost, together with the land, about \$60,000. It is situated on State Street. Miss Walker has been principal of this building ever since it was erected. She has taught continuously in the Charleston schools for forty-four years, during which time she has exerted a wide and beneficent influence.

Mercer School

Miss Hattis Wilson, Principal

L. Josephine Mathews, Primary

Ella J. Spradling, Primary and First

Erna E. Young, First

Sybil M. Ball, Second

H. Madeline Keely, Second

Ida M. McGee, Third

Katherine Blackwood, Third

Ella Smoot, Fourth

Gertrude Humphrey, Fourth

Roberta Hopkins, Fifth

M. Frances Arbuckle, Sixth

Ethel Jackson, Seventh

Mary Ella Craig, Seventh

Mabel F. Gibbons, Eighth

Mabel C. Spencer, Assistant.

The Mercer School, facing on Washington and Lee Streets, contains fourteen rooms and an auditorium. It has a large yard, which is much enjoyed as a playground. The building

was erected in 1889 at a cost of \$60,000 for land and building.

Kanawha School

Minnie S. McWhorter, Principal
Olive M. Wildman, Primary
Mabel C. Spencer, Assistant First
Thelma F. Wallen, Second
Minnie G. Slack, Third
Carrie Hill, Fourth
Grace D. LeMaster, Fifth and Sixth
Flora Miles, Fifth
A. Belle Dashiell, Fifth
Florence E. Dick, Sixth
Nan M. Grabill, Sixth
Marion E. Jenks, Seventh
Eleanor C. Hopper, Eighth.

The Kanawha School, erected in 1907, is a twelve-room building. It is situated on Elizabeth Street, and the lot extends from Lee to Quarrier Street. It is in every respect a modern building. The land and building cost about \$70,500.

Lincoln School

Mattie A. Rust, Principal
Katie T. Farley, Primary
E. Belle Cunningham, Primary
Marion L. Board, First
Myrtle N. Stalnaker, Second
Nelle G. DeWees, Assistant Second
Annie E. Finney, Third
Pearl R. McGee, Third
Myra Howard, Fourth
Berenice Howard, Fifth
Olive V. Thurston, Fifth
Mary E. Hagerty, Sixth
Katherine E. Joachim, Seventh
Daisy B. LeMaster, Seventh
May Jackson, Eighth.

The Lincoln Building, erected in 1898, originally contained ten recitation rooms, but in 1910 the growth of the population necessitated the addition of four new rooms, while another addition of four rooms is now (1911) being built. The building is situated on Maryland and Delwood Avenues between Fayette and Roane. It has a very large yard. Miss Rust

has been the efficient principal of this building ever since it was erected. The building and grounds cost \$56,500.

Bigley School

Maggie P. Lette, Principal
Mrs. Lette, Primary
Ida S. Given, First
Sarah C. Barber, Second
Sallie Humphreys, Third
Minnie Morris, Assistant
Helen E. Cavender, Fourth
Mary L. Branch, Fourth
Elizabeth Whiteside, Fifth
Eva L. Meeks, Fifth
L. D. Smith, Sixth
Leonora Hardway, Sixth.

The Bigley School was built in 1907. It is a modern building of the same type as the Kanawha, but with fewer rooms. It is situated on Bigley Avenue and Glen. The building and grounds cost \$41,000.

Tiskelwah School

Henry C. Robertson, Principal
Ella Orth, Primary
Annie C. Thornhill, Primary
Lucy B. Barber, First
Christina Orth, First
Nellie Hastings, First
Vernie M. Chase, Second
Nellie M. Hard, Second
Anna M. Popp, Third
Maude E. Harmon, Third
Pernae E. Stout, Fourth
Virginia B. Cunningham, Fourth
H. C. Robertson, Fifth
Nelle G. DeWees, ½ day assistant.
M. O. Weems, Sixth

This modern twelve-room building was erected in 1910. It is one of the handsomest buildings in the city. The house and lot cost about \$54,500. It is situated on Florida Street.

Elk School

Muriel L. Porter, Principal
Mrs. Porter, Primary
Minnie M. Morris, Assistant

Hallie M. Hall, First
 Mary Farley, Second
 Bessie Jordan, Third
 Kate N. Bower, Fourth

Beech Hill School

Lucy J. Javins, Primary and First
 Elsie Javins, Second and Third

The Elk and the Beech Hill Schools are small frame buildings which the city took over when the west side was incorporated. Another building of brick is now being built on the Elk lot.

COLORED SCHOOLS

Garnett

C. W. Boyd, Principal
 Annie E. Simpson, Primary
 Maud S. Viney, First
 Hattie E. Peters, Second
 Esther E. Fulks, Third
 H. B. Rice, Fourth
 Naola M. Farrar, Fifth
 Estella B. Greene, Sixth
 Rhoda A. Wilson, Seventh & Eighth
 Beatrice Calhoun, Primary Assistant

Garnett High School

J. F. J. Clark, Principal
 L. C. Farrar
 Nina H. Clinton, English & Music
 Flora M. Webster, Commercial
 Helen M. D. Truxon, Domestic Science

The Garnett School, built in 1889, and the Garnett High School, built in 1910, stand on the same lot on Jacobs Street. The Garnett School is an eight-room building. The High School is one of the finest buildings in the city. It contains a large auditorium, laboratories, and domestic science rooms in addition to regular class rooms. The Garnett School and lot cost \$20,000; the Garnett High School \$25,000.

Washington School

M. J. Tyler, Principal
 Lizzie O. Hopkins, Primary
 Ammie Hutchinson, First & Second
 Amelia R. Wilcher, Second & Third
 Mrs. Tyler, Fourth & Fifth

This is a four-room brick building on Donnelly Street. It is so constructed that an addition may be made to it whenever the growth of the population makes it necessary. It was built in 1902. The house and lot cost \$6,000.

The Island School is a one-room frame building, which was acquired when the west side was added to the city. I. C. Cabell teaches from the Primary through the Third inclusive.

HISTORY OF NEGRO EDUCATION IN WEST VIRGINIA

Revised Ed. 1907

The problem of negro education is by no means a simple one. How to lift an ignorant and uneducated race to the plane of twentieth century requirements, fitting it for the complicated economic and moral duties of life, giving it the fibre to contend patiently for place amid the maddening competition of the business world; to lay bare the mistakes and follies of the first intoxication of long prayed-for freedom and inspire with the real spirit of real liberty and true citizenship, millions of unfortunate but native born Americans,—challenges the sacrifice of the deepest thought and the truest patriotism.

In studying the question, we must not eliminate from our calculations the fact that we are dealing with the children of a race scarcely a generation removed from slavery and around whom still cling many of the sad results of their parents' unfortunate past. In the minds of most of these children education and labor are distinct and opposite concepts. Education is associated with luxury and idleness, labor with ignorance and drudgery. To teach the nobility of labor, and that the greatest usefulness and the highest happiness are the handmaids of diligence, is the mission of our school. In the work we must guard against unfair standards of comparison, and observe that the educational progress of a race cannot always be measured by a progress of things. Building and apparatus measure largely the progress of things, but time is a very important element in ascertaining definitely what has been the ultimate progress of hand and mind.

The West Virginia Colored Institute like other agricultural and mechanical schools for the colored race, is a child of the Morrill Bill.

This bill was approved by Congress Aug. 30, 1890 and entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowments and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862." By this act West Virginia was apportioned \$18,000 and by act of the legislature (session of 1891), \$15,000 was given to the West Virginia University and \$3,000 to the West Virginia Colored Institute, established by the same act. By the conditions of the act these sums were to be augmented until the university should receive \$20,000 and the institute \$5,000 annually, which sums would be the maximum.

Mr. J. Edwin Campbell, the first principal of the West Virginia Colored Institute, gives the following account of its establishment:

An appropriation of \$10,000 was made by the legislature with which to purchase a farm of not more than fifty acres and to build a suitable building for such an institution. As the act provided that the institution should be located in Kanawha County, it was first thought best to purchase the property known as Shelton College, situated on the lofty hill overlooking the village of St. Albans. But the committee appointed after investigation reported adversely. It was then decided to erect a building at some suitable location.

Finally thirty acres of level bottom land was purchased from Mrs. Elijah Hurt, near "Farm" on the Great Kanawha River. This land is a part of the estate left by Samuel Cabbell, deceased. Upon this farm the board of the school fund erected a building. Ground was broken August 25, 1891, and the corner stone laid Sunday, Oct. 11th of that same year. The building was completed about the first of April, 1892, and was received by the board of the school fund on April 20th. The main or academic building, Fleming Hall, was the first erected, at a cost of about \$10,000. It was carefully designed and planned to meet the needs of modern education. Since its erection the building has been considerably enlarged and is now 80 feet long, and 76 feet wide, and is modern in its appointments. Besides an additional purchase of 38 acres of land, a mod-

ern barn and seven other buildings have been erected on the institute grounds. Five of these are built of stone and brick, the others are frame buildings.

MacCorkle Hall is a large and beautiful building, 106 feet long and 50 feet wide and accommodates 100 girls. Atkinson Hall, the young men's dormitory rivals MacCorkle Hall in convenience and beauty. The A. B. White Trade School is the most commodious and by far the largest building connected with the school being 244 feet in its greatest width with ornamentations of stone and roofed with slate. It would be a credit to any institution. This building was erected at a cost of \$35,000 and finished by the students of the school. It is intended to contain all the industries for boys. This is (with the exception of the Armstrong-Slater Trades School at Tuskegee) the largest building of its kind in the United States and without exception the best lighted and most convenient.

Dawson Hall, the building for Domestic Arts and Sciences, now in course of construction (1907) when finished will be the most beautiful building on the campus. This hall, built of brick and stone, will contain all the girls' industries, and the third story will be utilized as a Senior Girls' Home. These buildings together with West Hall, a large frame building containing the library and departments of agriculture and cooking and with the principal's home, a large and convenient frame building, constitute the buildings of the institution. All of them are heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

In all 161 students have graduated since 1896. Of these 85 are engaged in teaching, three are pastors, two are machinists, one an attorney-at-law, sixteen are carpenters, six blacksmiths, and twelve dressmakers. The majority are teachers growing out of the demand for teachers. Many of these teachers follow their trades during vacation from school duties. The course of study is the same as pursued in other normal schools in the state. In addition to the book work every student is required to learn some useful trade before graduation. The six grades are divided into equal divisions, one half doing book work in

the forenoon while the other half are in the shops and in the various departments and vice versa. In this way the pupils are given equal opportunities for mental and manual training. The school has six well equipped departments under the direction of twenty-two teachers: normal, agricultural, mechanical, domestic, commercial and musical. The normal department has been previously discussed. In the mechanical department, smithing, wheelwrighting, steamfitting, carpentry, woodwork, bricklaying, plastering, printing and mechanical drawing are taught. The agricultural department, besides giving a good course in scientific farming, also offers to students entering it practical opportunities in dairying, poultry raising, stock judging and general farm work. The commercial course—designed to give the student a knowledge of business forms—besides a short course in bookkeeping, has an excellent course in shorthand and typewriting. The musical department, besides giving instruction in sight reading, voice culture, and ear training, offers an excellent opportunity for instructions on the pianoforte. Pupils pursue the course of study in this school at a very small cost and with no extra charges for the use of a piano for practice.

Military Department—Besides the well organized departments above mentioned, the state provides for the appointment of 60 cadets, who received their uniforms, room rent, books and stationery free of charge. The course in this department is both theoretical and practi-

cal: the first includes recitations in drill regulations, supplemented by lectures on minor tactics, army organization, administration and discipline; small arms, firing regulations and other military subjects. The practical course includes military drill and gymnastics, target practice, military signaling, marching and castrense, numbers.

The school at present (1907) has an enrollment of 225 students, which is the largest in its history. This fills the dormitories too full for comfort. Students are in attendance from eight states. The number of graduates is 161 and a large number have gone forth to fill places of usefulness in life who have been students but are not graduates.

The income of the school is derived from two sources: First, an annual amount of \$5,000 received from the Morrill Fund; Secondly, legislative appropriation. The money received from the United States Government can be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to their application in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction. The state has dealt very generously with the West Virginia Colored Institute, as the following list of appropriations will show: 1891, \$10,000; 1893, \$14,000; 1895, \$16,000; 1897, \$29,000; 1899, \$39,000; 1901, \$66,000; 1903, \$54,000; 1905, \$64,000. Total state appropriation from 1891 to 1905, is \$352,705.

CHAPTER XV

CHURCHES AND RELIGIONS

Religious Creeds of the Early Settlers—Intolerance—The Distinction Between Religion and Church—Early Kanawha Churches and Pastors—The Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Catholics and Others—First Presbyterian Church of Charleston—Methodist Episcopal Church—United Brethren, and Others—Churches in Charleston in 1811—Our Sermon.

The county of Kanawha was settled principally by the people of Virginia, and from that part of Virginia known as the Valley of Virginia, the country west of the Blue Ridge. This part of Virginia was settled principally by the Scotch-Irish and Germans.

The people of England, Ireland and Scotland were under the government of the English King, or Queen, and the English Parliament, and in so far as their churches were concerned, they were the English church, the Roman Catholic and the Presbyterian. The Scotch were Presbyterians and the Irish were chiefly Roman Catholics. Owing to the rebellions in Ireland, the people were outlawed, the lands confiscated to the crown, and in the province of Ulster, alone, there were one-half million acres at the disposal of the King, and these lands were parceled out to the Scotch and English for services rendered or expected; these Scotch in Ireland were called Scotch-Irish. It was said that the province of Ulster enjoyed peace, which was because the same was depopulated.

Between these sets of people, English, Irish and Scotch, they made a very poor kind of a country. It was war, pestilence and famine, most of the time, and this was kept up until the Colony in America offered to them all a land of religious liberty, a healthy, hearty country, the only drawback being the Indians, who had no religion and altogether too much liberty.

The Scotch-Irish were persecuted by the English and by the Irish, and the Irish by both

the others, and it was a continuous fight, which seemed to be founded on their respective churches.

There is a wonderful difference between Religion and Church, as was long ago discovered and the fact became almost established that in the churches there was no religion, each striving to compel all others to conform to their own ideas of a church and to destroy them when they declined to do so. More people have been destroyed, more cruelty practiced, imposed and suffered in the name of the church than from all other causes known, not even excepting politics.

The effect of these troubles in Europe, not only in England, Ireland and Scotland, but also in Germany and France was to drive the people to a country where they could live in peace, where they could enjoy liberty in all its forms and the country of America is still receiving from the Old World the oppressed and distressed of all kinds. Along about 1729 the Scotch-Irish immigrated by thousands to Philadelphia and many from Europe would sell their services for years, to pay their passage to America—made servants of themselves to get to America.

To a great extent the Germans were glad to get away from all churches and when they settled in Pennsylvania, it was said they had less religion than the Indians; but the Scotch-Irish, that settled in Augusta County, Va., held on to their church and faith. It is hard-

ly fair to call a cruel church organization a religion.

When the Revolution was over, Virginia by law did away with all church as connected with the State, and abolished all religious tests—so called—and the people of Kanawha county never had any church or religious trouble to contend with; the people organized their churches and did in this respect as they chose.

If the past history of any church should be called up to prove its orthodoxy, we fear none of them would be entitled to a certificate of the true faith; and at the same time we would certify that among them all are good people, in spite of their creed or church associations. This is because of their true religion.

EARLY KANAWHA CHURCHES

The general supposition has always been, that the pioneers had neither time nor inclination to attend to churches while engaged with the Indians, bears, snakes and such, but this was only true for a while as to time, for no sooner were they allowed time, than they all gave attention to church services and church building.

The Morris family were the first settlers and they were Baptists and they began early to have both churches and services.

Dr. Henry Ruffner was a pioneer Presbyterian, wrote of the Morris settlement and said at an "early day" there came to the Kanawha Valley a Presbyterian minister known as "Little Bobby Wilson" through the wilderness to Major William Morris's residence, and that the Major was rather dictatorial in manner, although really kind and generous at heart. That he was a Baptist wholly and exclusively and did not entertain any special liking for Presbyterians. Rev. Mr. Wilson reached the Major's on Saturday and desired on the next day to have church services and began his inquiry as to the subject and learned that the Morris family were of the Baptist persuasion and he learned that there would be no church services next day nearer than the mouth of Elk, so Mr. Wilson announced that he was a minister and if it was agreeable, he would like to preach to the people in the neighborhood. The Major asked of what profession he was

and was told that the preacher was a Presbyterian and the Major promptly responded that he could not preach about here; that they were all Baptists and did not have much of an opinion of "the preacher's sort of people." Mr. Wilson moved on and reached the village of Charleston and found a Mr. Johnson, a Baptist, preaching under the trees, who invited Mr. Wilson to preach, which he did, and he also preached the next day in the Court House.

The "Early day" is rather indefinite as to time, but from the other facts something might be learned as to date.

The court house had been built and this was soon after 1789. There had been erected a Baptist church at an early day at Kelly's creek, just when it is not stated, but probably as early as when Mr. Wilson called, but the Morris family and the people were all Baptist, and they had been in that locality since 1774. There was a little village at the mouth of Elk; so we are disposed to assume that it was soon after the Clendenins had begun to make a county and a town at the mouth of Elk, and before they had ever made a church of any kind, and we will not be criticised for saying that it was "a long time ago" when the Morrisses would not tolerate a Presbyterian sermon. Now many of that family are members of other churches.

Mr. Atkinson would date the first sermon in the Valley as that of the Rev. Steele, a Methodist minister in 1804, as will be seen by his History of Kanawha County, page 153, and mentions Jesse Spurlock and Thomas Bufington, as Methodists in the County on the Ohio river, but not in Kanawha Valley.

Mr. Atkinson speaks of the first Methodist sermon, under the head of "Religious History of the Kanawha Valley" and he mentions no other, sermon or services, he must have given this as the first; or else he intended us to take it as the only religious ceremony of that kind.

It appears from Dr. Ruffner's statement that William Morris and George (or John) Alderson were the first delegates from Kanawha county to the General Assembly, that Mr. Alderson was afflicted with a stammering tongue and often had to make three or four trials at a word.

Dr. Hale gives the list of delegates for 1790 as George Clendenin and for 1791 George Clendenin and Daniel Boone and William Morris for 1792, 1793 and 1794, etc., and Mr. Alderson is not given as a delegate from Kanawha; Hale's list of delegates was taken from the "Kanawha Republican" a newspaper in 1847 and supposed to be the only list in existence. All this would have little to do with the church or first sermon but for the fact that Mr. Alderson was a missionary Baptist preacher, and no doubt he preached one of the first sermons, long before 1804, whether he was elected or not, or whether he stammered or not.

BAPTIST

Mr. V. P. Lewis says that Rev. John Alderson was pastor of the Lynnville Baptist church, in Rockingham county; that in 1775 and 1777, he made no less than three visits to the Greenbrier valley, and while on these visits baptized three persons, two of whom were John Griffith and Mrs. Keeney. These were the first persons ever baptized in the western waters of Virginia. He now resolved to remove to the west, and early in the year 1777 set out with his family. He was halted by Indian troubles at Jackson's river, but reached his destination in October. His first location was in Jarrett's Fort, on Wolf creek, now in Monroe, but after a short time he settled on the east bank of Greenbrier river, where Alderson now stands, and cleared a farm on which he afterward followed the plow with his gun swung to his shoulder. In two years he succeeded in organizing a church of twelve members, himself and wife included. They considered themselves as a branch of the Lynnville church, but transacted business as a separate body. On the 24th of October, 1779, they were regularly constituted a working body known as the "Greenbrier Baptist Church," and the following year it was admitted into the Ketocton association of Loudoun county, Va.

Notwithstanding the members were dispersed over a wide area, measures were taken as early as 1783, to erect a house of worship, and in May of that year, the site on which the Greenbrier church has since stood, was fixed upon as a suitable location. In July, the fol-

lowing year, the building was so nearly completed that it was used for public worship. This is believed to have been the first church building erected on the western waters of the Kanawha. Mr. Alderson continued his labors here seven years before he met with a single Baptist preacher, but in 1783, Rev. James Johnson came over the mountains and was induced to settle on the Kanawha. The latter in 1793 organized the Kanawha Baptist church, one and one-half miles below the mouth of Paint creek, on Meeting House branch, the first in the valley west of the Kanawha Falls.

From 1793 to 1807, a period of fourteen years, all the Baptist churches of the New River, Kanawha region, belonged to the New River association, but in the last named year, the Greenbrier association was organized, and comprised all the churches down the Kanawha toward the Ohio."

"In the year 1800—three years before Rev. Johnston removed to Kentucky—Rev. John Lee came west of the mountains and halted in Teays Valley, now in Putnam county. He was born and reared in southwest Virginia, and when he entered the ministry he was very illiterate, but by constant application he not only learned to read but became well acquainted with the Scriptures. He was remarkably successful in the ministry, and in him was verified the Scriptural declaration that "God hath chosen the weak to confound the mighty." By the year 1806 he had organized the Teays Valley church, which, the next year, was admitted into the Greenbrier association, with a membership of fifty-two. Mr. Lee extended his field of labor and continued to gather in the sheaves, and at the meeting of the association in the year 1808, the Mud River church, organized entirely by his own labor, was admitted into that body with twenty-two members. When we remember the sparsely settled condition of the country at that time we are struck with surprise at the success which crowned the labors of this lowly man. He remained with these churches until 1825, when he removed beyond Ohio, where he continued his labors until he fell by the hand of death.

"In the years that followed the churches of

this denomination multiplied rapidly and spread throughout the valley. The Cole River church was organized in 1803; Upper Falls church (on Cole river), 1817; Green Bottom church, now in Mason county, in 1820, from which time they have increased to perhaps seventy organizations in the valley.

"In 1834, the church throughout the United States divided on the question of mission work, and from that time to the present the student of its history meets with missionary and anti-mission Baptists. The disaffection extended to the Kanawha valley, and in 1834 the Teays Valley association was rent asunder. Rev. William C. Ligon, then pastor of the old Kanawha church, led the missionary movement, and in the same year the anti-mission members of the lower part of the valley met and organized the Pocatalico association, their champion being the Rev. William Martin. They are now styled by church historians, Primitive Baptists. The Pocatalico association has within its jurisdiction several churches, among which are Liberty and Hopewell, in Kanawha county; Zoar, in Putnam; Enon, in Mason, and Eliun and Little Flock, in Jackson."

The Charleston Baptist church was organized in the court house on the 30th day of October, 1869, by the Rev. P. H. Murray. He has been preaching for some time before the organization was perfected and continued to do so after the organization was effected, until the calling of the Rev. J. B. Hardwicke, in 1870, who was then installed as the first regular pastor of the Charleston church. The names of the first members were R. T. Oney, Mrs. A. J. Marsh, Rachel A. Smith, David Beaver, Sarah A. Beaver, Byron Holmes, Sarah A. Holmes, Martha J. Williamson, Sallie Goshorn, A. P. Sinnett, J. H. Woodrum, Meredith Price and Almada Price—thirteen in all. The Rev. T. C. Johnson is the present pastor. In connection with the church is one of the most flourishing Sabbath schools in the city.

COAL'S MOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH

In the spring of 1859 the Rev. Martin Bibb visited Coal's Mouth and preached to the very few Baptists then living in the vicinity. On the 29th of May, 1859, he baptized a young

lady in Kanawha River at the mouth of Coal River. The banks of the river were literally lined with people, many of them witnessing baptism for the first time. This little beginning resulted in the organization of the Coal's Mouth Baptist Church.

The church was regularly organized on the 13th of April, 1860. The council that organized the church was composed of the following brethren: Rev. Martin Bibb, Rev. Ralph Swainburn, Rev. Thomas Hawkins, Rev. W. A. Wood, Rev. John Mitchell and Rev. Morris Reece. Although but five persons were ready to join the church, the council decided that the church should be organized. The five constituent members were: Jahn Hansford, Alvah Hansford, Mary A. Lewis, Eliza A. Rock and Victoria Hansford.

Though few in numbers, this church began to work. A lot was secured, also lumber enough to build a meeting house. Subscriptions amounting to enough to complete the building were subscribed (but not paid in), and all seemed encouraged. But the Civil War came on and everything was demoralized. The lumber paid for was carried away in the flood of '61, and the subscriptions could not be paid. When the war closed the Baptists found it necessary to start anew.

The church was reorganized in 1866, with the following members: John Hansford, Alvah Hansford, Victoria Hansford, Mrs. H. K. Chilton, Mary Allen, Eliza Swindler, Patty Wilkenson, Blanche Wilkenson, Ann Wilkenson, and two others whose names we could not obtain.

In 1866 a small house of worship was built on the lower side of Coal River. This building was afterward sold to the M. E. Church, and another meeting house was built, this time on the east side of Coal River (1882-83). This building was destroyed by fire February 12, 1906. After the burning of the meeting house, services were held in halls until the present building was ready for use. The first service in the basement of the new building was conducted May 16, 1909.

At a meeting held Thursday evening, May 24th, 1911, the name of the church was changed from the "Coal's Mouth Baptist Church" to

"The First Baptist Church of Saint Albans." Dedicator services were held on June 4, 1911.

The church has had many struggles, but she has triumphed over them all. Mrs. Victoria Hansford Teass, one of the constituent members (now deceased), wrote of the church: "As I pause and look back over the forty years intervening between then and now, my heart goes out in thankfulness to Him who works in mysterious ways and caused the 'feeble band' to grow into a flourishing church now numbering over three hundred, beside the great number that came into its doors and passed on to the Church Triumphant."

CHURCH OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Rev. T. B. Lawler, Pastor; T. H. Griffith, Clerk.

Deacons.—John Hollinsworth, Presley Martin, E. H. Holstein, Dr. John Henderson, Chris Sattes, Charles Kerns, C. J. Pierson.

Trustees.—John Martin, F. D. Burgess, C. D. Hereford.

Finance Committee.—John Martin, T. H. Griffith, Mrs. K. L. Wilson.

Music Director.—John Martin.

Organist.—Mrs. K. L. Wilson.

Ushers.—Charles Kerns, Walter Morrison, Chris Sattes, James Mallory, Clyde Coiner, Frank Holstein.

Sunday School.—I. E. Handley, Supt., T. H. Griffith, Asst. Supt., Clyde Coiner, Treasurer, Secretaries, Nellie Rock, Ora Hollinsworth.

Ladies' Aid.—Mrs. James A. Watson, President, Mrs. Pendleton, Secretary, Mrs. John Hollinsworth, Treasurer.

PRESBYTERIAN

The first Presbyterian minister who visited that part of the valley below the Falls, was Rev. William Graham, who was for twenty-one years at the head of Liberty Hall academy, the first Virginia institution of learning west of the Blue Ridge. In 1798 he went on a missionary enterprise to Mason County on the Ohio river, where he sickened and died of a fever, January 8, 1799. The place of his settlement still bears the name of "Graham Station."

In the year 1815 the Rev. William Gould, of Gallipolis, Ohio, began to preach at Point Pleasant and other points on the Kanawha. Almost contemporary with him, Rev. Henry Ruffner began preaching in the upper part of the valley, and it was due to his labors that the First Presbyterian church of Charleston was organized.

First Presbyterian Church, Charleston. The Presbyterians of both Charleston and the Salines were formed into an organized church on May 14, 1819, and on that day the Rev. Henry Ruffner met the members from the two places and effected the organization, he having been appointed for this purpose. He became its pastor and preached alternately at Charleston and Kanawha Salines for one year and then resigned to accept the chair of ancient languages in Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia.

The name given was the "Kanawha Presbyterian Church," and this was selected as it embraced the Presbyterians residing in the two towns, and it would not have suited everybody to call the church after either place. It was therefore given a wider jurisdiction and included the church of the entire Valley of the Kanawha. From 1820 to 1836, this church had for its ministers the Rev. Calvin Chad-dock, the Rev. Nathaniel Calhoun, and the Rev. A. S. Morrison. In April 1837 the Rev. James M. Brown, D. D., was installed as pastor and so continued until his death, June 8, 1862. He was the oldest of five Brown brothers, sons of Mary Moore, all of whom became eminent Presbyterian ministers. He wrote the famous little book "The Captives of Abbs Valley" while he was living in Charleston as the pastor of this church. He not only built up the Presbyterian church in Charleston, but did much for the cause of education and aided in securing competent teachers and good management for the school in Mercer Academy in Charleston.

After the death of Dr. Brown in 1862, this church was supplied by the Rev. J. W. C. Blaney and the Rev. J. C. Downing until 1867. In 1868 the Rev. J. Calvin Barr of Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, who for nearly ten years had served with the venerable

Dr. McElhenny at the Lewisburg church, took charge of the Charleston Institute, a girls' school in Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia, which school was located on the lot on which the post office has been located for many years.

At the beginning of the school year of 1869, he and his scholarly assistant the Rev. N. G. Geddes, took charge of the Presbyterian church in Charleston, preaching alternately. Both were graduates of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, one a graduate of the Theological Seminary of Allegheny and the other of Princeton, N. J. Mr. Barr was a minister of the Southern Presbyterian church and Mr. Geddes of the Northern church. Mr. Geddes found the work of teaching and preaching too onerous, and after a few months retired and left Mr. Barr in full charge of the pulpit until 1872.

There had been a divided feeling in the congregation for some time. A large majority desired to be reinstated in their old relations with the Greenbrier Presbytery and the Synod of Virginia, while a minority preferred uniting with the Presbytery of West Virginia. had not sent a representative to either Presbytery since the death of Dr. Brown in 1862. One hundred and fifty members petitioned the session to represent them in their ecclesiastical courts. The session called a meeting of the On account of this divided feeling, the session congregation and presented them with two rolls that they might inscribe the same respectively according to their choice. One hundred and fifty enrolled themselves under the Greenbrier Presbytery and twenty-one under the Presbytery of West Virginia. The minority took the name of "The Kanawha Presbyterian" and the larger congregation the name of the First Presbyterian church, and the property was amicably divided. The larger congregation took the old church, its furniture, books and records, and the smaller congregation took the parsonage property.

Dr. J. C. Barr was regularly installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church May 15, 1872. In 1885 this church, with its surrounding missions, had reached a membership of about four hundred, and Rev. T. E. Booker of Staunton was called as assistant to Dr. Barr. After

eighteen months Mr. Booker accepted a call to Hebron church in Lexington Presbytery and Dr. Barr was left alone. With the help of an active eldership and a student each summer from the Seminary, he kept up the work alone until May, 1899, when Rev. R. E. Vinson was called as assistant pastor, who was a graduate of Union Theological Seminary and a scholar, gifted young man. He accepted the chair of Hebrew in Austin Theological Seminary, May 1, 1903.

Owing to Dr. Barr's advancing years,* he and the session decided that they should seek a co-pastor who could take the responsibility of the preaching and after six months' deliberation and effort a call was extended to Dr. Ernest Thompson of Stuart Robinson Memorial church of Louisville, Ky. He accepted and was installed co-pastor Nov. 1, 1902 and has proved a faithful and efficient pastor. He generally preaches Sabbath morning and evening to a large congregation, and the congregation has increased and the membership has reached about seven hundred.

The stone church on the corner of Quarrier and Hale Streets was opened for service in June, 1889, and its total cost was about \$35,000. It seats seven hundred, and with lecture room it will seat fully one thousand persons. The parsonage on the church lot in which Dr. Barr lived was built in 1890 costing about \$6,000.00 and the parsonage in which Dr. Thompson resides cost \$11,000.00. Several flourishing missions have been maintained and four mission churches have been built. The Bream Memorial, Lick Branch and the Glenwood, have become separate organizations and the Bream Memorial is self sustaining and has a membership of five hundred and forty-two and a Sunday school of over one thousand, and has its own pastor, the Rev. Chas. F. Myers.

Dr. Thompson is a native of Georgia, a graduate of Drewry College, Mo., and of McCormack Theological Seminary and he took a post graduate course in the University of Edinburgh.

From the parent organizations at Charleston and Point Pleasant, have come numerous

*Dr. Barr died Sept. 8, 1911.

others. From that at Charleston have grown those of Malden, St. Albans and others, while from that at Point Pleasant have come that of Town Flats, in 1837; Upper Flats, in 1849; Buffalo, in 1860; and Winfield and McLean chapel, of a later date.

Among the men who have devotedly worked to spread the teachings of the church throughout the valley have been Rev. Robert Osborn, J. M. Brown, Stewart Robinson, Thomas N. Paxton, George S. Woodhull, John Rowe and John C. Brown. This is among the most active denominations of the valley.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This denomination early began its work in the Kanawha valley; but, because of the neglect in keeping records, and the destruction and loss of the same during the late war, much of great interest has been irretrievably lost. Of the first ministers who traversed the country drained by the New River, Kanawha and their tributaries, we know but little, but as early as 1796, they were so numerous in this region, that a conference—the first west of the Alleghenies—was held at Lewisburg, in Greenbrier county. Bishop Francis Asbury presiding. The work went on and was rapidly extended to the Ohio. On the 23d day of May, 1804, the general conference in session at Baltimore, declared that the Greenbrier district should be included in the Baltimore conference, while the Great Kanawha valley should be a part of the Western conference, which then included the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Illinois country and the Natchez mission.

"But owing to neglect in making and preserving records," says Mr. Lewis, "we know comparatively little of the introduction of Methodism into the valley. It is certain, however, that Rev. Asa Shinn was one among its earliest exponents here and probably the first, who visited this immediate region. Among those who were contemporary with him, or who came soon after him, were Jacob Truman, Samuel Brown, John Cord, Samuel Dement, William Pickett and the distinguished Henry Bascom, afterward a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and, who, it is claimed, preached the first Methodist ser-

mon ever delivered in the town of Charleston. This was in 1813, and two years later another, destined to the bishopric—Rev. Thomas A. Morris—delivered a series of sermons in Charleston. In 1815 Rev. Mr. Morris traveled the Kanawha Valley, and in 1816 joined the Ohio conference. For several years he traveled a circuit, then served as elder, and in 1836, was elected a bishop. He was the last of the Methodist bishops that made the rounds of his conferences on horseback. He died at Springfield, Ohio, September 2, 1874.

"The church appears to have been organized in Charleston, as early as 1816, and the congregation then worshipped in a log house which stood near the site on which the brick church was afterward built on Virginia street. From this time onward the names of Thomas Lowery, Burwell Spurlock, Stephen Spurlock, Francis Wilson, Alexander Cummins, Joseph Farrow, William McComas, William Herr, Henry S. Fernandus, David Kemper, Isaac C. Hunter and John H. Power, are remembered as among the early Methodist ministers of the valley.

"Rev. Robert O. Spencer with a colleague, Joseph Deter, who died a few weeks after his arrival, came to the valley in 1833. The Charleston congregation then, as it had done for some years previously, worshipped in a frame building which stood on what is now Virginia street, but in the year 1834, Rev. Spencer W. Young, largely assisted by Charles R. Baldwin, a prominent and talented lawyer of Charleston, having at the time but recently become a member of the church, and the co-operation of the laity, among whom were Thomas C. Thomas, Luke Wilcox and Henry New, undertook and in the same year, completed a commodious brick edifice, which became known as "Asbury Chapel." It was dedicated by Rev. William Young. The renowned Henry Bascom had been engaged for that purpose, but was unable to be present. The first trustees appointed in 1833, were Thomas C. Thomas, William S. Hutt, John Trudgian, James S. Stark and Charles R. Baldwin."

The Methodist Episcopal Church (South) was organized in the year 1866 by the Rev. J. F. Johnson, the present minister being Rev.

Robert T. Webb. The first building erected by this denomination was destroyed by fire.

EPISCOPAL

The church had its representatives early in the history of Kanawha County and may have had them earlier than the record shows, as for several years after the settlement began there was little done towards establishing churches.

The county was formed in 1788. Prior to 1776, Virginia was a colony of England and the Established Church of England was the church in Virginia; all others were dissenters. The state government and the church were more or less the same in the colonies, and the vestries of the church participated in matters, and had duties to attend to, that are now a part of the county government. Every parish had its vestry and every county had one or more parishes, and parishes were formed by the Assembly. Henning's Statutes show that legislation concerning the church and parishes was a large part of the work of the General Assembly.

The legislation recorded in Chapter I, October Session of 1776, was in relation to tobacco, and the next, in relation to the church, repealing the act of parliament that imposed duties on the people or punishment for religious opinions, or as to any mode of worship, and exempting dissenters from paying taxes to support churches, but the glebes were saved to the parishes and all donations held sacred; in short, all connection between church and state was repealed.

Then the war came on to determine whether this act should stand or fall, and the church in Virginia continued to be so English that the loyalty of the rebels in the churches of the colony was held doubtful. When the war was over, the church in Virginia was in a very weak condition, her ministry looked upon with disfavor and as tories, her churches nearly all despoiled and her members unable to decide what to do; their love of liberty seemed to take them one way and their church another.

But the best people in Virginia were Episcopalians and they passed that Act which made all religions and churches stand on an equal footing, and they did as much to sustain it as

did any others. They sacrificed their church for their country, while others were fighting for their country and their churches. The Prayer Book was retained, though they could not use the Prayer for the King. In Virginia they had upwards of 160 churches and about 100 ministers. At the end of the war there were about thirty ministers, and the church was well nigh extinct; but the members would not concede that they could not be loyal to the State and be Episcopalians, so they began to organize and they procured Rev. Dr. Madison to be consecrated as Bishop of Virginia, but he died in 1812.

They called annual conventions or councils; Bishop Moore succeeded Bishop Madison; regular clergy and lay delegates attended from the parishes and it was in 1823 that the church in Kanawha was represented in the annual convention held in Leesburg, when the Rev. Charles H. Page attended from Kanawha. According to his report, the church had ten communicants, and the church at Coalsmouth was in a flourishing condition and a church there was then being built; there were two Sunday schools in the parish, one at Coalsmouth and the other at Charleston, and Mr. Page was then rector. Edmond Berkely was the lay delegate at the convention in 1826; the church at Coalsmouth was built, principally through the Hudson family; the congregations were from 100 to 150 in number. In 1829, Bishop Meade was elected an assistant bishop and this shows that the church was growing throughout the state. In 1832, Rev. Mr. Goodwin was the Rector of Kanawha Parish. In 1836, Rev. John Martin was rector of Kanawha Parish and his report shows a church being built at Charleston and that he also preached at Coalsmouth.

The reports from the churches are interesting and those who would like to read them can call on Dr. Roller and get Bishop Peterkin's Book. In 1840, Rev. James Clark was the rector of Kanawha Parish, and Rev. Mr. Martin of Coalsmouth Parish. In 1841, \$2,000 had been collected to build a church in the Salines. In 1842, the Bishop says, it was reported that the churches in Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia were discussing a proposition to make a new diocese of their ter-

ritory, but a motion looking to this subject was laid on the table; the church in the Salines had been completed, costing \$3,300. In 1844, says the Bishop, he consecrated the church in the Salines, and preached at St. John's in Teays Valley, which church was once a distillery and is now commonly called, "Still House Chapel." In that year, Rev. Mr. West was rector at Coalsmouth. In 1845, Rev. Mr. H. D. Ward was minister at Charleston and Rev. F. B. Nash at Coalsmouth. In 1846, Bishop Johns was assistant to Bishop Meade. In 1848, Francis M. Whittle was rector at Charleston and the Salines, and Rev. F. B. Nash at Coalsmouth and at Still House Chapel. In 1851, Rev. R. T. Beam was rector in Charleston, and Mr. Nash at Coalsmouth. In 1856, Rev. R. T. L. Smith was rector at Charleston and Malden. In 1857, the Bishop visited Coalsmouth, Cedar Grove and Fields Creek. In 1860, Mr. Smith was rector in Charleston. He reports that he had done preaching on missionary trips, and once at Clifton an old man promised he would prepare a room for preaching for any Evangelical minister to use; it was not long before Rev. Mr. Smith was again at Clifton and found that the old man had done as he promised and the room was prepared; in this he preached, the old man and his wife and daughter attending afternoon and evening and the church being well filled. The old lady, who was over seventy, came up with her daughter, who had been brought to God by his preaching, and said she was so happy she wanted to shout like a Methodist, though she was a Baptist. In Coalsmouth, the church which had been vacant for several years, was in that year filled by Rev. Alonzo J. M. Hudson.

Now comes on another war. There were visited in 1860 by the bishops in Western Virginia the churches at Bunker Hill, Martinsburg, Hedgesville, Shepperdstown, Middleway, Charlestown, then in Greenbrier and Monroe, Fairmont, Wheeling, Wellsburg, Moundsville, Parkersburg, Ravenswood, Point Pleasant; but failed to reach Weston, Mercers Bottom, Charleston, Coalsmouth, Morgantown. The reports show collections from all of them and also from Clarksburg, Pleasant County, etc., and show a healthy financial condition of the

church, but there were no delegates to the Annual Council from West Virginia. In 1862, when the war was going on, Bishop Meade died. In 1865, Rev. W. F. M. Jacobs came to Charleston, found the church much disorganized and the building desolated; he was taken sick and had to resign and Rev. Mr. Thompson of Gallipolis kindly officiated. In 1867, Rev. Mr. Jacobs, who resigned because of ill health, died. In 1868, Rev. Joseph A. Nock came to Charleston; Rev. F. M. Whittle was elected assistant bishop of Virginia, with Bishop Johns; Malden organized a separate parish; Coalsmouth had no minister, and had had none since 1861. In 1869, Rev. Mr. Nock resigned and Rev. C. M. Callaway was elected. In 1873, Rev. David Barr was minister at Coalsmouth. In 1875, Mission Chapel in West Charleston was under Supt. E. L. Bill; Rev. Mr. C. M. Callaway resigned from St. John's at Charleston; Rev. Pendleton Burke resigned at St. Albans; Convocation held at Wellsburg resolved that a division of the diocese is demanded by the interests of the church in West Virginia. Rev. R. A. Cobb was elected to St. John's, Charleston in 1875. In 1876, Bishop Johns died in April; Committee reports in favor of the division of the Diocese and of making the State of West Virginia a new diocese. This division had been agitated in 1821, in 1851, in 1865, in 1872 and again in 1874.

In 1877, there was held a primary convention to take steps toward the formation of the new diocese; the vote for bishop of the new diocese did not select. In 1878, Council at Charlestown elected G. W. Peterkin bishop of West Virginia; at the Special Council at Martinsburg, Bishop Peterkin presided and there were present eight clergy and seven laymen. In 1880, Rev. R. A. Cobb was elected secretary of Council; and Rev. Mr. Cobb and Maj. T. L. Brown were elected deputies. In 1883, Rev. R. A. Cobb and Maj. T. L. Brown were deputies to General Convention, which was attended by eighteen clergymen and sixteen laymen. In 1886, R. A. Cobb and T. L. Brown were elected from Kanawha. In 1887, Rev. Dr. Cobb resigned as secretary of Council. In 1888 occurred the death of Rev. Dr. R. A. Cobb, G. W. Thompson, Maj. F. C. Corill and

General J. H. Oley; Sheltering Arms Hospital, located at the mouth of Paint Creek, has collected \$5,650.38; Rev. R. D. Roller was called to Charleston. In 1889, the deputies from Kanawha to the General Convention were Rev. R. D. Roller and W. S. Laidley, and changes in the Prayer Book was its work. In 1890 the Council met in Charleston; St. John's Church was completed. In 1892, deputies from Kanawha to the Council were Dr. Roller and W. S. Laidley. In 1895, the deputies were the same as in 1892. In 1898, a Coadjutor Bishop was considered; the deputy from Kanawha was W. S. Laidley; ninety places had been visited during the last year, and there had been 4,568 confirmations since organization. In 1899, Rev. W. L. Gravall was elected Co-Adjutor Bishop and consecrated November 10. In 1901, Council was held at Charleston; the delegates elected from Charleston were Dr. Roller and W. S. Laidley. Since this date there has been little change except in a steady growth of confirmations.

Bishop Meade said when he first came to Charleston there were two communicants, Mrs. Colonel Lovell and Mrs. Quarrier; there were others by birth and education attached to the church, and some gentlemen advocated it in preference to others. At Coalsmouth, the Thompsons, Hudsons, Lewises, Turners, Thorntons, Bradfords, Simmses, Rogerses and others have been vestrymen. Rev. Joseph Willard came to Kanawha as a missionary, and was the first Episcopal minister to come here. He found but few communicants but several attached to the church and willing to contribute to its support, including the Slaughters, Quarriers, Rogerses, McFarlands, Patricks, Drydens, Lovells, Welchs, Reynolds, Lewises and others. The deed to the lot for the church was recorded in 1835 and the building was completed in 1837. The corner stone for the new church was laid in 1884, and the building finished in 1888. A committee had been appointed to build a new church; the Bishop informed the congregation they needed it by sending a contribution of \$25 for that purpose. The committee consisted of Mrs. A. J. Ryan, Mrs. C. I. Morgan, W. H. Hogeman, W. A. Quarrier and W. S. Laidley. Mrs. Ryan resigned and

Rector Cobb was appointed in her place. Mrs. Morgan removed and Mrs. H. D. Ruffner was appointed in her place. Each of the committee except Laidley died before the church was finished. The church was consecrated June 9, 1901. The building, with the spire, is of stone.

The "House of Prayer" was built in 1874 by a committee consisting of E. L. Bill, Lewis Summers and W. S. Laidley. Mr. Bill and Mr. J. D. Luckadoe conducted the Sunday School.

St. Mathews Church on the South Side was started in 1892 by the Rector, Dr. Roller and Alexander W. Quarrier. After Mr. Quarrier's death, Mr. W. W. Adams carried on the work until his death, and was succeeded by John Howe Peyton, who finished the handsome stone church.

In Bishop Peterkin's Book, a "History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in West Virginia," will be found much fuller details of the Church in Kanawha, and this can be had of Rev. Dr. Roller of Charleston.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

This body of Christians began its work in what is now West Virginia, in the year 1836, and its first organization was perfected in Mason county. A conference west of the mountains was organized at Centreville, in Tyler county, in March, 1858, and the body thus created, has ever since been known as the Parkersburg conference, in the bounds of which the great Kanawha valley is included. The territory embraced within the conference included a large portion of what is now West Virginia. From this beginning this denomination has spread its work over almost the entire state, including the counties of the Great Kanawha valley, where it has a large membership with valuable church property, especially in Mason and Putnam counties.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

The Rev. Father Bonnecamps, a Jesuit, was the first Catholic priest who saw the mouth of the Great Kanawha river. He was the chaplain of the French expedition, which buried the leaden plates on the banks of the Ohio in 1749. The expedition reached the mouth of the Great

Kanawha, August 18, 1749, where storms delayed it for two days. Whether Father Bonnecamps performed any part of the church service here is not known, but it is to be presumed that he did. He was an able mathematician and from his observations on this journey, he drew the first map of the Ohio valley. It is still preserved, and is a model of accuracy.

"Who the first Catholics were that settled in the Kanawha valley," says Mr. Lewis, "we do not know, but that there were some residing here at an early date is a matter of record. But no organizations were effected for a number of years. The first priest known to have visited Charleston was Rev. Father Hitzelberger, who came on a visit to relatives or friends about the year 1836, when he preached in the court house. Subsequently he was pastor of the church at Norfolk, Va.; he later joined the order of Jesuits and died there many years since.

"Right Rev. Bishop Richard Vincent Whelan visited the Kanawha valley for the first time in 1842. He came from Richmond in a stage coach to Kanawha Falls, whence he went to Nicholas county to visit the Duffys there residing. On a later visit to the valley he fell sick at a hotel in Charleston, but was removed to the residence of George Jeffries, where he was attended by Dr. Cotton.

"Rev. John H. Walters visited Charleston previous to the Civil War, and baptized several persons there and at Valcoulon on Coal river. Fathers Joseph Heidencamp, Henry F. Parde, Patrick McKernan and Father Kellenberg from Pomeroy, Ohio, visited Charleston and other points in the valley during the Civil War, but there was no stationed priest until the coming of Father Joseph W. Stenger, to whose energy and zeal is due the flourishing condition of the church in the valley at the present time. * * * He arrived at Charleston June 5, 1866, and in August of the same year, Bishop Whelan joined him and purchased property. A school was organized that year, and Father Stenger converted the office of the late Judge Dunbar into a chapel, where the congregation worshipped until December, 1869, when the church building was completed.

CHURCHES IN CHARLESTON IN 1911

Second Day Adventist; Randolph near Ohio avenue; Rev. Geo. Moore, pastor.

Baptist Temple; Capitol and Washington; Rev. T. C. Johnston, pastor.

Cavalry Baptist; 732 Indiana avenue, West-side; Rev. T. H. Binford, pastor.

Ebenezer Baptist; Stockton street; Rev. Judge W. Coleman, pastor.

First Baptist (colored); Washington near Shrewsbury; Rev. B. R. Reed, pastor.

Glenwood Baptist; 701 B. St.; Rev. Peter Moore, pastor.

Magazine Missionary Baptist; Gardner near Crescent rd.; Rev. Ira H. Bee, pastor.

Church of Sacred Heart (R. Catholic); Broad bet. Va. and Quarrier streets; Rev. Father Lewis, pastor.

Christian; Lee cor. Brooks; Rev. Samuel D. Moore, pastor.

St. John's Episcopal; Broad and Quarrier streets; Rev. R. D. Roller, pastor.

St. Luke's Episcopal; Randolph nr. Virginia Ave.; Rev. Arthur Lewis, pastor.

St. Mathew's Mission; Southside; Rev. A. Lewis, pastor.

Church of B'nai Jacob; Court and State; Rev. Samuel Fredman, pastor.

Polish Jew Synagogue—Court nr. State street.

Virginia Street Temple; Virginia, bet. Broad and Brooks; Rev. Leon Volmer, pastor.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran; Court, bet. State and Virginia; Rev. E. S. Wannagot, pastor.

Bowman Methodist Episcopal; Upper Big-ley Ave.; Rev. C. C. Lanahan, pastor.

Elizabeth M. E.; South Side; Rev. C. A. Powers, pastor.

First M. E. (South); Washington near Dickinson; Rev. R. T. Webb, pastor.

First (State Street) M. E. Church; Quarrier and Morris; Rev. O. D. King, pastor.

Lawrence M. E. Church; Washington nr. Elizabeth; Rev. W. A. Byus, pastor.

Roane Street M. E. Church; 401 Roane (W. S.); Rev. R. T. Yoak, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. Church; Court, bet. State and Virginia; Rev. R. P. Downs, pastor.

Simpson M. E. Church (Colored); Quarrier and Dickinson; Rev. T. S. Corroll, pastor.

Sixth Street M. E. Church; Sixth near Russell; Rev. C. C. Graham, pastor.

Bream Memorial Church; Charleston St.; Rev. C. F. Myers, pastor. (See sketch in chapter XVII.)

First Presbyterian; Quarrier and Hale; Rev. Ernest Thompson, D. D., pastor.

Glenwood Presbyterian, 1223 Seventh Ave.

Good Will Mission, Young near Welch.

Kanawha Presbyterian Church; 1007 Virginia St.; Rev. J. M. Waddell, pastor.

Lick Branch Presbyterian Church; South Ruffner.

Piedmont St. Mission.

Schwamb Memorial Presbyterian Church; Crescent Road.

Second Presbyterian Church; Bigley Ave.

South Side Presbyterian Mission.

United Brethren Congregations; Ort Hall; Rev. W. M. Slaughter, pastor.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The Sunday School Superintendents' Association reports the following attendance of the Charleston Sunday schools on Sunday, October 1st:

MORNING SCHOOLS

Calvary Baptist	402
First M. E.	336
First Presbyterian	311
Sixth Street M. E.	230
First M. E. South	317
Baptist Temple	191
Bowman M. E.	176
Kanawha Presbyterian	125
Roane Street M. E.	83
Christian Church	78
United Brethren	53

AFTERNOON SCHOOLS

Bream Memorial	728
Union Mission	150
Schwamb Memorial	130
Young Street	60
Lick Branch	52

This, of course, does not include all the scholars in the city, but only those so reported in the papers.

OUR SERMON

"If a man die, shall he live again?"

The proposition is put in the form of a conundrum or query, as if it were not a settled one—that man shall die. We have all our days been taught that life is uncertain and that death is sure—that death and taxes are of the sure things of this world. Paul says that "by Adam, sin entered into the world and death by sin, so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." And by our experience, tradition, and by revelation we say, that all earthly things do die, and the proposition might be read, "As man must die, shall he live again?"

Death is the cessation of life, as darkness is the absence of light; so death is the departure of life; it is the event which changes man from a living unto a deceased person, and this event comes to all living beings. Then we will ask, what is life? "Life is life," a vital force, that, being implanted in any one, or anything, makes him a living, moving, thinking person, or if in a thing, makes it a growing, changing, living thing. This definition is not very satisfactory. Life may be defined, perhaps, as a quickening, animating principle, and death is the absence thereof, yet there may be a suspension of this animation, but no death, as it may return; but when this principle is incapable of restoration, then it is death. When man was by God formed, he was made man out of the dust of the ground; then the Creator breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, he became a living soul. In one instance his physical body was formed, in the other he was created a living soul. This made the whole man of a dual nature—this physical or earthly body with his soul or Spiritual nature added.

But "life" is not comprehended and hence cannot be defined; it is of that spiritual nature which mortal man cannot comprehend and no philosophy can explain or make known. We may learn of its results, but life itself we are unable to comprehend. A preacher once said (and he spake with authority), "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it." Whenever the natural body is spoken of, it is always spoken of as mortal, and the spirit as immortal, and there has never been supposed

to exist any man that was not of this dual nature; otherwise he would be only as an animal, that has no soul. The separation of the soul and the body is at the time of his death, if not the cause of it.

In so far as our observation goes, and so far as all learning in all ages, and all records show, it is the fate of all to die—that there is a time coming to each living person when his body and his spirit shall separate. This same preacher has said "There is no man that hath power over the spirit to retain the spirit, neither hath he power in the day of death," and we know of no contradiction having been made of this statement and of no tradition or record, nor of any observation to the contrary.

If a man die, shall he live again?

Having conceded to the first proposition, that he not only will die, but as a fact, must die, sometime, sooner or later, and that the time is not far off to many, what of the other part of the question, "*Shall he live again.*" This is no new question; man has never desired to be annihilated, and it has been stated that he will live again because the desire to so live, has been thus implanted within him. Whether this is strong proof or no proof, we leave with you, and shall not undertake to determine. We admit that we have no knowledge of any one who, having died, has returned to tell us of the hereafter life; neither do we know that his evidence would be convincing, if it depended only on his word. There are some persons called Spiritualists that claim to have had spiritual communications from persons who have departed this life, which, if true, would prove the fact that if a man die he shall live again; but even this testimony is not satisfactory and it does not furnish sufficient evidence to satisfy all persons that the communication is from the one from whom it purports to come. Besides Spiritualism has never been generally regarded as a proper medium of communication of the great facts, the answer to which is of such vast importance to all.

Then on what must we base our conclusions? We answer, upon the Word of God, upon the Bible, upon Revelation, the inspired Written Word of God. We do not suppose that we need this inspiration to teach us that there is

a God, for much of his power and knowledge and His attributes are known without it; but there is not much else that would satisfy the ordinary mind, that "man does live again." Paul wrote most convincingly on this subject and it is taught from the beginning to the end, most conclusively, that man shall live again; his dual nature can be explained on no other theory, and it is not as difficult a proposition to believe, perhaps, as it is to disbelieve it.

There are insects that live in one state or condition for a time and then undergo a change of nature and, without ceasing to live, go on under a new life or a nature quite different. Insects that were made to and do live in the water as their natural element and are at home and happy under the water after a season undergo a radical change into another form (metamorphosis) and come out, and stay out and live in the air ever after. Once they would swim, but now they fly; once they belonged to the water but now to the atmosphere, which has become their natural element. If insects, bugs and worms are thus made to live again or to continue their life after such a change of nature, of which we have no manner of doubt, should it be considered incredible that man should be given a like ability to live again and experience a change of nature? That he should live on Earth as a physical natural man and afterwards live a spiritual life in another element, in another world; live as we believe both God and His angels live, with a better and more refined nature, and able to comprehend much that he is now unable to do? It seems to us that this almost convinces us that it not only is true, but that it as a matter of course *must* be true that if a man die, he shall live again.

Taking it to be answered in the affirmative, that hereafter he shall live again, that really he never wholly dies, that his spiritual nature has never died, but only his earthly natural body, he continues to live and will live in the Spiritual world. Then we may ask, what of it and what then? We are satisfied that a spiritual life is not similar to the life we here live, and that there must be a purpose in making the change, and that this change will not be an immaterial one—that we will not go along as

we have been going. We know and we are taught that there is in this world a principle of right and of good, and of truth, as well as a principle of wrong, of wickedness, and of deception and fraud. God is the living principle of all that is good, and Satan of the other and that they are opposed to each other. That in the future world the followers of the one and those of the other are to be separated, and that the good are to be blessed and the others will not be.

You ask how we know all this? Through inspiration and revelation and by the force of necessity,—we must believe that God made a heaven and another place, and that there was a purpose in this preparation of two places or states of being. If all were to be treated alike, only one place would be required and if there were to be no discrimination, there would be no inducement to be good and obey God, but we could follow our own wicked inclinations, and make the future world as miserable as this world has been made to many; therefore as a matter of necessity, and of common sense there must be more than one future world and place and there must be a separation of the inhabitants of the earth,—they must be divided, hereafter.

If those that have tried to serve the Lord and do his will are to be blessed, and rewarded, they must be separated from those that caused them so much suffering on earth. Satan and his hosts and his followers have done all in their power while on earth to cause all the suffering possible, which was by no means to be endured longer, if it could be avoided; and it is taught that it can be and will be avoided in the next world, and that there will be a separation of the sheep from the goats. There is no doubt of this proposition in the mind of any one who believes in God, in a future world, and in the fact that Man shall live again. It is asserted by some that they do not believe all this, that when a man dies that is the end of him, and they do not or pretend not to believe

the Bible, and what it teaches as to the future; but the fact, as so taught, does not depend upon any one's belief, and whether you do or do not believe it, the fact remains the same, nevertheless.

He has commanded among other things that "thou shall not lie, nor steal, nor kill;" and the violation of one of these commands is as great a sin, as it was in Adam and Eve to eat the forbidden fruit, and mankind suffered the consequences as surely as the sin was committed, and "the Lord shall judge his people" and "it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God." Then the most natural question that could be asked, is, what are we to do to avoid the future punishment. We are not a minister of the Gospel nor authorized to interpret the Bible, nor to advise in such matters. But there are persons sent to teach, to warn and to advise. Seek of them, read the Book that professes to be God's inspired Word. Do that which your own conscience teaches you to do and leave off that which you know, already, is wrong, and do that which you know is right; cease to do evil. Choose you this day whom you will serve, God or Satan. Do not deceive yourself with the belief that you can serve Satan all your life on Earth, and live hereafter in Heaven with God and his Holy Angels and mankind redeemed and saved. Life in this world dies not last long, death is the separation of this body from the soul, and then will follow the separation of the good from the bad: when you can no longer prevent your real nature from being known and your merits or demerits from being rewarded. Your belief or your want of it, may be your worst sin. Perhaps it would be well for you to investigate and make enquiry, to learn what you should do, and then do it; for life is uncertain, and you may make it too late. Do not rely on our words, but consider and act. Read this over and let it have its weight, consider it and may you be blessed in your attempt to reach the truth.

CHAPTER XVI

KANAWHA PHYSICIANS

Early Physicians—Drs. John Eoff, N. W. Thompson, Spicer Patrick, R. E. Putney, J. E. Putney, T. O. Watkins, Daniel Smith, C. I. Lewis and Others—Character of the Profession in Kanawha County—Charleston Doctors.

PHYSICIANS OF KANAWHA

As far back as either history or tradition will take us, we find that Kanawha has had good physicians, notwithstanding the fact, as stated by Mr. Thomas Mathews that "previous to the coming of doctors, the people were healthy." It was not considered healthy to have Indians lurking around and it was hardly considered correct that because the residents had nothing in particular, they would not have a chill. It has been said that the mistakes made by physicians are not exposed to the public but are covered up about four feet under ground, and that there is nothing more to be said.

The earlier physicians of the valley, says Dr. A. L. Knight, were generally classically educated, good anatomists and presumably skillful surgeons, but did not practice beyond minor surgery prior to the introduction of chloroform, as an anesthetic about 1844. Since then, major operations have occasionally been done in the valley. The valley is now also provided with aurists, ophthalmologists and other specialists. Prior to the passage of the act regulating the practice of medicine in the state of West Virginia, there were scattered here and there, Thompsonian or root and "yarb" doctors, whose methods were a combination of the obsolete ones of physicians and the ordinary domestic practice (from away back). These woods doctors were audacious in direct proportions to their ignorance of pathology, and would undertake to cure anything from scabies or itch, to caveinoma or cancer. Still

they should have a niche at least on the pedestal of the fane to medical history. Their success, with their crude, but innoxious remedies furnished by the bountiful hands of nature, gave many beneficial lessons to the regular physicians. Their harmless, but often efficient "teas," led the regulars to adopt more extracts and tinctures to the exclusion of harsher remedies. But the "firum ovea tea," given to make the measles break out, the "stercus vaccae," as a poultice in snake bite, and the blood of a black cat's tail, for erysipelas and shingles, were not adopted by the regulars.

The difficulties and hardships of the pioneer physician were great indeed. First, he kept and dispensed his own medicines—an inconvenience only known to those who have filled the double office of practitioner and apothecary. Then he and his horse were burdened with the old fashioned, weather-beaten saddle-bags, called by our grandmothers "saddle-pockets," in which at best, a limited supply of the most ordinary medicines and a few surgical instruments could be stowed away. As a matter of course, a circuitous ride of fifty, sixty, often 100 miles, with perhaps thirty or more patients to provide for, would exhaust the largest pill-bags of all save the stronger medicines. Out of such a difficulty there was but one escape, to adopt the method of Dr. Bob Sawyer, of Dickens's "Pickwick" story, namely, to "give 'em calomel all round," which would hold the fort till a new supply of medicinal ammunition could be sent on. Then there were but few



ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ST. ALBANS



M. E. CHURCH, ST. ALBANS



BANK OF ST. ALBANS, ST. ALBANS



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ST. ALBANS



HIGH SCHOOL, ST. ALBANS



POSTOFFICE AND FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND
DR. WILSON'S HOSPITAL (SECOND FLOOR),
ST. ALBANS



public roads or highways; in many sections not even a bridle path. All of the choice bottom and contiguous lands bordering on the Ohio and Kanawha rivers were in large military surveys, and in many instances owned by non-resident parties and therefore unimproved. The remaining portions were sparsely settled and hence three-fourths of the valley was a primitive wilderness.

However, the undergrowth of small bushes, except in deep, loamy soils where the dog-weed, paw-paw and hazel flourished, were not nearly so dense as in after years, so that course could be followed by day or moonlight by means of blazed trees, ridges, streamlets, etc. But these Heaven-gifted courses of travel were from time to time obstructed by the settlers themselves by newly made fields and clearings where the unwary traveler would often find himself confronted with heaps of logs and brush, or newly-made rail or brush fence lying directly across the faintly outlined bridle-path. In the latter case the hillside cow-trail around the field bordering on the inclined, stony, ragged edge of the hill, offered the only feasible way of continuing the tiresome ride.

The reader will perceive by the foregoing that these laborious journeys could be made by the pedestrian or upon horseback only; and hence a physician having within his field of practice from one to two thousand inhabitants was compelled to keep in good condition from two to four good saddle horses, such as did not hesitate to climb the ragged hills or to swim the swollen streams when so required, and with stamina to endure his rounds of visits, which often required from one to two days and nights over just such roads and by-ways as above described. And all this labor of man and horse at the extortionate price of twenty-five cents per mile, measured by the crude guesses of the patrons!

What there is to regretted is that the life of the early physicians has not been recorded but left to tradition, and we know that tradition fades out and leaves no coloring. There was a Doctor Caruthers in Kanawha at some time, but of him we find no record; his associates have, as he has done, gone with no record left.

It has been said that Dr. John Eoff was the first resident physician of Charleston and that he came in 1810. He was born in Shepherds-town, attended medical school in Philadelphia, went to Wheeling and then to Charleston and began to practice medicine. In 1812 he married Helen Quarrier and in 1816 returned to Wheeling, where he remained the rest of his life and became eminently successful.

The next mentioned physician was Dr. N. W. Thompson, who, it is said, was here in 1814, and this seems to be all there is to tell of him. Whether he belonged to the Coalsmouth family or came before them, or what he did or tried to do, we know not. One thing we are satisfied, about, he neglected to make a record, hence we can tell you no more. There was also a Dr. William Cobbs settled up Elk, about the mouth of Big Sandy, who practiced medicine for a long time and was said to be "lucky," if not learned. He had a large territory to serve and he killed himself riding about visiting the sick,—and last of all the Doctor died also.

As to the date of the coming of Dr. Spicer Patrick, there has arisen a question whether it was in 1816, or later. Here is a case where there should have been no question, where records should have been abundant; and we find the record to be 1816. Elsewhere we have given a sketch of this physician, and he is said to have been one of the best the country afforded. He aimed to discover the cause of the trouble—to make a correct diagnosis of the case, and to be as sure thereof as was possible, then to proceed with his remedy.

Then there was Dr. Richard E. Putney who came from Buckingham county, Virginia, in 1815 or thereabouts. He was born in 1793, began to practice on his arrival and continued until his death in 1862. His wife was Ann E. Ruffner, and they settled in the vicinity of the salt works. He was a highly educated man and an excellent physician. For nearly fifty years he went in and out before his people, helping them to get back to health and strength.

Dr. James E. Putney, son of the old Dr. Richard, lived and practiced in Malden for forty years. He was born in 1816, attended school in Athens, Ohio, and at Lexington, Va.,

where he graduated in 1837. He afterwards attended lectures in Cincinnati and at Louisville, Ky., where he was graduated in 1846. He returned to Malden and practiced throughout the Valley. He was quite popular and never failed to attend to those who called for his help. The latter part of his life he suffered with ataxia, the result of exposure and hardship in the army from 1861 to 1865. He died at home in Malden in 1876.

Dr. T. O. Watkins came in 1836. He lost his life in 1840. He practiced medicine as long as he lived and his office was in "Virgin Row." His son, Joseph F. Watkins, was a physician also and they were both devoted to their patients' welfare. They were graduates of medical schools and noted for their success.

Henry Rogers, M. D., died in 1837.

Dr. Daniel Smith was a physician practicing at the upper end of the county and was faithful to the patient when it was dangerous to attend, as was the case when the cholera was prevalent.

There was also Dr. A. E. Summers, Dr. A. S. Patrick, Dr. John P. Hale, Dr. James Donnelly; Dr. J. Turner of Coalsmouth; Dr. John Parks of Malden; Dr. William Mairs of Sissonville; and Dr. C. I. Lewis of Kanawha Falls.

Charles Irwin Lewis, M. D. was born at Cedar Grove, Kanawha County, Virginia, in 1836. His father was Thomas A. Lewis, son of Dr. Charles Lewis, son of William Lewis, of the Augusta County family of Lewises. His mother was Mary, a daughter of Aaron Stockton. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1858 and began the practice in the fall of the same year at Cannelton in Kanawha, where they were manufacturing oil from Cannel coal and working over 200 men, and he remained there until 1861 when he enlisted in the service of the Confederate States and was commissioned Captain of Troop I of the 8th Virginia Reg. Cavalry. His company was enlisted in Fayette and Kanawha counties. He continued in this service until 1864 when he was captured at Shepherdstown on the Potomac, and remained in prison with the "Immortal Six Hundred" until the end came, when he returned to Cannelton and

took up his practice anew. He was never married and has become almost too old to go far, and his eyesight is not so good.

Dr. John T. Cotton was born in 1819, and was the son of Dr. Cotton of Boston and an eminent physician. He graduated at Marietta College, studied with his father, attended medical school in Cincinnati, began practice in Ravenswood, Va.; and just after his marriage to Sarah Fitzhugh in 1845, settled in Charleston. He devoted his life to his profession and his practice was a varied one. At one time the cholera visited the Valley and the Doctor had a bad case in Charleston. The patient thought he had to die and the Doctor was of somewhat the same opinion as medicine seemed to have no effect. While alone at his home with his wife, who was preparing a meal and was cooking a pot of cabbage, the sick man concluded he would have one more square meal. While his wife was out he helped himself freely, and when the Doctor came he was told what had been done. The sick man was wonderfully improved,—it cured him. Dr. Cotton's daughters were Mrs. Governor Wilson, Mrs. Frank Woodman and Mrs. W. B. Donnelly. He had two boys, John and Harry, both deceased. The Doctor took no special interest in politics, but was interested in the church and was a lifelong member of St. John's Episcopal Church. He was always a generous, kind-hearted, intelligent gentleman, and ranked with the best physicians of the State. He died in 1906.

Dr. J. Parker was from New York and practiced surgery and was considered eminent in his profession, but he remained but a few years before the war.

Dr. J. M. Stanton died in 1904. Dr. William P. Hogue, Dr. William Dunbar, Dr. Daniel Mayer, Dr. E. W. Clarke, Dr. George P. Thompson, and Dr. F. H. Thomas were all practicing but a few years ago.

Dr. T. L. Barber came to Kanawha and began to practice, and seemed to be on the go all the time. He knew everybody and went about night and day. He erected the Barber Sanatorium and Hospital and took a great interest in electric therapeutics. He married the daughter of Judge J. H. Brown. He had

not completed his hospital before he, himself, was taken down. He made a trip to England to consult a physician, and he had consulted eminent ones in Cincinnati, but the disease progressed and we had to give him up. He was buried in 1910. He was a very active, energetic man, and devoted to his work.

The members of the medical profession in Kanawha county are an able body of men—in general earnest students and fully up-to-date, both as physicians and surgeons, and reflecting in full measure the intelligence of the community of which they form an important part. They are members—all or most of them—of the Kanawha County Medical Society, which meets twice a month in the Hotel Kanawha Assembly Room, and no small number belong also to the state and national associations of their profession. They have never been found wanting in an emergency and are among our best citizens. We append a list of those now practicing in Charleston and the environs and the reader may find more detailed mention of many—both of the city and outlying districts—in the biographical part of this volume.

PHYSICIANS, 1911

Albert L. Amick, Laomi L. Aultz, Otis L. Aultz, Geo. S. Bacus, Summers F. Beckwith, M. Henry Brooks, Dorse W. Brown, Irene B. Bullard, John E. Cannady, Gustave B. Capito, Lawrence Carr, Ira P. Champe, Vincent T. Churchman, Charles E. Copeland, Edwin A. Davis, Eugene Davis, Richard T. Davis, Ellis E. Edgell, Henry F. Gamble, Martin V. Godbey, Patrick L. Gordon, Job L. Gregory, Peter A. Haley, Geo. M. Hamilton, W. R. Hughey, Robert L. Jones, Alex. Littlepage, Geo. Lounsbery, J. M. McConikay, Frank L. McGee, W. A. McMillan, Geo. A. McQueen, Adam T. Mairs, W. F. May, Joseph Mayer, John Milbee, John W. Moore, John S. Morris, Hugh G. Nicholson, Charles O'Grady, Benjamin S. Preston, James Putney, Chas. A. Ray, Henry L. Robertson, W. S. Robertson, Chas. W. Root, G. Clarence Schoolfield, John T. Sharp, Arthur A. Shawkey, Earl J. Stahl, E. D. Stump, John L. Stump, Fred H. Thaxton, W. J. Thomas, W. W. Tompkins, Harry H. Young.

CHAPTER XVII

SOME OLD TIME CITIZENS

Brief Sketches of Geo. Goshorn, I. B. & F. Noyes, Edmund Saunders, Ezra Walker, James Truslow, Rev. John Snyder, John Slack, Greenbury Slack, John and Levi Welch, James Nevins, Col. James Atkinson, John McConihay, Adam Aultz, Joseph Bibby, Mathews Family, Blackwell Chilton, Geo. Fisher, David Shirkey, Charles Brown Family, Col. Henry Fitzhugh, Maj. James Bream, Col. Joseph Lovell, Bream Memorial Church—Whittaker Family—The Van Bibbers—Andrew Donnally Jr.—Mathew P. Wyatt—Aaron Stockton—William W. Henning—Fry Family—Capt. S. C. Farley—Miller Family of Gaulley Bridge—James Carlon's Memory—Col. Benj. H. Smith—Harrison B. Smith—Gen. Daniel Smith—Luke Wilcox—Dr. Spicer Patrick—Shrewsbury Family—Capt. Sam Christy—and Mr. Truslow.

George Goshorn was the ancestor of the Goshorns of Kanawha; he was born in 1789, in Pennsylvania, and died in Charleston in 1845. He came to Charleston in 1822, and by energy and integrity he and his sons accumulated a fortune and maintained their character as the most reliable merchants. His sons were John H., William F., Jacob, George Alvan and David A. They were Democrats and Presbyterians, and of course were faithful and conscientious citizens.

Noyes, Isaac, Bradford, and Franklin.—They came from Columbia County, New York, in 1785; Isaac came in 1804 and Bradford in 1809. Isaac married Cynthia Morris in 1807. They engaged in salt making, selling goods and buying furs, and conducted a general mercantile business. Isaac retired with a handsome property in 1848. He was devoted to the Presbyterian church and as all the family of his name were good musicians, they always had a good choir and he was an elder in said church. He introduced the organ in the church services about 1830, which of course made some of the members groan, but it was continued and they used it and also had a base viol, but with a good man with good music, and a good

preacher, what did the opposition amount to?

Bradford Noyes was diligent in business and served the Lord, and was blessed with success. His family were Mary, Annie, James Bradford, and Emma. Mary, the wife of John C. Ruby, died in 1867. Mr. Bradford Noyes was born in 1788 and died in 1850.

Franklin Noyes was born in 1793, came to Kanawha in 1826, was a merchant and salt maker. He died in 1856; his wife was Nancy Venable and her children were Bradford, Catherine, Isaac, Philip H., Franklin, William A., Charles, James B. and Benjamin. Who was it that ever missed these boys playing on all sorts of musical instruments, or the laugh of Jim B.?

Edmund Saunders came from Ireland in 1845, where he was born in 1774, came to Charleston in 1863; he lived to be over one hundred years old.

Ezra Walker was born in Vermont in 1802; he was graduated in the Ohio University at Athens, began to practice law, after having taught school in the Kanawha Salines, in 1832. He became superintendent of the James Run and Kanawha Company, which included the turnpike and river from Covington, Va., to the

Ohio River. His first wife was Miss Mary Smith of Staunton, Va., who he married in 1832; afterward in 1849 he married Julia Shepherd. He died in 1853, leaving his wife and two children, Ezra and Kate. He was a finished scholar, an elder of the Presbyterian church, and a close friend of Dr. J. M. Brown, pastor of said church in Charleston, and of Rev. Dr. McElhenny of Lewisburg, and of Judge Lewis and George W. Summers of Kanawha. He was known as a Christian gentleman.

James Truslow was born in Fredericksburg, Va., in 1778. He married Agnes Mosby Finch in Fluvanna in 1807, came to Kanawha in 1811, and died in 1830. He was noted for his strict integrity and sincere piety and his good works in aid of religion. His children were: Mary, the wife of Geo. H. Patrick; Elizabeth, the wife of Rev. C. R. Baldwin; America, John, James, William and Charles Truslow.

Rev. John Snyder was among the first settlers of Kanawha and lived at Queen Shoals on Elk, and died at the residence of his son, Daniel B. Snyder.

John Slack came to Kanawha from Greenbrier county at an early day. He had two sons, John and Greenbury. John was born in 1810 and spent near all his life in Charleston; he had been a salt maker, farmer, constable, deputy sheriff, sheriff, merchant, clerk of the county court, and others too numerous to mention, and was given anything he desired. He was upright, efficient, kind hearted, and never offensive. His wife was Sarah Porter; their children were Fannie, who was the wife of John S. Cole, who were the parents of John Slack Cole; Edward B., on his farm on Elk; George Porter Slack, and Miss Tidee who married a minister.

Greenbury Slack was born in 1807 in Kanawha, and was a man of great positiveness of character. He was a justice, a farmer and merchant, and always when not otherwise engaged was studying his books and getting information from papers. He was well informed in history, mathematics and poetry, reading such authors as Milton, Young, Pollock, Shakespeare. In 1861 he took a very decided stand for the union of the states in

opposition to secession. He was sent to the convention at Wheeling and aided in the reorganization of the state of Virginia in the Union, notwithstanding the action of the convention at Richmond. He was also in the convention of 1863 which organized the State of West Virginia; he was in the senate of the new state. Prior to the war he was a Whig, subsequent thereto a Republican, and more of a writer than a speaker. He died in 1873 in his sixty-fifth year. His children were Major Hedgeman, Capt. John Slack, Jr., and Mary, wife of John W. Wingfield.

John Slack, Jr., is now the oldest survivor of the name. He has been sheriff or deputy sheriff near all his life, a careful, thoughtful man of affairs and a good judge of humanity.

Welch, John and Levi.—They came from Pennsylvania. Levi Welch was a merchant of Charleston, a man of sound business sense. He was educated, of great moral worth, and enjoyed the respect of all with whom he had any dealings. A resident of the Salines, he was also a salt-maker, and was engaged as manager of the shipment and sale of salt. He died of cholera in 1849. He married in 1821, a daughter of Goodrich Slaughter, one of the early settlers, and was connected with other prominent families. John was, like his brother Levi, a good clerk, bookkeeper and accountant, was deputy sheriff and merchant, and was strictly honest and careful. His wife was a sister of James C. McFarland, the president of the Bank of Virginia. He died in 1856, aged sixty-seven. His widow resided on Summers street. His son, James, lost his life in the Civil War at the battle of Scary on the 17th of July, 1861. And there was George, his sister Miss Cornelia, and Levi.

James Nevins, born in 1806, in Rockbridge, Va., was a blacksmith, who obtained a knowledge of the ordinary branches of an English education. He went to Greenbrier in 1840, and having been a mechanic all his life was a master of his trade. He married in Greenbrier, Miss Jane McClelland, a woman of great worth and character. In 1843, he came to Kanawha and his shop was on Front street near the lower ferry. Then he went to Goshorn street. He was of great physical strength

and endurance and was an upright, reliable man and an excellent mechanic. He was a man of very positive convictions, did his own thinking, and acted on his own judgment. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and always in his seat when the church was open each Sunday. His daughter was the wife of Mr. Edward Irwin, for years a member of the council of the city and one of the best hearted men that ever lived. Once a poor, hard-looking man applied to a good man on the street for some money to get his breakfast and the good man declined for fear he would spend it for drink. He then applied to Mr. Irwin and he gave it to him for fear, he said, that the poor fellow was hungry.

Col. James Atkinson was born in Kanawha in 1811 and died in 1866. He was the son of George and Sarah Atkinson, and his parents were not wealthy, but they raised their family on a farm and of course there were no free schools; nor were there many of any other kind without being attended with considerable expense. James, like all other boys that wanted to learn, managed to secure a fair English education, which qualified him for the ordinary branches of business. After remaining at home on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, he was a hale and hearty, stout young man, with plenty of good sense and also what was another qualification, he was of good address, reasonable, fair and upright, and attentive to business. He was made a constable and was kept busy. He then learned the trade of a carpenter and was much more than a common one, for he was an architect and could handle large contracts. For several years he gave this business his exclusive attention. In 1840 he engaged in a little speculation and he with one or two others loaded a barge with poplar lumber and started for New Orleans. They took their own time and built houses, furnishing the material, and it was two years before he reached home again. He then married Miss Miriam Rader, daughter of George Rader of Nicholas county. He then engaged in boat building, and then purchased a farm on Elk Run and went thereon in 1845. He was elected a justice of the peace and continued to be re-elected, for he

held the confidence and respect of the people. He was a deputy sheriff under R. H. Early, under John Slack, Sr., and under John Slack, Jr., and was sheriff himself in 1861-62. He gave satisfaction in all relations of life. During the war he and Greenbury Slack did a mercantile business and it was a success, and he continued thereat until the fall of 1865. He was a quiet, generous, free-hearted man, and his home was always open to entertain ministers, and he was a liberal supporter of his own church, the Methodist church. He was well known throughout the entire county and was well received wherever he went.

In the summer of 1864 he was riding down Elk run, going to Charleston, and he stopped at Mr. Duling's house and took dinner. Mrs. Duling, who was his daughter, prepared a good dinner for him, and he enjoyed a hearty meal. Before leaving, however, knowing that they had made some cider and had set it away in jugs in the cellar, he went down to get a glass of it, and near the cider there had been set a glass of caustic soda, or lye, and he helped himself to a glass and by mistake took a swallow of this deadly soda, and the wonder was that it did not kill him at once. He was taken home and he lived, confined to his bed, for a long while, but never regained his health, although he was able to walk around. He was a fine, large, hale and hearty man of over two hundred and twenty pounds, he afterwards became but a living skeleton. After two years, in September, 1866, he finally had to yield and gave up the struggle, and the entire country mourned his sad loss. Mrs. Atkinson, his wife, was the most liberal, generous, good-natured person that ever lived anywhere. If she had a fault, it was her overgenerosity and kindness of heart.

John McConihay was an early settler of the Kanawha valley, and his home was at the mouth of Field's creek, about fifteen miles from Charleston, on the south side of the run. He owned a large body of land, valuable for its coal as also for its timber and for farming purposes. He was an active, energetic business man and he became the owner of a large estate, and he was the head of a large and respectable family.

Adam Aultz was an early settler of this county and settled on the Pocatalico run in the northwestern part of the county. He had a good farm on which he resided, a good citizen and an honest one, and a representative man of his part of the county, and he lived to be quite an old man, with a large and worthy family of well-to-do people.

Joseph Bibby was born in England in 1805, and he became a miller by trade, and at twenty-six years of age, shortly after his marriage, he emigrated to the United States, reaching Norfolk in 1832. Afterward he made his way westward and located in Kanawha in November, 1832. The Ruffners had built a large planing-mill on Elk river, in Charleston. Mr. Bibby succeeded in getting work immediately and after about five years he purchased the mill and owned it ever afterwards. It has been called Bibby's mill, and by most people it is supposed that he erected it himself. He also spent a few years in making salt, but milling was his work for a lifetime. He also invested in real estate in Charleston, which proved a good investment. He and his wife made a trip to England in 1860 and spent six months among his old associates at the home of his youth. There were no better people than the Bibbys, and their English customs and accent always made them interesting associates.

Mathews, Family.—In 1808 this family came from Buckingham county, Va., to Kanawha and settled near the mouth of Davis creek. Before they arrived in Virginia they had lived in Wales. Thomas had two brothers, and he came in his own ship with all his possessions and a large number of men with him to the Chesapeake bay. It seems that these brothers did not like the English and had incurred the enmity of some British officers, and hence they departed for the colonies with all they had. Thomas Mathews located in Buckingham and he had a son, Thomas, Sr., who came to Kanawha as aforesaid, and it was Thomas, Sr., who remarked that before the lawyers, doctors and preachers reached the Kanawha valley, there was as peaceful, healthy and good moral vicinity as could be found, but—! Thomas Sedden Aximanda

Mathews and Guy P. Mathews were the two sons, and Lucy the daughter, and she was Mrs. Swindler. Both sons were surveyors, and Thomas S. A. Mathews (called Sutton for Sedden), was one of the commissioners of forfeited and delinquent land, with James M. Laidley the other commissioner; this was about 1840.

Guy P. Mathews was a surveyor also; his wife was Jane Wilson (a sister of Alex. Wilson). He has two sons: Thomas J. Mathews, a surveyor, and John, the steamboat captain. Thomas C. married Miss Wygall of Dublin, Va. Captain John married Miss Walker of Brownstown. Mary C., the oldest child of Guy P., married B. F. Porter, and her son was Guy A. Porter. Elizaeth married Mr. Burks of Cabell county. Lucy married George Morrison, whose son was Hale Morrison. Sarah and Mattie never married. Sutton was born in 1800 and died in 1850. Guy P. lived on his farm and died thereon. It was the father, Thomas, who made the eight day clocks which were six or eight feet tall, showing the hours, days, weeks and the quarter of the moon, and various other inventions which showed him to be a most skillful mechanic. Sutton discovered cannel coal and also that oil could be made from this coal, which led to the coal operations at several places in the county. It was the father that at an early day got up the great race between the steamboat, Daniel Webster (Captain Coleman), and a canoe manned by six men, to run from Malden down to Charleston, and everybody took sides and made bets, the people being about equally divided. Mr. Mathews was one of the principal men, and he bet on the canoe and lost \$500. They prepared the canoe and had six good men, and at the start the canoe kept ahead for awhile, but the steamer finally passed it and won the race. Dr. Hale said that almost every man and woman had a bet and the banks were lined with spectators, and the whole community interested.

Blackwell Chilton came from Fauquier, Va., where he was born in 1783, landing in Kanawha in 1827, and was a farmer. He died in Charleston in 1872, in his ninetieth year. He was an industrious, honest, enterprising man

of more than ordinary ability and enjoyed the respect of his fellowmen.

George Fisher lived on his farm near Sissonville on the Poca river, and was about ninety years of age when he passed away. He was upright and industrious, took care of his property, a good farmer and accumulated a good estate. He was noted for letting alone other people's affairs. He left a large family, even to great grandchildren.

David Shirkey was also in the Sissonville vicinity, one of the leading farmers of the county, a good reliable man, industrious, honorable, having a large family of respected people.

Charles Brown Family.—Charles Brown was born in Amherst county, Va., in the year 1770. He was the owner of land in Kanawha as early as 1804, and we also know that he married a daughter of Reuben Slaughter of Kanawha in 1808, and that he lived in Kanawha until his death in 1849. Col. Andrew Donnelly's eldest daughter Mary, was the wife of Reuben Slaughter, and his daughter, Elizabeth Slaughter, was the wife of Charles Brown, and Charles Brown's children were: Tallyrand P., Christopher, William Pitt and Charles Porus. Charles Brown purchased land in Teay's valley, on Kanawha, on Third, on Guyandotte, Morris Spring branch, lots in Charleston, Peters Creek, Davis Creek and Elks Run. He patented land in 1818 on Kanawha, Hurricane, Elk, Big Sandy, Coal and Rocky fork, near 2,000 acres, besides purchasing much more. It is said that he was eccentric, that in after life he kept the ferry at the mouth of Elk across both Elk and Kanawha; and he was so well known that most of his friends called him "Charley." He had been in business with Mr. Whitteker and this is supposed to have been while he was engaged in making salt just below the mouth of Lewis creek. He lived in the vicinity of Malden; on which side of the river we have not learned, but we know he owned land on Rush creek and made a lease for 99 years, which expired but a few years ago. Late in his life he lived in Charleston at the mouth of Elk. He evidently was a man of means

and much real estate. His family connections were of the best.

Tallyrand P. Brown was associated with Capt. James Payne in the boat business on the Kanawha. He was the founder of Winfield, in Putnam county, and afterwards moved to the West. He died in 1881 at seventy-two years of age. His wife was Sophia Forqueran and he had several children, one of whom was Anna Maria, who married Isaac Fulton of Massachusetts, who had a daughter Edith, and she married Harold Phelps, who died in 1901, whose widow lives in New York. Mrs. Phelps was in Charleston in 1910 looking up the graves of her ancestors in Kanawha. She says one of Mr. Brown's eccentricities was that he always voted just on the opposite side from that on which George Goshorn voted; which would indicate that he was a Whig for the Goshorns were all born Democrats. Christopher died in Missouri without children.

William Pitt Brown died at the age of nineteen and was buried with his father. Charles Porus Brown was a physician. He married Amanda Roberts who was the sister of the wife of Napoleon Boyer, who recently died in Florida. Susan Brown, a daughter of Tallyrand, married Benjamin Harriman, a son of John, who was a son of Shadrack Harriman. John Harriman married Nancy Morris.

Col. Henry Fitzhugh.—Henry Fitzhugh, the youngest son of Henry and Henrietta S. Fitzhugh, was born at Bunker Hill, a country seat of the family near Warrentown, Va., January 10, 1830. His parents were descended from a long line of distinguished English ancestors and he inherited from them many noble traits of character and graces of manner that adorned his life. He removed with his father's family in 1834 to Charleston, W. Va. In the fall of 1840 he entered Mercer Academy, then under the charge of Rev. Stuart Robinson, an accomplished scholar and successful educator. Under his tuition Henry was prepared in 1844 to enter the sophomore class of Marietta College. His record there, both as a student and as a young man of gentle, refined and polished manners, was

most praiseworthy; he was a great favorite with his classmates and much admired in the charming society of that delightful old town. Immediately after graduating in 1847, he commenced the study of law and received his license to practice his profession early in the year 1850, at Ravenswood, Jackson county, Va. (now W. Va.)

After his father's death in 1855, he removed to Charleston and formed a partnership with his brother Nicholas Fitzhugh. In 1857 he was employed by the stockholders of the bank in Malden, which had become involved in difficulties, to search out the matter and place it on a sound financial basis. So successful was he that he won the admiration and confidence of the stockholders to the extent that they placed the entire management of the bank in his hands. It was then called the Bank of Charleston; he was made president and A. Spencer Nye was cashier. The institution became prosperous and so continued until the Civil War, when by the arbitrary rule of General Wise, the funds of all the banks of Charleston were removed to Richmond and appropriated to public use.

Henry Fitzhugh joined the Confederate army in 1861 as lieutenant colonel under General A. G. Jenkins. In 1862 he entered the Kanawha valley with Adjutant General Loring. Sent to Europe by the Confederate states government in 1864, to negotiate funds and to establish a series of blockade runners, he was captured on his outward bound passage and made a prisoner in New York city, but through the influence of friends and a little gold he was released and was soon in London. He became acquainted with Lord Palmerston, Thomas Carlyle and others, who were exceedingly kind to him. He was employed after the war was over to investigate for commercial purposes the mines of New Mexico and Central America, but these countries were so unsettled that no legitimate business could be done. Going to New York where he had been a prisoner three years before, he happened to meet Mr. Suiter of Fredericksburg, with whom he had become acquainted in the South during the war, and they went into the banking business under the

firm name of Suiter & Co., and became quite successful. Subsequently Col. Fitzhugh went to Chicago and took a cold, which brought on pneumonia and caused his death. He died in New York April 10, 1890. The company and men with whom he did business spoke of him in the highest terms of respect and said that his name was a synonym of all that was good and beneficent.

Maj. James Bream and Col. Joseph Lovell. —To these men also are the people much indebted for the development of the country discovered and settled by the pioneers.

Major James Bream was a London merchant who came to Virginia and settled in Richmond in 1798. His family consisted of his wife, who had been Mrs. Lovell, and the following named children: Leonora Caroline Lovell, who became the wife of Dr. Henry Rogers; Cassandra Lovell, who was afterward Mrs. Lafong; Alfred Lovell, who died young; Joseph Lovell, subject of this sketch; Alethea Bream, who became Mrs. Brigham; and Lavinia Bream, who was the wife of Dr. Spicer Patrick. For years after Major Bream and family had settled in Richmond and he had established himself in business and was prospering, and his children being educated, things went on in a well ordered, quiet way. He was making money, teaching the children and living happily.

By the time Joseph Lovell became twenty-one years old, in 1814, he had progressed in his studies, had read law and had obtained his license to practice in the courts of Virginia. He then thought it best to make a trip westward to determine the best location for him in which to settle and go to work. It was in Malden that we first hear of him. He had passed through the best part of the agricultural domain of the valley, where farms were being opened up, houses being improved and erected, fences and barns constructed, orchards, fields, meadows all aglow, and he had reached the bustling locality of the salt makers. Here he let it be known that he was ready to do business as a lawyer and here we find him employed to settle a question of the right of title to a piece of land. This compelled him to visit the courthouse to examine the

records, and he then became interested in the "town at the mouth of Elk," and in the lands surrounding the same. Mr. Lovell was pleased with the outlook, with the valley, the river with the prospective manufacture of salt, and its adequate facilities for transportation and connection with the outer world. He saw with prophetic eye the growth that was bound to come—factories, farms, fortune and fame. Not only did he settle at once, but he insisted on his step-father coming also, that there was not only room for the employment of his own energies, but all the opportunities for business and the accumulation of wealth that Major Bream could wish. He began to invest in real estate and salt property, while Major Bream began to dispose of his property and collect his assets preparatory to joining Mr. Lovell in Kanawha.

It was in 1816 that Major Bream visited Mr. Lovell and it was not long after that he and his family were located here also. Mr. Joseph Lovell had business to attend to, he had money to loan and to invest, and he was engaged in salt making. He was a splendid talker and he knew what to say to please the people, and it was not long before he was one of the most popular of men. In February, 1818, he met Miss Bettie Washington Lewis, a daughter of Mr. Howell Lewis of Mason county (son of Col. Fielding Lewis, whose wife was Bettie Washington, the sister of the General). Dr. Henry Ruffner officiated and they were married, and resided about half way between Malden and Charleston. In 1819 he was elected to the House of Delegates and went to Richmond to the legislature. We said that Mr. Lovell was popular with the people. He was given by the county court every office that he desired; he was made an officer of the militia, and promoted in rapid succession until he was made a colonel of the Eighth regiment of the Thirteenth brigade of the First division of Virginia militia. He was sent to the Legislature until he declined to further attend; so that he had all the civil and military honors that he could wish. He now turned his attention to the care of his wife and family. His children were: Alfred, born December, 1818, who died in 1842; Richard

Channing Moore, born in 1822, who married Mary Patrick; Howell Lewis, born in 1824, who married Miss Beuhring of Cabell county; Joseph, Jr., born in 1827, who married Miss Nye of Marietta; and Fayette A., born in 1830, who married Miss Shrewsbury of Malden. Colonel Lovell removed into Charleston, built his residence on Virginia street and his office adjoining, and his business house lot is now covered with the thirteen-story building of Alderson and Stephenson, at the corner of Kanawha and Capitol streets. He organized the first trust in Kanawha, and had all the salt factories under the control of one head, which directed all matters of the shipment and sale of salt, and he transformed the county from a Jeffersonian to a Whig county, and Henry Clay was the salt-maker's idol. Col. Joseph Lovell died in 1835.

Major James Bream lived a part of the time in the vicinity of his furnace, but removed to Charleston to spend the remainder of his days. He was a genial, good-natured old gentleman, and took a great interest in his family, and the Lovell children were the same to him as his own. It is told of him that he had a habit sometimes when excited of using rather strong language, but never failed, if he used a profane word to ask pardon for the same. This family, being English, were naturally Episcopalians, but there was no Episcopal church in Charleston for some time, and the Major said to his wife that they should be connected with one of the churches here and proposed that they should unite with Dr. Henry Ruffner's church. She did not exactly like the idea; in fact, one of her descendants said, she was so much opposed to the proposition that she manifested her opposition by giving the footstool she was using such a kick that it flew across the room, but she afterwards complied with the Major's suggestion. Even after their own church was organized here, they made no change, although Mrs. Lovell was one of the prime movers in having the Episcopal church built here and was one of its supporters. There is a street in Charleston called Lovell street after the Colonel, and all of West Charleston belonged to Major Bream, in fact all the land from Elk

river down to Two Mile creek and then some, besides some salt furnaces and other real estate. In fact he was quite a wealthy man in his day and time. He died in 1842, leaving his estate to his wife by his will.

Bream Memorial Church.—It is said that Mrs. Mary Bream, who died in 1845, also made her will by which she disposed of the Bream estate among her children, treating the Lovell children the same as the Bream children. Also by her will she gave the sum of \$500 "to the Bishop of the Presbyterian church of Charleston," upon certain terms and conditions, and it has been stated that there has not yet been found a Presbyterian minister here that for \$500 was willing to sign a receipt as a bishop, agreeing to said conditions. The pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Bream are in the possession of Mr. Andrew S. Alexander, and they should be copied and enlarged and placed in the Session room of the Bream Memorial church on the west side of Elk, where a handsome stone church has been erected to their memory; and the Episcopal church should have a window; if not to Mr. and Mrs. Bream, then to the memory of Mrs. Lovell and her family.

All of these families are buried in the Spring Hill cemetery of Charleston. Major Bream's life was more retired, reserved and exclusive than that of Col. Lovell's, who was a more public man in his affairs. The Major enjoyed the quiet private life of an Englishman, while the Colonel loved to meet the people and enjoyed their manifestations of applause, which they were always ready to give. Both of these men did much to build up the town and the county; they brought money and energy and made business, and should ever be remembered as helpers of the town. The Memorial church was a very proper mark of respect to their memory. They were good people who aided the church and helped the cause, to which all their descendants are devoted.

Whittaker Family.—There were four brothers who came to Kanawha from Massachusetts—William, Aaron, Thomas and Levi Whittaker. The children of William were: Norris S., Alfred, Henry, William and Phil-

ena. The children of Aaron were: Charles, Elizabeth, William, Minnie, Keith, and Lydia. The children of Thomas were: Frank, William, John, Helen and Thomas. The children of Levi were: Maria, Salina and Wallace. William came to Kanawha in 1804 and Aaron came in 1810. All were engaged early in making salt and all were active busy people. All of them lived in Kanawha and most of the time in Charleston.

Van Bibbers.—This family came from Holland. Jacobs Van Bibber came in 1684 and Isaac Jacobs, the father came in 1687, as also did Mathias. The colony was headed by Pastorius, a very learned German and they were situated at or near Germantown, Pa., and in 1691 a charter was obtained for their town, and Jacobs Isaac was one of the committee men with power to hold court, impose fines, hold a market, etc. They manufactured fine linen; printing was also done and the Bible was printed in German thirty-nine years before it was in English. There were among them Mullenburg, Pennypacker, Rittenhausen, Wister, Cassell, Deidenstricker, Levering, Keppell and others. Mathias Van Bibber located 6,168 acres on the Skepeck and the locality was known as Van Bibbers Township. Then he went to work to colonize his land and began 100 acres for a church which was built in 1725. The Van Bibbers were men of standing, ability, enterprise and means. The father went to Philadelphia as a merchant and did business on High Street and there died in 1711. Mathias and others moved to Maryland and the family has been distinguished both in War and in Court.

At the falls of the Kanawha, Van Bibbers Rock, has been known and keeps in mind the daring Indian fighters of the early days. There was Capt. John Van Bibber, who came to Kanawha in 1781 and he died in 1821. Those that came were Isaac, Peter, John and Brigetta. Peter came to Greenbrier County and settled there. John was a surveyor and his wife was Chloe Standiford and she was fair to look upon. John became a trader and took a boat and went as far south as Natchez. He, with some others, undertook to return across the country and was caught by the In-

dians and after being robbed of all he had, was turned loose in the woods and left to wander promiscuously. After a long solitary wandering, he one day came across a cabin, which proved to be the home of Daniel Boone on the Holsetein, where he found help and protection.

John and Peter and a Mr. Alderson came down the Kanawha Valley and they were said to have discovered the Burning Spring. They were at the Battle of Point Pleasant and John was made a captain at said battle. The Van Bibbers remained on the Border.

Brigetta married Isaac Robinson and had her home on Crooked Creek in Mason County. Rhoda was a beautiful daughter and there was a son. Rhoda was killed and the boy was made a prisoner. Brigetta's husband was killed and she and her little boy were made captives. After several years she was purchased by a Frenchman and set at liberty and made her way back to Botetourt.

After peace was made, and after she regained her health and strength, she went back to where the Indians were to secure her boy, arriving at a time when the small-pox had broken out among them. She took the disease and was laid up for some time, and when she found her boy, he was so well satisfied with his life of freedom that he refused to come away with her. After a long time she finally persuaded him to return with her to Point Pleasant. The boy did not long survive, but Brigetta lived to be ninety-five years old.

Andrew Donnally, Jr., son of Col. Andrew Donnally, was born in Fort Donnally, and the wife of young Donnally was Majorie Van Bibber, daughter of Capt. John Van Bibber. They were married in 1802 and continued to live at the homestead of Col. Donnally, about five miles above the mouth of Elk, for nearly a half century. Andrew, Jr., had six sons and several daughters. One of the latter married James Henry Fry and another married Col. John Lewis. Daniel Boone was a near neighbor of Col. Donnally and Jesse Boone was a brother-in-law of Andrew Donnally, Jr., both of whom married Misses Van Bibber. //

Mathew P. Wyatt.—He was born at the mouth of Blue Stone river in 1799 and his

parents were Edward and Rachel (Burnside) Wyatt. He was one of a family of ten children and he came to Kanawha when he was eighteen years old. When he became twenty-two he was married to Caroline Lewis Tully, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Starke) Tully. She was the first cousin of John L. Cole, the surveyor, lawyer, poet and humorist of the county. The children of Mathew P. Wyatt were Julia Ann, James Blackburn, Mark, Clark, Benjamin F., Amanda Jane, Lucy Joan, Dick Johnson and Leathia Maris, the latter being Mrs. Jack Bowles. Mathew P. lived just below the mouth of Cabin Creek, now known as Chelyan, but later he removed about four miles up Cabin Creek in the year 1846. He was a farmer, engaged in the lumber and timber business. He was elected a constable and afterwards was elected a justice of the peace, and continued to hold court for the people, and in fair weather he held his court in his front yard under a locust tree. He always desired to adjust and compromise rather than litigate. He was a Democrat before and after the war and was opposed to secession all the time, but insisted in maintaining the union of the states.

When the Wheeling government was organized he continued as such. There was an election of some kind to be held and he was called on to act in some capacity as an officer in connection with said election. He knew that it was a dangerous piece of work and he thought it best to let it go by until more quiet times. The officials, however, were unwilling to consent to this, and he had to show his loyalty by doing the work; otherwise he would have been regarded as disloyal to the state, and so, to get along without trouble, he did as he was desired. A short while afterwards, he was arrested for taking part in the Wheeling government and made a political prisoner. He was carried over to Richmond in October, 1862 and held there in durance vile till June, 1863. He said that part of the time he had a pretty tough time of it, that much of the time he was sick and did not have many delicacies to eat, but that they treated him as well as they were able. His predicament was one in which he had not much choice. He had to



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM E. MOHLER, ST. ALBANS



act, or show favor with the Confederates, which he had no disposition to do, as giving aid and comfort to the party which he opposed and he had to make his selection of prisons, and with the hope of avoiding both, he acted as he did, and in fact, he had little or no choice. It was pretty hard on the old J. P.

He was a great friend of Judge Brown's. They had much business together in litigating land titles and ejectment suits, and he had a great admiration for the judge's skill in managing such cases. The judge was a Democrat before the war, as was also the squire, and they were much together and the judge was glad to find him so loyal and safely Union in his sentiments, and he stated after it was all over that the judge was one of the best of men and he was disposed to go with him in almost everything except one, and in that he could not go—that was, that the Judge had gone into the Republican party and he just could not go that far, even to be in good company.

Squire Wyatt survived his wife a number of years, he dying in 1874. His son, Benjamin F. Wyatt, was for many years a deputy sheriff of Kanawha County and he was elected to the legislature of West Virginia in 1874.

Aaron Stockton was born in Princeton, N. J., in 1776 and was a cousin of Commodore Stockton. Aaron went first to Kentucky and afterwards came to Kanawha and married Elizabeth, a sister of William Tompkins, whose wife was Rachel Grant, and Mr. Tompkins was one of the leading saltmakers. Mr. Stockton at one time owned the "Burning Spring"—Cedar Grove, at the mouth of Kelly's Creek and the Kanawha Falls, where he lived when the war came on and into the rebellion he went and remained until it was over. He had two sons and four daughters: William was drowned in the New River; John died many years afterwards; Eliza married James Veasey, father Oscar; Jane married Mr. Shaw, then Mr. Hale and then Mr. Hawkins; Rebecca married James Trimble; Mary married Thomas A. Lewis and they were the parents of Dr. C. I. Lewis.

William Waller Henning went from Spott-

sylvania to Albemarle and settled in Charlottesville in 1793. He dealt in real estate and owned a distillery and it is said that he was not very successful. In 1805 he went to Richmond to engage in the collection and publication of all the laws of Virginia, and he was aided and encouraged in the enterprise by Thomas Jefferson and by Mr. William Munford in the publication of the Henning and Munford Reports of the decisions of the Courts. The Henning Statistics at Large, have become very valuable, both as History and Law, and all the lawyers and historians want them in their libraries. The wife of William Waller Henning was Agatha, the daughter of Henry Banks. He died in 1828.

FRY FAMILY

Joshua Fry was born in England, was educated at Oxford, and came to Virginia. He was professor of Mathematics in "William and Mary," was present at the organization of Albemarle county and he was one of the magistrates. He was the county lieutenant and was the surveyor of the county, and was possessed of several tracts of land. He was made the Colonel of the Virginia Regiment of which George Washington was Lieut.-Col. in 1754—in the French and Indian War. Col. Fry died and was buried at Fort Wills, now Cumberland, Md., and Washington took command. His home in Albemarle was called "View-Mont" and his widow lived there until her death in 1773. She was Mrs. Mary Micon Hill when she married Col. Fry. His children were John Henry, Martha, the wife of John Nicholas, William, and Margaret the wife of John Scott. John married Sarah Adams. Henry married Susan, daughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, and they had nine children. Reuben Fry was the father of Joseph L. Fry, of Wheeling and the Kanawha Frys are descendants of this branch. J. H. Fry was born in December 1798, came to Kanawha in 1818, read law in office of his brother, Joseph L. Fry, was a salt maker, was deputy sheriff and sheriff for four terms, was in the House of Delegates two terms and four times in the senate. He died June 26, 1863. He left Philip H. Fry, Jas. H. Fry, Joseph L. Fry,

and his daughters were Mrs. Alvin Goshorn, Mrs. Lewis Wilson and Miss Sally Scott Fry, all of whom are deceased, except Joseph L. Fry.

CAPTAIN SNEELING C. FARLEY.

He was born in Kentucky in 1806, was brought to Kanawha in 1813 and went to school at Mercer Academy in Charleston to Jacob Rand, and he was deputy sheriff under Col. Andrew Donnally. In 1844 he purchased an interest in the side wheel steamboat "Cumberland Valley," and he was given command of her, and ran her from Charleston to Nashville and from this time on he was constantly on the river. His next boat was the "A. W. Quarrier," which ran to Cincinnati—next the "Allen Collier"—then the "Anvilla Wood," then the "Hermann," then the "Ellen Gray," "Kanawha Valley" No. 1—then the No. 2. He built the "T. J. Pickett" and ran her from Cannellton to Louisville. He was Captain of the "Mollie Norton," a large side wheel boat, then the "Cottage No. 2" and his last was the "R. W. Skillinger." He was an excellent boatman, and is said to have brought his boat up the Kanawha when there was insufficient water to float her over the bars when he would raise her bow and jump her over the bar. He was exceedingly popular, and he ran his boat for the comfort of his passengers, and it was a pleasure to travel with him. He was a safe man, and everybody knew Captain Farley, who never became loud nor rough but was always polite and gentle.

He was on the "Kanawha Valley No. 2" when General Wise took charge and burned her. His home was on Kanawha Street on the corner of Clendenin Street. His wife was the daughter of Morris Harvey, and after he quit boating she kept a good boarding-house.

THE MILLER FAMILY OF GAULEY BRIDGE

In 1800 John Miller of Bath removed to Lick Creek of Greenbrier. He married Jean Hodge in 1803, and James Hodge Miller was born in 1805 near the Green Sulphur Springs of Greenbrier.

A certain Miss Chapman was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1806 and she and James Hodge Miller were married in 1831. Soon after 1831 they went to Gauley Bridge and set-

tled and went into the general merchandizing business, kept the postoffice and a house for public entertainment. They were within sight and hearing of the Kanawha Falls, and there were many who stopped here to enjoy a fishing trial. The old fashioned stage coach with four horses ran from Charleston to the Allegheny Mineral Springs further East and on to Covington, Virginia, and going west, they went to Charleston where they could get a steamboat; or they could continue across the country to the Ohio river at Guyandotte, where boats could be had, at any time, of some kind. This line of travel continued from an early day until the opening of the Ches. & Ohio R. R. in 1873.

Mr. Jas. H. Miller did business for sixty years at this place and kept the post office for forty years. During the civil war, the place was frequently crowded with soldiers. Generals Floyd and Wise held the place and Floyd fought the battle of Carnepep Ferry near this place. Wise fell back and destroyed the bridge across the mouth of Gauley, which perhaps made a mark indicating that he had been there, but did not delay any one long enough to write about it. General Floyd, they say, fought some, then in the night got away. He and Wise were not helping anybody and they did not harmonize worth a cent. General Cox and General Rosecrans, directed the Federal forces, and let General Floyd get away without inconvenience.

But in all this Mr. Miller held his own place, and after the war was over was sent to the West Virginia Legislature a couple of sessions. Neither the war nor the Legislature was the sort of entertainment exactly suitable to the taste of Mr. Miller. He was a very quiet, peaceful man, and preferred life without the excitement attendant upon war and killing people, or the peculiar excitement usually attendant upon the making laws or electing a U. S. Senator. The children of James Hodge Miller were James Henry Miller, Ann Eliza Miller and William who died in infancy. James Henry married Margaret Muncy in 1860, and they had Fenton H. Miller, William A. and Robert H. Miller. Fenton is the cashier of the Bank of Gauley. He was born in 1865. James Hodge Miller died in 1893 and was

buried near his home and his wife followed him in 1899 and was buried near her home. James Henry Miller continued the business of his father, and in 1906 he, too, went into the other world. His wife is still living. He was much the same kind of a man as was his father—an honorable, honest, upright, conscientious, quiet, unobtrusive man, one of the kind that had the confidence and respect of all people.

Gauley Bridge is within the sound of the Kanawha Falls, within sight of the Hawk's Nest and Cotton Hill—each about 1,000 feet high—which look down to see the gathering of the rivers to take a fresh start for the Ohio river. Here the surface of the country changes, as also the Geology, and Kanawha Falls is perpendicular over twenty feet. This part of the country is greatly enjoyed and by some it is regarded as a suburb of Charleston, and nothing has added so much to the pleasure of the sojourn here as the Miller family.

JAMES CARLON'S MEMORY

John Carlon came from Richmond and settled at the Kanawha Falls. He afterwards removed to Springfield, Ohio, and died during the Civil War. James Carlon was one of his slaves, who was born in 1840. Mr. Carlon had fifteen slaves, part of whom he sold and the others he hired out until the war.

Jim remembers Major Montgomery's family, who kept the ferry just below the Falls and who was the father of James, Michael and William Montgomery, and James Montgomery was the founder of the town of Montgomery. He also remembers Mr. James Miller, the postmaster, Mr. John Hill, James Muncy, sheriff, Mr. Paddy Huddleston and his sons, and Colonel Aaron Stockton, who lived at the Falls, kept the hotel, had a mill and a boatyard, and all his men were colored men and Fielding Julins was their supervisor. The wife of Col. Stockton was the sister of William Tompkins, who lived at the mouth of Kelly's Creek, now Cedar Grove. His sons were John and William Stockton. William was drowned in his attempt to bring a raft down New River. John died at his home during the war. Miss Eliza married Mr. James Veasey, father of Mr. Oscar Veasey.

Miss Rebecca married James Trimble and she was the mother of Mrs. M. Levi and Mrs. S. M. Smith. Miss Babe married C. F. Stockton. Mrs. Aaron Stockton died in 1862 and the Colonel died about 1866.

That the Colonel was a busy man, owned much land and the Falls; discovered cannell coal which he shipped to New Orleans. He took his daughter Jane with him to New Orleans and she there married a Mr. Shaw and Jim's wife belonged to Mrs. Shaw. After the death of Mr. Shaw, she married Mr. Hale, and afterwards married Mr. Hawkins. Miss Mary Stockton married Thomas Lewis of Coal's Mouth, and Dr. Irvin Lewis was their son. The Doctor raised a company of cavalry and became their captain and served the Confederacy till the end.

Jim says that early in the war he was hired to bring over the river a canoe, and that night the men who hired him used the boat to cross over to meet Capt. Lewis, and that a black man reported Jim to the men belonging to a New York Regiment as being engaged in ferrying rebels, and his friends had to keep Jim out of the way. Later in 1862, Jim hired himself to Captain Fitch of the U. S. quarter-master's department and he remained in that department until the end of the war. Jim says that when the Confederate General Loring came down, they had a battle at Fayette and were fighting all along down the Valley and Jim took his battle ax and kept ahead of Col. Lightburn as he retreated, and went on to Gallipolis and remained until General Loring was satisfied with the Valley and retired, and then he came back to his post. Jim says the river was full of all sort of craft, full of colored people, and they were in Ohio called "Contrabands."

Jim says that his master John Carlon was a Southern sympathizer in Ohio and talked too freely and he had to get away from there. He came to Kanawha Falls and told Jim he needed some money and Jim says he took all he had and he borrowed some and gave to him \$100.00, and he gave Jim a paper saying that he could go where he pleased. Jim says he went to Springfield afterwards to see him and let him have \$350.00 for which he gave Jim

his note, and afterwards he was paid the note and five hundred besides and given his free papers, in 1863-4. Jim says he bought his wife after President Lincoln's Proclamation, which he rather thinks he need not have done. After the war, Jim says he dug coal, teamed, helped build railroad on the K. & M. under Col. Sharp as Receiver and was inspector of R. R. ties, and also was on the Kelly's Creek R. R., and of late years he has been engaged in removing houses. Jim says he was raised by good people, who were always kind to him, was paid well for his work generally, that he never was able to collect all his dues from the government and sometimes lost for his work, but he learned to read and write after the War, and gets along better now.

COL. BENJAMIN H. SMITH

He was one of the strong men of Kanawha, strong physically, mentally and financially; his life business was that of attorney, and he was strong as such. He was a student of the law and never ceased to study it; he took a great interest in the land law of Virginia and did much to help clear it up and make land titles more certain and less complicated.

In Virginia and especially in the western part, where there was much speculation in lands, the mode of acquiring title to land was probably more loose and uncertain than elsewhere and the law of forfeiture of title for non-payment of tax, the law of possession under the statute of limitation, made the subject complicated.

This has been set forth rather tersely by a dream. One of the greatest land litigants ever produced in Kanawha said that he dreamed that he died and went up to the gates and sought admission, where St. Peter sat to decide such questions as "the right of entry."—That the latter questioned him and learned that the litigant was from Kanawha (which fact, he said, made St. Peter frown), and that the applicant had spent a long life principally in litigation of land-titles, and if he had not acquired much land, he had given an awful lot of trouble and expense, and the applicant being versed in the subject, set up the fact that he had always been engaged in asserting his individual rights under the law. To this St. Peter was

not advised so he referred the subject to St. Paul, and he stated that he had studied all the laws of science and other earthly subjects and had acquired some insight thereinto and that he had had occasion also to examine somewhat minutely the land law of Virginia, but that on account of its various complications he had been compelled to admit that he was totally unable to understand it. This litigant was W. A. McMullin and his dream might be said to fairly give his idea of the situation. Such at least was the character of the land laws that Col. Smith made a study of during his entire life. There were at the Kanawha Bar several lawyers, who also worried over the same subject and made a suit for land a difficult subject and generally worth the land to try the case. So that in most land cases the attorneys were engaged with a contract to take part of the land for their fee, and hence, either the lawyer on one side or the one on the other, was encumbered with a lot of land on which to pay taxes without even a prospect of receiving any compensation in a life time.

Generally speaking, there was considerable litigation in this county in regard to titles of large tracts of land and generally the suits were with non-residents on one side or the other of the suit, and these suits were generally in the U. S. Courts. Col. Smith was always sought by one side or the other in most of the cases; and his work was extensive and his fees were not small, although not sufficient to pay for the work that he did.

These lands were ordinarily what was called "wild lands," which means that they were not cultivated and generally without anyone residing thereon. They were covered with fine timber and underlaid with coal and lately have been found to contain oil or gas, or both, which has made them valuable, but which for so long paid no income to the owner, and only kept the owner poor by his holding and paying the taxes thereon. If he could do this, he left his grandchildren fortunes. Undeveloped lands were not an unmixed blessing.

We have attempted to give an idea of the country and the kind of work that Col. Smith devoted his life to study and in which he engaged as an attorney.

Besides this, Col. Smith through marriage became interested in salt making, and no business of the extent of the Kanawha Salt business, could get along without more or less litigation, and sometimes of very large cases, consequently he naturally had his hands full of clients and cases in courts, and whenever he had a case, he thoroughly studied it, for he knew that to win a fight in Kanawha, he had something to work for.

Col. Benjamin H. Smith was born in 1797, and he was named after his father, who was a son of Daniel Smith, who was a son of John Smith, all of whom lived in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, not far from Harrisonburg, once in Orange then in Augusta, and then in Rockingham County, Virginia. The original John Smith was supposed to have been an Englishman, but this one is said to have been a Scotch-Irishman, but he was captain of the militia and held a commission under the Colonial Government of Virginia. Daniel Smith was quite a prominent man in war. He became a Colonel and aided Major Andrew Lewis, who came from the same neighborhood, in driving Governor Lord Dunmore from the colony of Virginia. Daniel had four sons, one of whom was Benjamin Harrison Smith, and the Harrison family and the Smiths lived in the same vicinity—for whom the town of Harrisonburg was named.

Daniel Smith married Jane Harrison. Benjamin Harrison Smith married Elizabeth Cravens. Col. Benjamin Harrison Smith married Roxalana Noyes.

It seems that the Smiths had their own notions concerning the subject of slavery, although they all, more or less, owned slaves. Col. Benjamin H. Smith's father, in 1810, removed to Ohio, and took his slaves with him and made them all free.

Col. Smith then was educated at the University of Ohio at Athens, then studied law in the office of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr. It is stated upon good authority that this selfsame Thomas Ewing was a poor young man financially but he had more than the ordinary brain power and other good qualities. That to get an education and make himself a lawyer, he came to Kanawha and got work at the

Salt furnaces, and while thus engaged, he also studied law and Latin. Of course such a man succeeded and became one of the great men of Ohio.

Col. Smith as a young lawyer from Ohio came to Kanawha, and for some reason, he was not by some kindly welcomed, but this did not deter him in the least; probably made him more determined to continue right here. We do not know why he was not regarded with favor by some, but he was regarded with the greatest favor by others, and it was not long before he married the daughter of Isaac Noyes, one of the largest merchants and salt makers. Perhaps he, Col. Smith, expressed his opinion too freely on the subject of slavery, or on some political, or church question, for he never hesitated to speak out, without using any tact or evasion, and as Mr. Noyes was from the North, such opinions on these questions did not offend him as easily as some others.

As to his political views, he was a Whig of the first water, as long as there were any such party. During the civil war, he was an ardent Union man, and was the U. S. Dist. Attorney for some time when he resigned. After the war was over, and the government policy went to such extremes towards the South—after the death of Mr. Lincoln—he changed his political views and was a candidate for governor of West Virginia in 1868 on the Democratic ticket, but it was in the days of proscription and too early for him or anyone but a decided Republican to be elected in the new State. The Colonel repudiated the Republican policy and ever afterwards voted with the Democrats in West Virginia.

In matters of church, he was in his faith a Methodist, so he always said, but he was not connected with any church and went with his wife and family who were all devoted Presbyterians, and when this church in Charleston divided, his family remained with the Northern Branch, while the large majority took the other, or Southern route. These matters will be explained elsewhere. The Colonel was well disposed to all churches, when the left politics or business alone, and would aid in any good cause, but he had his own opinions on all sub-

jects and never hesitated to express them when an expression was called for.

The Colonel was chiefly an attorney all his life, but he was often called on to run for an office. He was elected to the State Senate in 1833, and at two subsequent elections was re-elected to same office. In 1849, he was appointed U. S. Attorney for the Western District of Virginia and remained in office during the terms of Taylor and Filmore. In 1850 was elected to the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, and was also in the Convention which formed the State of West Virginia and was appointed U. S. Attorney by President Lincoln and remained in this office for five years when he resigned. While the Colonel continued at work, he turned over the principal part of his business to his son, Major Isaac Noyes Smith, and E. B. Knight who composed the law firm of Smith and Knight, and the Colonel aided them when it was thought they needed his assistance, and he gradually left the work to others. He died in 1887 at his home in Charleston, Kanawha County, aged 90 years. His grave is in the Cemetery at Charleston, with the rest of his family, and is marked by a handsome monument.

Colonel Benjamin H. Smith was all his life a hard worker and a great reader. In his young days, he said, he had no taste for books, but only for outdoor exercise, which gave to him a strong able body with a good constitution, and his mind was like his body, able and well trained for his business. He was an outspoken person and sometimes perhaps more so than was called for, and more than once involved himself in a personal encounter with some lawyer, when it might have been avoided, though he was ready and willing to maintain himself or his defence. There was no difficulty to get his ear and he was always ready to listen to any and every one. He was devoted to his wife and family. His manner was plain and unvarnished and he frequently ridiculed some things that he did not seem to appreciate, which the custom of the country called for.

Major Isaac Noyes Smith, was the only son of Col. B. H. Smith. Isaac Noyes Smith, with whose education and training as a lawyer the Colonel took such pains. He always stood well

at the bar, and was noted for the careful preparation of his papers, and his cases.

The Civil War came on, and the young men of Charleston went with the State of Virginia, and Isaac went with them, greatly to the regret of his father. He returned with the title of Major. After the war, Isaac and Mr. E. B. Knight, opened their law office under the firm name of Smith and Knight, and they were doing a large and profitable business when death came suddenly to Major Smith.

He married Miss Caroline Quarrin, and left an interesting family which will be treated elsewhere.

Harrison Brooks Smith. Major Smith left a son, Harrison Brooks Smith, who became an attorney and practices in all the courts, in the firm of Price, Smith, Spillman and Clay. Mr. Smith also has other interests that occupy his attention, one of which is the Southern States Mutual Life Insurance Company, and still other interests too many to mention, coal, oil and gas interests, saying nothing of real estate generally.

Harry is a married man, full of business, full of music as was his father and as are all others whose name is Noyes, and he, like his father takes quite an interest in his church affairs, and all other affairs that are for the good of the town and the people thereof. In consequence he is not a strict party man but holds himself free to act as he sees best without being bound by any party precepts or promises.

The three above-mentioned attorneys and business men, may be called three of Charleston's builders, and who have done and are doing much to make their city and county one of the best in their state, devoting their time and talent and taxes for this purpose and with this intention, and this has been the case since 1822 and may it continue, on *ad finitum*.

GENERAL DANIEL SMITH

When we write of the big men of Kanawha, we must tell of General Smith, who died about 1855. He was a brother of Col. Benj. H. Smith. He was a general of the Virginia militia and he was also a celebrated physician, and a most extraordinary man in popular estimation. He was unusually large, near three feet

across his breast and in proportion otherwise—a fine, large, hearty, good looking man—and was a general commanding a brigade of militia, a physician, which enabled him to become acquainted with the suffering humanity and to relieve them, or to bury them; it was no wonder that he was popular and whenever he desired it, he was sent to the General Assembly.

He married the widow of John Harriman, who was a son of Shadrick Harriman, who was one of the first settlers and the last white man killed by the Indians in Kanawha, (so said), and she was Nancy Morris of Cabell County, in Teays Valley. He lived at East Bank, and practiced medicine, and one season along in the upper part of the county there was (about 1845), an epidemic of typhoid fever, and about one half of those that took it died. He was sent for and he went and it is said that there were but few of his patients that died and those were such as disregarded his instructions while recovering.

Luke Wilcox was born in New York in 1795, and came to Kanawha in 1816. His wife was Miss Pinkston Kenner. He was a salt maker. He died in 1854 and his residence was on his farm near Brownstown. His reputation for integrity and firmness of character in all business transactions was above question. His daughter Amelia was the wife of Major W. A. Bradford, both of whom have passed away, but leaving descendants. Dr. John Wilcox also is a descendant. Mr. Luke Wilcox was a prominent business man and respected by the entire community. It is stated that he contributed more largely to the erection of the Virginia Street M. E. Church than any other person. This was in 1834 and he presented to said church in 1836 a silver communion service; and when he died, he paid through his executor, to the Rev. Mr. Bruce, a methodist clergyman, \$1,000 for his services and his sermon at his funeral.

DOCTOR SPICER PATRICK

He was born in the state of New York, in 1791. He was the son of Jacob Patrick who was born in 1761, and Sarah Spicer Patrick born in 1765, who were married in 1786, the father being of Scotch descent and the mother of English descent. He came to Kanawha as

a practicing physician in 1816, and seems to have met with a welcome from the very day of his arrival. During his entire life he held the respect of the community and his association was with honest and reliable people of the best class. As a physician he ranked among the best and gave his utmost care and attention to his patients. He went when called, especially to what might be called, bad cases. He was obliged to go long distances from home, and it was generally considered a desperate case when Dr. Patrick said that the patient had but little chance of recovery. His reputation among the other physicians was of the highest order, for his skill was recognized and his character as a gentleman was equally as good. He was interested in the welfare of his county and his adopted state, and was frequently sent to the Legislature and to State Conventions, in both of which he took a prominent and interested part.

When he first came to Kanawha he resided in Charleston and in 1822 he married Miss Lavinia V. M. Bream, a daughter of Major James Bream, and in 1848, he removed his residence to his farm, which had been a part of the Bream estate, near to the Two-mile creek, below Elk on the river—where he spent the remainder of his days. He generally drove daily to the town, and could usually be found at the drug store of Dr. J. H. Rogers. The Lovell and Bream families and their kindred were all related to him and he was called and consulted by them on all occasions. His first wife was Lavinia Bream and their children were May, the wife of R. C. M. Lovell; Sally, the wife of Col. H. D. Ruffner; Lavinia, the wife of Major William Gramm, U. S. A., and Dr. Alfred S., James B. and John Patrick. His second wife, whom he married in 1844, was the widow of Col. Robert M. Steele, and they had no children. In 1852, he married in Richmond, Miss Virginia Harris, a granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall, and to them were born one daughter, Miss Susie, and Harie, William and George Patrick.

He sat as a member of the County Court of Kanawha, from 1839 until 1851 when officers became elective by the people. His decisions were always prompt and gave satisfaction, for

he gave close attention to the proceedings, the evidence and the discussions, and his good sense and judgment generally brought him to a correct conclusion. He was possessed of a strong will, a quick, intelligent mind, a generous heart and an open hand; he had no fear and followed his own convictions, always courteous and kind, yet nevertheless was positive and decided, and as has been said of him "he was not lavish in his expression of fondness and did not depreciate friendship's currency by the excessive employment of its smaller coin." There was not pretences or sham about him; he was always sincere, a true friend and a frank enemy.

He was a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church, a vestryman all his life and a warden of the vestry. He usually attended the councils of the diocese as a delegate from Charleston and gave close attention to all matters relating thereto.

It is said that he was a Mason, and from a communication in the papers it appears that his associates whose names were given were all members of the fraternity, to wit: Lewis Summers, Joel Shrewsbury, James Wilson, Peter Scales, J. C. McFarland, J. F. Faure, Andrew Parks, Joseph Lovell, Mathew Dunbar, John Welch, Mason Campbell, A. W. Quarrier, Dr. James Craik, John Laidley, John Samuels, W. S. Summers, Sr., G. W. Summers, H. H. Smith, Jas. A. Lewis, J. P. Turner, R. E. Putney and other prominent men in this part of the state.

Deaths in the family:—Lavinia V. M., born in 1805, married in 1822, died in 1843; James B. Patrick, M. D., born in 1823, died in Missouri in 1849; Mrs. Sally Patrick Ruffner, born in 1838, married in 1860, died in 1886; Mrs. Leonora C. Rovers, born in 1790, married in 1818 and died in 1876; Major William Gramm, born in 1834, died in 1888; Dr. A. S. Patrick, born in 1832, died in 1906.

SHREWSBURY FAMILY

Children of Samuel and Polly Dickinson Shrewsbury, married 1785—

John D. Shrewsbury, born 1786; married Nancy T. Morris; died 1845.

Samuel, born 1789; died 1835.

Martha Usher, born 1791; married Jacob Van Meter.

William, born 1794; married Rhoda Shrewsbury 1823; died 1882.

Elizabeth Dabney, born 1796; died 1829.

Joel, born 1798; married Frances Quarrier 1828; died 1849.

Nancy, born 1801;

Charles Lewis, born 1804; married Eleanor Woodburn 1839.

Adam D., born 1807; died 1808.

Juliet, born 1809; married Rev. James Craik 1829.

Children of Joel and Sally Dickinson Shrewsbury—

Julia, born 1800; married M. J. Shrewsbury and J. Turner.

Elizabeth, born 1807; married Lewis Ruffner.

William D., born 1808; married Martha Darneal.

Samuel, born 1810; died 1825.

Sallie, born 1812; married John D. Lewis.

Dickinson, born 1816; married Mary McConihay.

Eliza, born 1817; married Benj. D. Smithers.

Caroline; married A. W. Quarrier.

Children of John D. Shrewsbury and Nancy Morris Shrewsbury—

Charles; went to Missouri.

Samuel, married Priscilla Worth; went to Missouri.

Leonard; went to California; died 1907, aged 81.

Andrew; never married.

Parthenia; married Robt. F. Hudson; parents of Mrs. Emma H. Nye.

Margaret, married Dr. E. H. C. Bailey.

CAPT. SAM CHRISTY AND MR. TRUSLOW

In Mercer's Bottom in 1819, there was born one, Sam Christy, whose training was that of moving boats in the water, and when near grown he made his way to the Kanawha salt works for Ruffner, Donnally & Co., who were engaged in making salt and shipping it in flat boats. Christy knew the Kanawha river as he knew his spelling book—by heart. He had hardly settled down before he married Miss Minerva Montgomery of Malden, which had much to do toward locating this new pilot and steamboat man. They had four boys: Edgar, Lawrence, Millard and Albert. Then the war

came along and stopped the shipping of salt. There were two men who did not wish to enlist in any army but did want work to do—something that would pay, something to do with a boat. Capt. Sam Christy was one and Mr. William H. Truslow was the other. Truslow did not want a boat without Christy and Christy wanted none without Truslow. The two, together, had figured it out that, with each other, a boat and a river, they could make it. There were other good men they could get. Captain Martin was a pilot, Captain Caruthers was a captain's mate, and with a cook and a bartender the eating and drinking matter was fixed. They had some money and they knew what a boat was for. They began by buying the Victor, then the Victress, and then the Leclair, and soon they took the machinery of the last named and built the Kanawha Belle, a lighter boat than the Leclair, with all the power they needed, thus making a new boat with a part of the old one—like the boy's shirt. Captain Christy had the boat on the way to the Ohio early in the morning and would reach Gallipolis before dark; early next morning, by breakfast time, they were well on their way up the river and would be at Charleston by dark. They carried both passengers and freight, taking on and putting off all the day. Here were a pair of captains, Christy and Truslow, who were most of the crew. They were making money, doing business, attending to the wants of the people. All was moving like clock-work; the boat had its hours, a schedule like a train; you would get on, pay your fare and get off where you pleased and no fool questions asked. When you left Gallipolis, you had to have a pass from the provost marshal to go up the Kanawha, but to go down, no questions were propounded.

Once upon a time a young man from Kanawha found himself wanting a pass to go to

Charleston, and he went to the provost's office and made known his wants. A young lieutenant was in charge and comprehended the situation, but he wanted some assurance of the loyalty of the traveler, and with an "all right" said: "You are a good Union man, I suppose?" The passenger did not feel that he had to make any pledges and submitted that he was not, perhaps, the best in the world, and as a result, was told by the lieutenant he could not have a pass. Then there was an appeal to the captain of the provost, who did not see the matter in the same light and gave the pass, saying nearly all the people in the valley were of doubtful loyalty, except the soldiers and they would take care of them all. The passenger then and there decided to be all things to all men, anything you want so let me go along. Captains Christy and Truslow attended strictly to business. Whatever you wanted them to do, they were there to do if there were no military objections. They could not bring whiskey, it was contraband, but they did not open packages to learn the contents and they never fed the passengers too highly. A splendid pair of captains—Christy and Truslow! Kanawha Belle, on schedule time! They were men that could be trusted and took care of what was entrusted to them, but there was no trusting on their part; you had to pay as you go or go ashore. Everybody was glad to be with these men; they felt safe. It was many years that this pair of boatmen had the benefit of the Gallipolis trade, but a train can beat a boat. We simply wish to record the fact that the men were trained to their business, they tended to their own business and they knew how to make money in that way. It was a pleasure to travel with them then and it is now a pleasure to tell the fact,—you got what you paid for.

CHAPTER XVIII

MISCELLANEOUS

Timber—Kanawha Riflemen—W. Va. Soldiers in the Federal Army—Statue of "Stonewall" Jackson—U. S. Direct Taxation—Derivation of the Name "Kanawha"—The Case of Jack Neal—Early Taverns—Newspapers—Surveyors of Lands—Fraternal Societies—Order of Elks—A Yankee Trick—Dissenting Opinions—Judge Lynch—Some Early Marriages—Some Good Old Colored Folks—Condensed Facts about Charleston—Census Statistics—Dates of "First Things."

TIMBER

At first sight of the forest-clad mountains of West Virginia one is inspired with much the same feeling which called forth the dramatic exclamation of that hardy explorer, Champlain, when centuries ago he suddenly came in sight of the wooded mountains of Vermont—"Voilà les verts monts!"—"Behold the green mountains!"

The clothing of green which covers the mountains and valleys of this state is remarkable for variety and value as well as for beauty, making it of interest equally from the viewpoints of the dendrologist and the lumberman. In the coves are found the lighter shades of green of the poplar and basswood, a little higher up the oak and beech of a darker hue, all of which are interspersed with the still darker foliage of the hemlock. The artist is greatly enraptured with his first view of this state, for the mountains run into each other at all angles and the different shades of green which appeal to him in summer give way in autumn to yellow, red and russet brown, and are so blended in these rich and diverse shades as to enlist his deepest admiration and baffle his efforts to reproduce them adequately on his canvas.

In that part of West Virginia of which Charleston is the center and which is as near the center of the southern Appalachi-

ans as it is possible to locate is found merchantable timber of splendid size and quality which represents the untouched portions of the dense forest growth which originally covered the entire state. The principal kinds of timber constituting this growth are poplar, white oak, red oak, chestnut, basswood, hemlock, hickory, ash, beech, birch, maple, sycamore, buckeye, gum, walnut, cherry, butternut and, in fact, all the species represented among deciduous trees. Of the woods which are exploited and which give the greatest value to the forests yellow poplar and oak, which are found in the greatest abundance, are by far the most important, because of their fine quality and the magnificent proportions of their growth, in which respects they are unexcelled anywhere.

The timber growth along the streams, on the miniature plateaus and in the upper coves of the southern Appalachians is exceptionally heavy, isolated stands of timber having been estimated to contain as much as 100,000 feet to the acre. On the steep mountain sides and on the banks of the rivers the growth is usually small and scattered, the good timber, as a general rule, being found where the soil is richest and where it derives some protection from the neighboring peaks.

In Kanawha and Raleigh counties are heavy stands of poplar and oak, intermixed

with which are many fine specimens of chestnut, basswood, hickory, maple and ash.

THE SOUTH SIDE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS—
CHARLESTON

The South Side Foundry and Machine Works was incorporated in 1899 under its present name with a capital stock of \$100,000 paid in. The business was established in Charleston in 1870 by O. A. and William T. Thayer, brothers, who first established the business in Malden in 1867. O. A. and William T. Thayer conducted the business as partners until its incorporation in the year before-mentioned. This is one of the successful manufacturing concerns of Charleston, turning out a long list of useful products such as equipment for coal mines and coke plants, incline drums, monitors, stationary and shaker coal screens, chutes, coal larries, mine ventilating fans, mine cars, sheet iron work of all descriptions, smoke stacks, weigh baskets, revolving screens, dumping chutes, also hoisting and hauling engines, cages for shaft mines and in addition thereto a number of patented specialties, such as "Thayer's" improved ratchet rail benders, and "Acme" sand dryers, and have patents on various other things. The concern carries in stock a large line of wire rope, pipe and fittings; also brass goods, bar iron, steel bolts, rivets, etc., and in addition to this carry also in stock boilers, engines, logging trucks, locomotives, logging truck wheels, axles, castings in both iron and brass. The capacity of the plant is such that it can handle a heavier class of work than can be turned out by any concern nearer than Pittsburg or Cincinnati. The present site has been the location of the plant since 1870. It is located on the south bank of the Kanawha river, facing the C. & O. R. R., a short distance west of the C. & O. passenger station. There are 100 employees on the payroll, to whom steady employment has been furnished. This concern, during its existence for a period covering more than 40 years, has added much to the material growth of Charleston and to the reputation of the city as a manufacturing center. The business is of great volume in West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio. However, the products are shipped

to all parts of the country. This may be classed as one of the oldest manufacturing plants in Charleston. The following are the officers: W. E. Mohler, president, St. Albans, W. Va.; John A. Thayer, secretary, Charleston, W. Va.; G. Todd Thayer, treasurer and general manager, Charleston.

JUDGE JOHN L. WHITTEN

Born in Mason county, Virginia (now West Virginia) on the 5th day of February, 1861, the subject of this sketch attended district schools in winter, and worked on the farm in summer until 17 years of age. He then taught in country schools for four years and during vacation attended select and Normal schools until 1883, when he was elected on the Republican ticket county superintendent of schools of Mason county, being 22 years of age and the youngest superintendent in the state. Re-elected to that office he served altogether for four years. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1883, but did not begin active practice until after graduating from the law department of the Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., in 1891. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Mason county in 1896, and re-elected in 1900, serving in that office until the death of Judge F. A. Guthrie, and was thereupon commissioned by Gov. White judge of the 7th Judicial circuit, then composed of the counties of Mason, Putnam and Kanawha, to serve the unexpired term of Judge Guthrie of four months and eight days. During this short term many important cases were tried in Judge Whitten's court, five of them being appealed to the Supreme Court, and all of them being affirmed by that court, he thus having the distinction of never being reversed. Since retiring from the office of judge he has held no office except that of Mayor of the town of Point Pleasant, to which position he was elected by a majority of five to one over his opponent, and re-elected by the same majority. He was married on the 18th day of April, 1888, to Miss Mary R. Gwinn, daughter of Henry Gwinn of Mason county, to which union five children have been born, viz: Rudolph, now a student at West Point, N. Y.; Ann Eliza, a pupil of the New England Conservatory of

Music, Boston, Mass.; and Lynda, Lamar, and Othniel, who are attending the High School of Point Pleasant.

Judge Whitten, since finishing the law course at the Georgetown University, has been active in the practice of the law, and has been engaged in many of the important cases of Mason and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals. He is at present the referee in bankruptcy of the district composed of the counties of Putnam, Mason, Jackson and Rhoane, under Judge B. F. Keller of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of West Virginia.

KANAWHA RIFLEMEN, ORGANIZED IN 1856

Commissioned Officers

Captain, Geo. S. Patton, killed September 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.

First Lieut., Andrew Moore.

Second Lieut., Nicholas Fitzhugh, deceased.

Third Lieut., Henry Daniel Ruffner.

Second Organization of the Company

Captain, David L. Ruffner, deceased.

First Lieut., Richard Q. Laidley, deceased.

Second Lieut., Gay Carr, killed at Dry Creek, West Virginia.

Third Lieut., John P. Donaldson, deceased.

Third Organization of the Company

Captain, Richard Q. Laidley, died 1873.

First Lieut., John P. Donaldson, deceased.

Second Lieut., Henry W. Rand, deceased.

Third Lieut., Alanson Arnold, killed at second Cold Harbor.

Non-commissioned Officers and Privates

Arnold, Alanson, deceased.

Arnold, E. S., deceased.

Barton, Norman.

Blaine, Charles, deceased.

Boswell, Martin, deceased.

Brodt, J. T., deceased.

Bradford, Henry, killed at Cotton Hill.

Brooks, W. B.

Brown, Thos. L., wounded.

Brown, Jo. M., deceased.

Brown, Siline.

Cabell, Robt. (did not go.)

Cabell, H. Clay, deceased.

Caldwell, William.

Carr, John O.

Carr, Gay, deceased.

Chambers, John, deceased.

Chewning, Charles, killed at Lewisburg in 1862.

Clarkson, A. Q., deceased.

Cook, Walton.

Cox, Frank, deceased.

Cushman, William, deceased.

Dean, Bartlett, D. G.

Doddridge J. E. Jr., deceased.

Doddridge, Philip, deceased.

Donaldson, John P., deceased.

deGruyter, M. F., deceased.

Dryden, John, D. G.

Feine, Karl. D. G.

Fry, James H. Jr., deceased.

Grant, Thos. T., deceased.

Griffith, N. G. D. G.

Haggerman, James. D. G.

Hale, John P., deceased.

Hansford, Carroll M., deceased.

Hare, Robert.

Hopkins, —, deceased.

Keifer, Valentine. D. G.

Laidley, Richard Q., deceased.

Lewis, Charles C. D. G.

Lewis, James F., deceased.

Lewis, Joel S., deceased.

Lewis, William S. D. G.

Lewis, John, killed at Winchester, September 19, 1864.

McQueen, Archibald, deceased.

McFarland, Henry D.

McMullen, John.

McClelland, Robert, deceased.

Malone, William, deceased.

Mathews, Lewis. D. G.

Mathews, John, deceased.

Miller, Samuel A. (sent to Confederate Congress), deceased.

Miller, H., deceased.

Norman, James. D. G.

Norman, John G. D. G.

Norvell, W. Gaston. D. G.

Noyes, Benjamin, deceased.

Noyes, Frank, deceased.

Noyes, James B., deceased.

Noyes, James B. Jr., deceased.

Noyes, William, deceased.
 Noyes, John (Poca).
 Parks, Cecil, killed by railroad.
 Parks, Bushrod, deceased.
 Patrick, A. S. Dr., deceased.
 Patrick, John, deceased.
 Quarrier, Joel S., deceased.
 Quarrier, William A. deceased.
 Quarrier, Monroe, deceased.
 Rand, Henry W., deceased.
 Rand, Noyes, deceased.
 Read, Fred N., deceased.
 Reynolds, Fenton M., deceased.
 Reynolds, William.
 Roberts, Thomas.
 Ruby, Edward.
 Ruby, John C., deceased.
 Rundle, John, deceased.
 Ruffner, David L., deceased.
 Ruffner, Daniel, Jr., deceased.
 Ruffner, Joel Jr., deceased.
 Ruffner, Meridith P., deceased.
 Ruffner, Andrew S.
 Shrewsbury, Andrew.
 Shrewsbury, Joel, deceased.
 Shrewsbury, John. D. G.
 Spessard, Jacob, deceased.
 Smith, Isaac Noyes, deceased.
 Smith, Thomas.
 Singleton, Albert, deceased.
 Snyder, W. B.
 Smithers, David, deceased.
 Smithers, Samuel. D. G.
 Summers, William S., deceased.
 Summers, George W. Jr., deceased.
 Swann, John S., deceased.
 Swann, Thomas B., deceased.
 Teays, Stephen T., deceased.
 Thompson, Cameron L.
 Thompson, Thornton, deceased.
 Turner, Benjamin F., deceased.
 Watkins, Joseph F., deceased.
 Wehrle, Mienhart (hung by U. S. troops).
 Welch, George L.
 Welch, Levi, deceased.
 Welch, James, killed at Scary, 1861.
 Walls, Richards. D. G.
 Wilson, Daniel. D. G.
 Wilson, Harrison. D. G.
 Wilson, Henry.

Wilson, W. A., deceased.

William Armstead, colored cook, faithful during the war.

The above were members of this crack company in 1858. When the company offered its services to Virginia in 1861, there were some that did not go, marked D. G.; about twenty that are now living, and those marked "deceased" died after the war. Only about seven were killed in battle.

WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIERS IN THE FEDERAL ARMY 1861-1865

In answer to the question, "How many West Virginians served in the Federal Army during the war between the States?" Virgil A. Lewis, state archivist and historian, says in his Third Biennial Report, page 205, "a correct answer to this question has never been made and in all probability never will be," but he gives a statement of West Virginia in account with the United States, viz:

1861—To quota, under calls for that year	8,497
1862—To quota, under calls for July 2	4,650
1862—To quota, under calls for 9 mo. men reduced to 3 year men.....	1,162
1864—To quota, under calls for Feb. 1, 1864	5,127
1864—To quota, under calls for March 4	2,051
1864—To quota, under calls for July 19	5,928
1864—To quota, under calls for Dec. 19	4,431
Total requisition on State.....	31,846

Contra Credit by Enlistments

1861—Enlistments under call of that year	12,688
1862—Enlistments under call of July 2	3,888
1863—Enlistments under call of May 26 to Dec. 31.....	3,281
1864—Enlistments under call to Jan. 31	131
1864—Enlistments and re-enlistments May 1	4,712
1864—Enlistments and re-enlistments from Aug. 1, to Dec. 31.....	1,956
1865—Enlistments and re-enlistments to Aug. 31.....	2,509
Total enlistments	29,165
This would show a deficiency of.....	2,681
	31,846

By a statement of provost marshal it was credited with 31,884.

This statement had reference to April 30, 1865; as part of these were re-enlistments, the estimate is made that West Virginia furnished to the United States about 28,000 men. To secure these men by volunteering, each county was designated to furnish her share and to offer inducements that would secure the men. A statement is furnished of the local bounties offered by the counties for volunteers, and the amount figures up to \$1,965,549, which is close to two millions for 28,000 men, or an average of \$70 per man.

Ohio county furnished \$334,959.

Harrison county furnished \$258,438.

Wood county furnished \$187,791.

Marshall county furnished \$181,325.

Monongalia county, \$154,425.

Preston county, \$135,700.

Marion county, \$103,075.

Kanawha county, \$9,400.

Putnam county, \$12,630.

Cabell county, \$3,600.

Gilmore county, \$3,689.

There seems to have been seventeen regiments of infantry volunteers and two regiments veteran infantry volunteers; seven regiments cavalry volunteers and one of veteran cavalry, and one regiment of artillery.

Of the men enlisted, total deaths were 3,224. There were fifty-one companies of State guards. Kanawha county had one company under Captain Robt. Brooks.

COLORED SOLDIERS IN THE U. S. ARMY FROM WEST VIRGINIA

There were accredited to West Virginia, 212 colored soldiers and were assigned to the 45th Reg. U. S. Col.

IN THE CONFEDERATE SERVICE FROM WEST VIRGINIA

It was in the South Branch valley and Lower Shenandoah and the Greenbrier valley that and southern West Virginia, that furnished these. It is said they were a part of a company, a company or companies from the counties of Barbour, Berkely, Boone, Cabell, Clay, Calhoun, Fayette, Gilmer, Greenbrier,

Hampshire, Hardy, Harrison, Jackson, Kanawha, Lewis, Marion, Mason, Mercer, Monongalia, Monroe, McDowell, Morgan, Nicholas, Ohio, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Putnam, Raleigh, Randolph, Roane, Upshur, Wayne, Wyoming, Logan, etc.

The difference will be noted, when stated that Mason county sent over one thousand to the Federal army and sixty-one into the Confederate, while Hampshire sent more than one thousand into the Confederate and seventy-three into the Federal army.

As to the number of soldiers in the C. S. A. from West Virginia, no one can know, as there seems to be no record from which numbers can be had. It is said that the Stonewall brigade had twelve companies from W. Va. The Twenty-second Reg. Va. was composed of men from W. Va. There were nine companies in the Thirty-first Va; six companies in the Thirty-sixth Va. Reg. Summers sent 200, Pendleton 700. Gen. Oley reported that he paroled over 5,000 confederates, and V. A. Lewis' estimate is 7,000, were in C. S. A. from W. Va., and of these there were deaths amounting to 800, and in both armies 4,024 died.

We find no mention of bounties for confederates, no hospitals, commissions, or anything except guns,—most of them had shooters. Thirty-five thousand soldiers from West Virginia, about one-fifth of that in C. S. A. and four-fifths in U. S. A.

STATUE OF "STONEWALL" JACKSON

The statue of General Jackson was erected on the capitol grounds in Charleston, and unveiled September 27, 1910, by the efforts of the United Daughters of the Confederacy of Charleston, West Virginia, and the site of the monument was located under the provisions of Joint Resolution No. 13 of the Legislature of West Virginia, adopted February 25, 1905. It was designed and executed by Sir Moses Ezekiel, of Rome, Italy, shipped from Rome to Baltimore and thence to Charleston, where it arrived August 31, 1910. The granite foundation came from Richmond, Virginia, the marble from Genoa and the bronze statue was made in Rome. The board of public works

of West Virginia marked the location on the capitol grounds April 11, 1910 and approved the inscription to be placed thereon.

On the 31st of May, 1910, ground was broken for the monument by Chapter No. 151 U. D. C., shovels full of earth being removed by the president, Mrs. Samuel S. Green, and an address was delivered by Brig.-General Samuel S. Green, commanding the Second Brigade, U. C. V., followed by an oration by Hon. W. E. Glasscock, governor of West Virginia. The sculptor, Sir Moses Ezekiel, is a native of Richmond, Virginia, and was educated at the Military Institute of Lexington, Virginia. He went to Italy in 1888 and became so eminent as sculptor that he was knighted by the King of Italy.

The unveiling took place September 27, 1910, in the presence of at least five thousand people, strangers and citizens of the city, and the procession was headed by the Stonewall Brigade Band of Staunton, Virginia, and a company of cadets of seventy-five from the Virginia Military Institute, and then a battalion of the Second Regiment of West Virginia National Guard, and the people followed after. At the monument, Brig.-General S. S. Green presided. The invocation was by the Right Rev. Geo. W. Peterkins of Diocese of West Virginia. Addresses were made by Gen. Green, Hon. John A. Preston of Lewisburg, West Virginia. Mrs. Green of Chapter 151, U. D. C., cut the cord and unveiled the statue, and the Virginia Cadets fired a salute. Other addresses were then made by Hon. Robt. White of Wheeling. Hon. Bennett Young of Louisville, Ky. The vocal music was rendered under the direction of Mrs. J. Griff Edwards of Portsmouth, Virginia. Governor Mann of Virginia, was represented by R. A. James of the board of visitors of the Virginia Military Institute, and Governor Glasscock of West Virginia, was represented by Adj.-Gen. Charles E. Elliott. The inscription is as follows:

STONEWALL JACKSON

Erected as a memorial to the Confederate Soldiers
1861-1865

By Charleston Chapter No. 151
United Daughters of the Confederacy

The above was taken from the Third Biannual Report, State Department and History, Appendix III, 1910-1911, in which is found a biographical sketch of Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, showing why they called him "Stonewall."

U. S. DIRECT TAXATION

Congress, in 1813, wanted to raise three millions of dollars and passed an act for the raising of the same by direct taxation. Of the state of Virginia, there was required of her as her part, the sum of \$369,018.44. Virginia raised it by taxation on her counties and the counties now part of West Virginia, were required to pay as follows:

Monroe county paid.....	\$1,030.50
Mason county paid.....	1,130.50
Brooke county paid.....	1,195.50
Wood county paid.....	1,338.50
Cabell county paid.....	1,546.50
Greenbrier county paid.....	1,650.44
Pendleton county paid.....	1,428.50
Kanawha county paid.....	2,167.50
Harrison county paid.....	2,672.50
Hardy county paid.....	2,126.50
Ohio county paid.....	1,907.50
Monongalia county paid.....	2,992.50
Hampshire county paid.....	3,795.50
Randolph county paid.....	5,465.50
Berkeley county paid.....	6,147.22
Jefferson county paid.....	6,876.28

The taxation required then indicates the relative strength financially in 1813. Wood and Ohio would be lower in the line, Hampshire and Jefferson would not appear among the large counties now, and Kanawha would probably vary her position; and the list is otherwise interesting.

DERIVATION OF THE NAME "KANAWHA"

June 12, 1734, order of Colonial Council.

"Whereas a barborous murder was some time since committed in Spottsylvania county by some northern Indians, and thereby there is just cause to suspect that the same, was done by the nation of Conoanys (Conoys) under the government of Pennsylvania." * * *

With reference to the matter above referred to, Governor Gooch of Virginia, on the 13th

of July, 1733, sent a letter to Governor Patrick Gordon, of Pennsylvania, stating that a man and his wife had been murdered and scalped in Spottsylvania in April, 1733, by said Indians,—Conoay or Conoy Indians—they were called in Pennsylvania the “Ganawese” and in 1701 made a treaty with Pennsylvania and were said to be from the northern part of the Potomac and that the now “Lost river” derived its name from them—Conai-Conoy.

EAST BANK

The first to purchase lots on the site of this flourishing town were A. C. Shaver and E. M. McVey, in 1878. The site of the town was laid out on the property of the Harriman heirs. William Prior owned some land, on which resided his sons, James, a funeral director, John, a bookkeeper, and Tipton, a salesman, and the town for a time was called “Prior,” its first name having been Hampton. Its present name was taken from a small coal bank in operation about that time. Here are located the East Bank Coal Works and a number of other coal works, and here or in the vicinity, are also located the Hamilton Oil and Gas Company and the Montgomery Gas Company, both successful enterprises.

Among the oldest settlers in the place are William Paxton Prior (the oldest settler), Rev. Mr. McVey, who has been here since 1866, when he built a house here and moved into it; A. C. Shaver, Sylvester Chapman, Shelton Johnson, Henry Thompson, and Mrs. Sallie Saunders, who first married a Mr. Morris. The first mayor was G. W. Poff.

S. M. Buck opened the first coal bank in East Bank.

East Bank has three church edifices—those of the M. E. Church, South, secretary, B. G. Keeny; the Missionary Baptist, F. Howell, pastor; and the Free Will Baptist church, pastor, E. M. McVey, the Missionary Baptist being the oldest organization.

The Missionary Baptist church was organized about 1887 and is known as the Hampton Baptist church. The first pastor was H. H. Hugart, whose successors were Rev. James Roberts, Rev. Geo. Foster (now a Unitarian minister of Chicago, Ill.), Rev. J. W. Cock

(now of Huntington, W. Va.), Rev. Mr. Winebenner, and Rev. V. F. Howell, the present incumbent. The membership of the church is about eighty. This church originated with or sprung from the historic old Kanawha Baptist church, whose building was destroyed during the Civil war. The present and first building is a frame structure.

The Free Will Baptist church was organized in 1878 with four members and now has about seventy-five. Its pastors have been Rev. W. J. Fulton, John E. Cox, Rev. Mr. Stewart, N. E. Mercer, E. M. McVey and W. R. Nester, Mr. McVey, the present pastor, having served the organization during the greater part of the time. The church edifice is a frame building, 46x64 feet ground plan, and is the first building of the organization.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has a present organization of twenty-eight members. The building—a neat brick structure—was erected about twenty years ago. The congregation has been served by Revs. Carney, John Martin, N. McClung, A. M. Hollister and W. E. Bennett.

East Bank has one dentist, Dr. G. W. Owens. The present mayor of the town is J. R. Jones; recorder, Julian F. Keeny. Postmaster, D. M. Jarrett.

East Bank is well supplied with secret orders, including the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Senior Order of American Mechanics and Red Men. Abraham Encampment No. 20, I. O. O. F., moved in 1873 from Marmet to Coalburg, and came to East Bank in the fall of 1896.

Lodge No. 63, chartered February 15, 1872, was first instituted at Coalburg. A hall was built in the fall of 1896 at East Bank, the building being of brick. There were five charter members and seven in lodge when it was instituted, the former being Capt. A. Frauber, Francis Calvert, John Calvert, Milton Cole and Larry Bryan. The two others who went in at the same time were M. W. Stanley and A. Schlaegel. The lodge has now 97 members.

Cherokee Tribe No. 33, Improved Order of Red Men, of East Bank, was instituted with 27 charter members, namely: Chas. Rutroff, William Thomas, Tobias Benjamin, G. A.

Poff, John B. Clark, John Banister, John Canterbury, William H. Bowers, Geo. P. Snead, John M. Hudnall, James Hull, W. S. Montague, T. L. Moore, William Sigmond, D. L. McConihay, R. E. Hendrickson, M. F. Poff, Elex. Sims, Geo. W. Keeney, C. T. Stanley, William L. Banister, Robert A. Snead, G. P. H. Spruce, James D. Arrington, M. F. Spruce, Buron E. Holstine and G. W. McVey. The charter was issued in May and the lodge instituted in November, 1892. It has about 28 members at the present time.

The Senior Order of American Mechanics was instituted June 11, 1892 and has a present membership of sixty-five. They rent their hall and have their own cemetery.

Kanawha Lodge, K. of P., No. 16, was first instituted at Coalburg. It now has about 60 members and owns its own building, which is a frame structure.

The Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias have each a cemetery and the latter own their own hall.

East Bank has seven stores, the merchants being as follows: Harry Howery, general merchant H. P. Hudnall, general merchant; J. C. Lewis, general merchant and restaurant; H. M. Blair, general merchant; M. Morowitz, clothier and dry goods; E. Rosen, dry goods and clothier; H. R. Wiltberger, druggist. There are two milliners—Miss Anna Golden and Mrs. L. McConahey.

THE CASE OF JACK NEAL—1801

The following account of a freeman's struggle for liberty was written by Dr. Henry Ruffner. There seems to have been two cases where negro traders attempted to take slaves down south on boats on the Ohio and met disaster, and there was more sympathy for the negroes than for the traders.

Jack Neal and Sam Robinson had been manumitted by will, and before the will had been probated, some traders purchased them, though knowing that they were free, seized them in the night and moved them out of reach to the Ohio river, placed them in a large canoe and started down South. But Jack was no ordinary negro—in the first place he was a giant in strength, was an excellent mechanic

with plenty of sense. They told Jack what they intended to do with him and he told them that he gave them warning. All the negroes they had were ironed and fastened together with a chain and placed in the piroque, and they were required to row while the traders guided the boat. They had passed the mouth of the Kanawha in the night; Jack had been working to get loose and had succeeded. He struck one of the traders with a hatchet, which quieted him, and the other plunged into the river and drowned. Now what was to be done? They were below Gallipolis—there they were arrested and sent to Virginia, at Kanawha courthouse. Edward Graham was the attorney for the commonwealth and William Sterrett for the negroes. They were tried before the whole bench of justices with no jurors, and on the 17th of August, 1801, for the murder of Bennett Rogers and Ralph Elliott. All of them were acquitted except Jack and he was found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 19th of September, next. The court directed the clerk to write the facts to the governor. The attorney, Graham, resigned and Sterrett was appointed in his place. When Jack was asked if he had anything to say, he arose and related the whole facts—his life, his being freed, kidnaped and the consequences. Then he was sentenced, and a history of the case sent to the governor with a petition for reprieve.

The governor suspended the execution and investigated the facts of the story. There was another trial as to some points occasioned by the fact that he had not been executed, but he was resented to be hung on the 19th of September, 1802. It was close to the fatal day and no pardon yet and no other mail to come. Jack said he must get out. He made all preparations and waited. Evidently he had many friends and all seemed desirous that he should escape. Jack made his attempt just before daylight. He got the jailor's gun first, and then broke for the woods in a heavy fog, but they afterwards recaptured him and returned him to the jail. The next day they expected to hang him but a special messenger arrived with reprieve. He was kept in the jail, then permitted to work in shop, then was

fully pardoned, then obtained his papers of freedom and afterwards returned to his old home. The expenses for guarding and boarding Jack seem to have been needless, and it looks as though there might have been some sort of "graft;" but perhaps we are wrong. It seemed that no one could blame Jack for what he did, but he seems to have found no friends either in Ohio or in Pittsburg; he did find them, however, in Kanawha.

EARLY TAVERNS

The first tavern, or inns, as they were then called, so far as can now be learned, were the Buster Tavern, at the northeast corner of Court and Kanawha streets, and the Griffin Tavern at the northeast corner of Summers and Kanawha streets.

The prices of accommodations at such places of public entertainment were prescribed by the courts. The following is a list of prices established at a court in 1820:

Breakfast, dinner, or supper, each....	25c
Lodging, per night	12½c
Horse at hay, per night.....	25c
Horse at pasture, per night.....	12½c
Jamaica Spirits, Cogniac Brandy, and Madeira Wine, per gallon.....	600c
Cherry Bounce and Country Gin, per gal.	300c
Whiskey and Peach Brandy, per gal....	200c
Beer and Cider, per gal.....	50c

Clearly, they were not prohibitionists.

NEWSPAPERS

The rise and progress of newspapers furnishes a good gauge of the advance of civilization, and a short history of the press is a proper accompaniment of the history of any county. The first newspaper established at the county seat of Kanawha county was called the Kanawha Patriot, and was published by H. P. Gaines in the year 1819. In 1820 Mason Campbell began the publication of the Western Courier, which survived for two years, but five years later the same gentleman started the Western Virginian, the publication of which he continued until 1829. He then sold out to other parties, who changed the name to the Western Register, but continued its publication for only one year. A year or two afterward Mason Campbell and

Ezra Walker began the publication of the Kanawha Banner, which survived until 1834, when it was followed by a paper of smaller size, called the Kanawha Patriot, a political organ of the Whig persuasion. In 1840, Pate & Hickey established the first Democratic journal, the Jeffersonian, but at that time the Whigs largely predominated in the county, and the paper only had the brief existence of one year. In 1842, E. W. Newton began the issue of a Whig paper, called the Kanawha Republican. The Western Virginian was the second Democratic venture, in 1851, by Thompson & Gardner. The paper survived but little longer than its democratic predecessor. It was succeeded by the Kanawha Valley Star, by John Rundell, and this paper lived to record the opening of the Civil war. In 1864, S. S. and E. T. Moore began the issue of the first Republican paper, the West Virginia Journal. In 1870, H. S. Walker & Co. established the West Virginia Courier, first a weekly, then a daily and finally a tri-weekly paper. The Baptist Record, by J. B. Hardwicke, D. D., was started in 1870, but it had a short life. The same year the Charleston Herald was started by John Brisben Walker, which was issued for two years. The Kanawha Daily, in 1871 had a short existence, under the charge of Thomas Hughes & Co. In 1872 C. B. Webb issued the Kanawha Chronicle, at first independent in politics, but in 1876 espousing the cause of the democracy. The Kanawha Gazette, Democratic, established in 1877 as a weekly; issued as a daily since 1888; M. W. Donnally, proprietor; the Kanawha Democrat, by P. M. Noyes; The Nonpareil, independent, 1877, weekly till 1890, then daily, by J. V. Henderson; the Star Tribune, Republican, 1881; M. B. Reber, manager; the West Virginia School Journal, educational; 1881, by B. S. Morgan.

In 1911 there are the Charleston Daily Gazette, Democratic, (Vol. 25), and the Charleston Daily Mail, Republican, (Vol. 28). We shall not attempt to say who the different editors may be.

Then there are the Advocate, the Labor Argus (Socialist), the Mountain Leader; and during campaigns of any kind, there are others.

The Kanawha Republican was the longest

lived; it was edited by Mr. Newton and continued for about thirty years.

Probably the ablest edited, was the "West Virginia Courier," by Mr. H. S. Walker. The Kanawha Valley Star was edited by Democratic lawyers.

SURVEYORS OF LANDS

The surveyor was always an important man; there was a sort of mystery about him, for he knew things that many others did not. He had to know that there was a north star and he had to run his course thereby—had to have an instrument that most of the people could tell nothing about. He pretended to be able to explain the variation of the needle, knew what a degree meant, and knew an angle to be something other than something to eat. A surveyor was a learned man, a sort of magician. In the days when the State had lands for sale and a man wanted to purchase and own real estate, he deposited money with the treasurer and took a paper giving its date, its number and the amount paid in, and the quantity of land to which he was entitled. He then went to the neighborhood where he wished to locate the land and made an entry of the quantity of land and the location thereof in a general way. He then had it surveyed accurately, marking the corner and line trees, for each had a distinctively different mark placed on the trees to indicate the lines and corners. A plat was made and also a description of the survey, giving its corners, courses and distances, with monuments, creeks, trees, etc. With this and the treasurer's warrant, he laid them before the governor who wrote out a grant or patent for the land surveyed and paid for. The purchaser then had his land charged to him on the land books, and then paid his taxes, once each year, forever.

In the course of human events, these lines and corners would be forgotten and lost, as it were. Trees would fall down and sometimes they were cut down; other surveys would be made near to them, others would set up claim to the land and it would become necessary to learn the location of the lines anew. The surveyor would be sent for; he would try to locate some corner, tree or rock, or known point

in the said survey, and then he would run it out as it was originally run or located. Another interesting matter would have to be attended to; that was, to ascertain what was the variation of the needle so as to make exact allowance for it. Finding a tree that might have once been marked as one of the corner or line trees, the surveyor wishes to establish it beyond question. The tree has changed greatly; it has been growing all these many years since it was marked. Was this the tree that was marked in 1795? Can you prove it? This is the business of the surveyor.

There were for many years two surveyors in Kanawha, Mr. A. P. Sinnett and Mr. John L. Cole. They were in no manner alike. Mr. Sinnett was a dignified, quiet, stately man, and went about his work as if he meant to do it exactly, no guess work at all. Mr. Cole was a jocular, good-natured, hearty, humorous, overgrown boy, who was never very much in earnest, never as exact or particular as you might suppose; if he could not find the star he wanted, another one would do as well. Practically everybody knew that Mr. Sinnett was a surveyor. The court had directed Mr. Sinnett to go to a certain place on Coal river to do some surveying. He had notified the parties of the day that he would be there and he expected they would meet him, but for some reason he could not go. He sent Mr. Cole in his stead, and Cole was on time and in place. Cole did not think it necessary to introduce himself or tell them his name was not Sinnett, for he heard them all call him Sinnett. They had learned by some means that Mr. Sinnett wore a wig to cover his bald head and they were curious to see it. They mentioned the fact, and Cole admitted it but made no move to display the curiosity. A certain man could stand it no longer and proposed that if Cole would explain one thing he would be satisfied. Cole became curious and agreed to his proposition. He stated he could not comprehend how it was that when Mr. Sinnett made choice of a wig he selected a red one. Cole found himself in a close place and was getting Mr. Sinnett in a tighter one. He could not carry that any further. When they had been going until noon they reached the bank of Coal river and

were enjoying the rest and cool of the shade. Cole saw a long grape vine hanging from the limb of a tree down to the roots of the tree on the bank. He cut it loose from the ground and taking it in his hands swung out over the stream. He had a delightful swing but when it came back toward the bank it did not quite reach, and each time it failed to come as near as before, until it was about to come to a stop some ten or more feet away from it. There was nothing to do but to let go, drop into the stream and wade ashore—with the joke on him.

Before surveyors were allowed to work at their profession they had to secure a certificate from the College of William and Mary that they had been examined and found competent to survey. Reuben Slaughter was the first surveyor and there were others, and they kept coming. The Mathewses were all surveyors and they came quite early. They might all have had their certificates of competency, but no two surveyors ever made the survey contain the same area; however, it is wonderful how they can trace a line and learn the corners of large surveys that had been made many years. Everybody knew that Sinnett was exact, but Cole could find a line with less to help him than any other surveyor; he seemed to know what the old surveyor thought, said and did, the latter perhaps concluding there was no other way to lay the line, and Cole arriving at the same conclusion from the self-same circumstances.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

Of secret and benevolent organizations Kanawha county has her full share, the beneficial influence of such societies, though formerly doubted by some, is now generally recognized, and that citizen is a rara avis who hasn't "jined" one or more of them. Owing to their predilection for secrecy we have been unable to find out as much about some of them as we could have desired. A few, formerly organized have for one reason or another passed out of existence, but those now flourishing are as follows:

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS Masons.

Masonic Temple, cor. Virginia and Hale.
Trustees, Charles K. Payne, for Kanawha

Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M.; James F. Brown, for Tyrian Chapter No. 13, R. A. M.; James N. Carnes, for Kanawha Commandery No. 4, K. T.

Odel Squier Long Lodge of Perfection No. 3, A. & A. S. R., meets every third Tuesday in Masonic Hall. J. Talman Waters, sec.

Beni-Kedem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Meets 2d Thursday of each month in Masonic Temple, Virginia n. w. cor. Hale. Benjamin Caruthers, potentate; Joseph Ruffner, recorder; 26 Citizens' National Bank bldg.

Kanawha Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar. Meets every 4th Monday evening of each month in Masonic Temple, Virginia n. w. cor. Hale. J. Talman Waters recorder, 27 Citizens' National Bank bldg.

Kanawha Lodge No. 20 A. F. & A. M. Meets 1st and 3d Monday evening of each month in Masonic Temple, Virginia n. w. cor. Hale. J. T. Waters, sec.

Tyrian Royal Arch Chapter No. 13, R. A. M. Meets 2d Monday of each month in Masonic Temple, Virginia n. w. cor. Hale. H. M. Anderson, sec.

B. P. O. E.

Charleston Lodge No. 202. Meets every Friday at Elks Hall, Quarrier and McFarland. Guy H Newcomer, sec., 1580 Quarrier.

F. O. E.

Charleston Aerie No. 519. Meets every Thursday at I. O. O. F. Hall, Capitol cor. State. J. R. Foster, rec. sec.

Improved Order of Red Men.

Cornstalk Tribe No. 23, Improved O. R. M. Meets every Thursday evening in Elk Banking Co. Hall, Charleston cor. Virginia av. John Thumb, S.; J. L. Javins, K. of R.

Nokomis Tribe No. 13, Imp. O. R. M. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Temple, Capitol cor. State. R. Kuntz, C. of R., 107½ Capitol.

I. O. O. F.

Ellinpsico Encampment No. 13, chartered Aug. 23, 1851; meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Capitol cor. State, E. W. England, scribe, 329 Court.

Glen Elk Lodge No. 95. Meets every

Thursday evening at 8 in I. O. O. F. Hall, Virginia s. w. cor. Pennsylvania av. J. M. Masoncupp, sec., 112 Court.

Glenwood Encampment No. 40. Meets every Monday evening at I. O. O. F. Hall, Virginia s. w. cor. Pennsylvania av. F. T. Mel-dahl, scribe, 1215 Washington.

Kanawha Lodge No. 25, instituted Dec. 5, 1865; meets every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Capitol cor. State. W. J. Cochran, sec., 1814 Quarrier.

Patriarch Militant, Canton Kanawha No. 7. Meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, Capitol cor. State every Thursday. Howard B. Wolf, clerk.

Daughters of Liberty.

Union Council No. 5. Meets every Monday night in Orts Hall, Charleston cor. Tennessee av. Mrs. Dema Hill, treas.

Daughters of Rebekah.

Myrtle Lodge No. 97. Meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, Capitol cor. State, every Monday evening at 7:30. Miss Maude Grinstead, sec., 423 State.

D. O. K. K.

Shiaraz Temple No. 29. Meets 2d Thursday of each month at 11½ Capitol. Ceremonial sessions January, May and September. Freeman Carte, sec.

Knights of Columbus.

K. O. C. Council No. 771. Meets every 1st and 3d Sunday in School Hall, Broad and Quarrier. G. G. Bratt, F. S.

Knights of Pythias.

Glenwood Lodge No. 180. Consolidated with Glendale Lodge No. 78.

Elkana Lodge No. 63. Meets every Friday evening in K. of P. Hall, 11½ Capitol. C. B. Oakes, K. of R. and S., 1310 Washington.

Glendale Lodge No. 78. Meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 in Elk Banking Co.'s Hall, Charleston cor. Tennessee av. Felix E. Wallace, K. of R. and S., 107 Roane.

Keuka Lodge No. 26; chartered Nov. 5, 1879; meets every Wednesday evening at 217 Capitol, Forest Wash, K. of R. and S.

Knights of the Maccabees.

Elk City Tent No. 9. Meets every Wednesday evening in Ort's Hall, Charleston cor. Tennessee av. F. F. McLane, R. K.; Gus Bandusch, F. K., 412 Bibby.

Capitol Tent No. 43. Meets every Thursday evening at 218 Capitol. Frank Calvert, R. K. and F. K., R. F. D. No. 1.

Ladies of the Maccabees.

L. O. T. M., Hive No. 6. Meets every Tuesday at I. O. O. F. Hall, Virginia s. w. cor. Pennsylvania av. Cecilia Shiller, K. of R.; Katie Gherken, K. of F.

Capitol City Hive No. 20. Meets every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Capitol cor. State.

Modern Woodmen of America.

Charleston Camp No. 5719, M. W. of A. Meets every Monday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall. J. A. Rusk, clk., 110 Capitol.

Mystic Circle.

Capital City Ruling No. 70. Fraternal Mystic Circle. Meets on call. W. F. Calbreath, W. C., Broad and Smith.

National Association of Stationary Engineers.

Charleston Lodge No. 3, N. A. S. E. Meets first Saturday at 8 p. m. at 10 Arcade. O. H. Michaelson, cor. sec.

National Union.

Forest Council No. 134, National Union. Meets 2d and 4th Friday of each month at Kanawha National Bank bldg. W. B. Wilkin-son, sec.

Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Capital City Council No. 221, Jr., O. U. A. M. Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 in Elk Banking Co. Hall. V. T. Post, R. S.

Order of United American Mechanics.

Charleston Council No. 9. Meets every Monday evening in K. of P. Hall, 11½ Capitol. Charles G. High, C. S.

Elk City Council No. 13. Meets every Friday evening in Elk Banking Co.'s Hall, Charleston cor. Tennessee av. Hubert Mel-ton, R. S., Indiana av. and Birch.

Lincoln Council No. 47. Meets every Tues-

day evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, Capitol cor. State. C. W. Butts, rec. sec.

Riverside Council No. 46. Meets every Tuesday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall, Capitol cor. State. Robert Barnett, R. S., 108½ Capitol.

United Commercial Travelers.

Kanawha Council No. 21. Meets every 2d Saturday in K. of P. Hall, 11½ Capitol. C. W. Ballard, sec. and treas., 1412 Quarrier.

COLORED ORGANIZATIONS

Pythians (Colored).

Capital City Lodge No. 1. Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays in K. of P. Hall, Washington cor. Dickinson. Charles W. Boyd, 1127 Piedmont rd., K. of R. and S.

West Virginia Lodge No. 60. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays in K. of P. Hall, Washington cor. Dickinson. George L. Cuzzens, 1216 Lee, K. of R. and S.

Order of Calanthe.

Phyllis Wheatley Court No. 1. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in K. of P. Hall, Washington cor. Dickinson. Mrs. Mary J. Hazelwood, 1342 Washington, R. of D.

Masonic.

Washington Lodge No. 6. Meets 1st and 3d Fridays in K. of P. Hall, Washington cor. Dickinson. J. H. Taylor, W. M.; A. A. Dehoney, sec., 1323 Lewis.

Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.

Kanawha Light Lodge No. 1637; chartered Sept. 1, 1874. Meets 1st and 3d Mondays in Frankenberger Hall, Kanawha cor. Summers.

Household of Ruth.

No. 163, G. U. O. of O. F. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Frankenberger Hall, Kanawha cor. Summers. Mrs. Lizzie Waynesboro, W. R., 1341 Lewis.

Colored Miscellaneous Societies and Clubs.

Charleston Women's Improvement League. Mrs. M. J. Hazelwood, pres.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

Blunden Post, No. 73, G. A. R. Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday of each month at I. O. O. F. Hall, Capitol cor. State. Joseph

Bohnert, C.; W. H. Bonham, V. C.; Thomas Swinburn, Adj.; W. P. Hardway, O. of D.; C. B. McIntosh, Q. M.; Alexander Watts, chaplain.

Blunden W. R. C., No. 6. Meets every other Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. in I. O. O. F. Hall, Capitol cor. State. Mrs. Lottie Skees, sec., 415 Reynolds.

Capital City Trades Assembly. Meets every Sunday at 2 P. M. in hall 107-109 Capitol.

George Crook Post, No. 3, G. A. R. Meets 1st and last Friday of each month at 4 P. M. in I. O. O. F. Hall, Capitol cor. State. O. H. Michaelson, adjt., 9 Arcade.

George Crook W. R. C., No. 16. Meets 1st and 3d Friday at 2:30 P. M. in I. O. O. F. Hall, Capitol cor. State. Mrs. Emma Montague sec., 702 Donnelly.

Camp Thomas L. Broun, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, No. 193. Meets at the call of the commandant at the office of Payne & Payne, Kanawha Valley Bank bldg., 3d floor. Commandant, W. D. Payne; 1st lieu. commandant, V. T. Churchman; 2d lieu. commandant, Joel H. Ruffner; adjt., R. P. Flournoy; surgeon, Dr. P. L. Gordon; quartermaster, R. S. Spilman; color sergeant, T. A. Roberts; chaplain, Rev. H. G. Williams; treas., Gunther Peyton.

Camp R. E. Lee 887, United Confederate Veterans. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall on the first Saturday at 10 A. M. D. C. Lovett, adjt.

Charleston Chamber of Commerce. Meets fourth Thursday of each month at 6 Kanawha Banking & Trust Co. bldg. Charles Loeb, sec.

Charleston Chapter 151 United Daughters of the Confederacy. Meets 2d Monday of each month at members residences. Mrs. Ernest Von Schlectendal, rec. sec., 1309 Virginia.

Charleston Typographical Union, No. 146. Meets last Saturday night of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, Capitol cor. State. H. S. Tanett, sec.

Children's Home Society of West Virginia. Rev. N. O. Sowers, mngr., 1118 Washington. Edgewood Country Club, Edgewood Drive. Henry Poindexter, sec.

Kanawha County Medical Society. Meets

1st and 3d Tuesday of each month in Hotel Kanawha Assembly Room. Dr. H. L. Robertson, sec.

Kanawha Valley Central Labor Union, Frank W. Snyder, sec., 603 Virginia.

New Germania Club. Meets every Wednesday evening (during winter months) in Elks Hall, Quarrier, cor. McFarland.

Stonewall Jackson Camp 878, United Confederate Veterans. Meets 2d Monday of each month at State cor. Court, at 2 p. m. J. F. Wilcox, adj.

Taw Club, W. A. Williams, pres.; O. M. Buck secretary.

West Virginia Humane Society. Annual meeting at the Capitol in December. G. R. Thomas, agt.

West Virginia State Federation of Labor, 603 Virginia. F. W. Snyder, sec. and treas., 1577 Washington.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m. at members houses. Mrs. W. A. Radford, rec. sec., 1521 Washington.

Young Men's Christian Association, Capitol opp. State House. G. W. Atkinson, pres.; Peter Silman, vice pres.; Wm. B. Mathews, treas.; W. C. Florain, sec.

THE BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

By Willard F. Comstock, Exalted Ruler.

Perhaps there are no charitable, social or benevolent organizations in the country which have made such rapid progress along the lines of their foundation or have attracted a larger or more substantial membership than the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, originating in 1868, with members of the theatrical profession, but at present being open to every other, under certain restrictions. While not a beneficial order, it is claimed that it expends more in unostentatious charity than any other organization in the world. The basic principles of the organization attracted reliable men in every section and lodges were rapidly organized, Charleston, W. Va., entering the field and for some years had a prosperous lodge in operation. About 1897 the old organization was allowed to lapse.

Too many of the older citizens, however, had enjoyed the benefits of the order to forget and when an effort was made to reorganize, a hearty response came and in October, 1903, the lodge of Elks at Charleston regained its charter and has been prosperous ever since, now having a membership of 425 in good standing. There are fourteen lodges in West Virginia and it is estimated that there are 750,000 members in the United States. A sentiment of the order is expressed in the words—Dead but Not Forgotten—and a memorial service is performed all over the United States for those members who have passed away, on the first Sunday of December, every year.

The Charleston Lodge of Elks, of which Willard F. Comstock is Exalted Ruler, occupies a fine brick house with dimension of 120 by 100 feet, standing on Quarrier street. It is luxuriously fitted up and is a credit to the city. Mr. Comstock has been particularly active in its affairs since 1904, and has served in official positions before his election to the highest office in the club.

THE YANKEE GETS IN HIS WORK IN KANAWHA

The first steamboat that ascended Elk river was the "Little Kanawha," in 1837. She went up as far as Queen shoals, distant twenty-six miles from Charleston. The second was the "Paul Pry," in 1838. She was chartered by a corporation or company of men from New York and Connecticut, who came to this section ostensibly to manufacture shoe pegs, axe handles and tool handles generally, but really to make some money. They brought with them turning-lathes and all the machinery necessary to the manufacture of the above mentioned articles, and doing business under the firm name of Smith & Sherman, they began operations. There was at the time no more demand for their wares in this county than there is today for salt water in mid-ocean; but the work went on nevertheless. Cords upon cords of axe handles and other articles in proportion were made and ranked up. Bushels of shoe pegs were boxed and ready for market, but no buyers came.

A member of the firm came to Charleston,

and offered to sell the stock on hand at what would have been ruinous prices in a section in which the said stock would have been in demand, but of course no purchaser could be found, so he returned without having effected a sale. A month or six weeks later, a gentleman having a business-like appearance arrived in Charleston and advertised that he wished to purchase just such a stock as the company up Elk had on hand, and offering at the same time several times as much for it as the representative of the company had asked a month before. Two of Charleston's enterprising business men now saw a chance for a speculation(?), and quietly set off post haste up Elk, and upon arriving at the place where the company operated, at once purchased the entire stock on hand, paying cash down for the same. Congratulating themselves upon the shrewd transaction which they were now performing, they wended their way back to Charleston, but upon arriving, lo, and behold! the would-be purchaser could not be found. He never was, and the explanation lies in the fact, as was afterward developed, that he was a member of the company. Many years passed away before the victims of the first "Yankee trick" in Kanawha heard the last of it.

DISSENTING OPINIONS

We find many opinions recorded as to what might be termed "historic facts;" to several of which we will have to enter a dissenting opinion. These facts stated are but opinions, and every one is entitled to his opinion and whether right or whether wrong, without any apology or excuse; further than that we will not, by omitting to dissent, let it be said that by our silence we affirm.

Take for instance the case of Shadrack Harriman, who has been for a long while back reported as having been killed by the Indians in 1794 while he was coming to Charleston from his home, and that he was the last white man killed in the valley by the Indians. Dr. Hake records this as a fact and others have repeated it. We have to dissent. In the first Order Book of the County Court, on April 5, 1791, said court appoints Susanna Harriman and William Pryor administrators of the

estate of Shadrack Harriman, deceased; Joseph Carroll and Robert Wheeler were appointed appraisers of Harriman's personal estate, and in 1792, the *heirs* of said Harriman were assessed with five horses and one negro. This evidently shows that he had been killed long before 1794, and of the fact of his being killed, we have no doubt, and hence he was not the last white man killed by Indians in the valley.

Again we find in the Recollections of John Boyer, that he states that in 1810, from Guyandotte to Catlettsburg, there was no house and says Peter Boyer, his father, carried the mail from Boyer's Ferry to Catlettsburg, and made a report of each house along the route and who occupied each house and that then there was no house between these streams or these towns in 1810. We again have to dissent. In 1809 Cabell county was organized and the courthouse was in Guyandotte, and there were several justices, a clerk and a sheriff of said county, and the road between these places ran along on the bank of the Ohio river, and the first settlers' houses were along this road near the river, and that there were several of the justices of said county residing within the section mentioned as also the sheriff. There were Major Nathaniel Scales, Thomas Buffington, Dr. Henry Hampton, Richard and Benjamin Brown and Harry Brown, the sheriff, and others that resided there while this part of the country was yet in Kanawha, and there is abundant evidence, of record, that shows these facts.

In 1792 George and William Clendenin gave bond in February for the cutting and clearing of a road from Charleston to the Great Sandy river, so that we think that the road had been opened, and there were houses along this road in which were residents probably as early as 1805, and most certainly before 1810.

It has been repeatedly stated that Thomas Hannan was the first settler in the county of Cabell and that he was on the Ohio as early as 1796 while part of Kanawha. He was charged with tax in 1793 and he had a suit tried at Kanawha courthouse in August, 1795. We think we are justified in saying he was on

the Ohio as early as 1793, and certainly in 1795 and long before 1796.

The Kanawha record proves that John Bailey, the husband of Ann, lived in Kanawha and on November 3, 1794, she presented his will to the Kanawha county court for probate.

It has been stated with some assurance that Norris S. Whittaker was the first white child born in Charleston and that his birthday was February 3, 1807. See Atkinson's History, page 278. As to the first white child born in Kanawha, was Jacob Young in 1789, the day the Indians attacked Tackett's fort at Coalsmouth. But General Lewis Ruffner was born in Charleston, and the same authority gives his birthday Oct. 1, 1793. Therefore, we must dissent from the conclusion stated on page 278, that Whittaker was older than Ruffner.

Again, we are told that there was a river discovered by Gov. Spotswood in 1716, just west of the Blue Ridge, that the governor gave it a name and that it was the first Christian name bestowed upon a West Virginia river, and that the governor drank the health of the king in what is now Pendleton county, West Virginia. We dissent.

We also find it recorded that the Kanawha Falls were discovered in 1671 and again we dissent.

The first statement of discovery in 1716 does not correspond with the record made at the time by Mr. Fontaine. As to the discovery of Kanawha Falls in 1671, the facts stated do not authorize said conclusion. It is stated that Batts, Wood, Fallam, Neasam and Perecute on September 1, 1671, left Petersburg; on September 7th they were on the Blue Ridge; on the 13th of September they were on Swope's Knob, on the 14th they saw the high cliff walls of the canon of New river, and on the 16th of September they were at the Kanawha Falls. It is stated that they reached a curious river, which had a fall and made a great noise, and they set a mark to see if the river ebbed and found that it did slowly; that they could not stay longer and started home on the 17th, reaching home in October, 1671. We think that such a trip made at such a rate was not only unprofitable but impossible. We find that the "Falls of Bland" were discovered

in 1641, on a river running west and that the Bland and the New was the same stream. In another instance a statement is made that, looking away from the crest of the Blue Ridge they saw the peaks about the birthplace of rivers, now in West Virginia; said birthplace of rivers is the head of the James, of the Potomac, of the Monongahela, the Gauley, etc., and it was impossible to see these hills from the Blue Ridge. We dissent.

As to the land on which the city of Charleston is built, it is stated in a deed in 10 W. Va., 404, that the 1030 acres were conveyed to Geo. Clendenin by Cuthbert Bullitt in 1787, and that it was granted by the Commonwealth to Thomas Bullitt by patent 1779. Dyer Index, 52, says it was patented to Cuthbert and the copy at the auditor's office says it was surveyed in 1775, and patented to Cuthbert in 1779.

It has been said that Leonard Morris was the first permanent settler in Kanawha valley and that it was in 1775, and cites a deposition to prove it. The deposition does not prove it and the family of William Morris, of whom Leonard was one, was at Kelly's creek in the fall of 1774.

There are some other data that might be used to correct some historic facts found in many places—mistaken facts, conclusions not justified by facts. Traditions and incorrect recollections, misprints, etc., are all very natural, but when we are satisfied of mistakes they should be corrected, and to correct history is as material and important as to record it.

JUDGE LYNCH

Thomas Lee was murdered in December, 1875, at Campbell's creek bridge, six miles above Charleston by John Dawson and Rufus Estep. They were arrested and lodged in jail in Charleston, and the people of Malden and Campbell's creek decided that there should be no escape of the punishment, and that they would attend to see the same duty administered without delay.

Sheriff Philip W. Morgan and deputies John W. Sentz, John T. S. Perry and Silas Morgan had charge of the jail and by some means heard of the approaching mob, and re-

moved the prisoners to Cabell county and then to Wood county. A short time, several days, the sheriff was ordered to return the prisoners, which he did, but under protest. The mob gave the circuit court judge, Judge Smith, to understand that if he did not, they would hang the murderers. Mr. Freer and Burlew were appointed as attorneys for the defendants and moved the court for a change of venue, and Mr. Kenna and Judge Ferguson for the state opposed the motion. The court heard the motion and withheld his decision until the next morning, and that night the mob of about 300 persons took the prisoners from the jail to the same bridge and hung the men that did the murder at that place, December 24, 1875. A mob is a dreadful thing, but the attorneys were right in their motion, and evidently the court was satisfied thereof, although the prisoners were guilty.

The case of Thomas Hines.—A tailor killed J. W. Dooley, a colored shoemaker, in June, 1876. Hines was placed in the same jail with the other prisoners and when the mob came down for Dawson and Estep about fifty colored men joined them and took Hines to the same bridge and hung him to a locust tree nearby. Dooley was a peaceable man and had given Hines no reasonable offense. At that time it was the first trial of the kind, but it cannot be said to have been the last.

SOME EARLY MARRIAGES

1792—Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Young, by Francis Watkins.

1793—William Miller and Elizabeth Frick, by Francis Watkins.

1793—Martin Harwide and Susan Ellison, by Francis Watkins.

1793—Charles Young and Sarah Morris, by Francis Watkins.

1793—Samuel Henderson and Sally Donally, by Francis Watkins.

1794—David Melbourne and Susanna Harrison, by Francis Watkins.

1794—John Megs and P. Clendenin, by Francis Watkins.

1794—William Hall and Polly Seamonds, by Francis Watkins.

1794—Lawrence Bryan and Mary Morris, by Francis Watkins.

1795—Joseph Burwall and Mary Upton, by James Johnson.

1795—Joseph Clyman and Ruth Briggs, by James Johnson.

1795—Mathias Young and Milly Holliday, by James Johnson.

1795—William Rider and Polly Tackett, by James Johnson.

1795—Jacob Van Bibber and Sarah Miller, by James Johnson.

1795—Fleming Cobb and Sarah Morris, by James Johnson.

1795—Samuel Cobble and Susanna Crow, by James Johnson.

1795—James Moss and Elizabeth Carroll, by James Johnson.

1796—Benjamin Hadley and Nancy Reyling, by James Johnson.

1796—John Tackett and Johanna Castale, by James Johnson.

1796—James Robertson and Elizabeth Simaptos, by James Johnson.

1796—Joseph Hilyard and Elizabeth Morris, by James Johnson.

1796—Thomas Beels and Mary Wilson, by James Johnson.

1796—Daniel Irwin and Peggy Compton, by James Johnson.

1796—Robert Iron and Mary Balliton, by James Johnson.

1796—John Morris and Mary Ann Coleman, by James Johnson.

1796—James Van Bibber and Jean Irvin, by F. Watkins.

1797—James Van Bibber and Louise Reynolds, by F. Watkins.

1797—William Owens and Nancy Creage, by F. Watkins.

1797—Machias Van Bibber and Margaret Gardner, by F. Watkins.

1797—Goodrich Slaughter and Hannah Van Bibber, by F. Watkins.

1799—John Young and Kasiah Townsend, by James Johnson.

1799—Stephen Tackett and Mary Kerr.

1799—John Buckle and Mary Hind Upton.

1799—James Thompson and Elizabeth Thornton, by James Johnson.

1799—James McRoberts and Polly Kenner, by James Johnson.

1799—John Cavender and Sarah Casdorff, by James Johnson.

1799—Thomas Asbury and Leah Cattett, by James Johnson.

1799—David Smith and Mary Briggs, by James Johnson.

1799—Michael Buck and Lucretia Pryor, by James Johnson.

1799—James Gordon and Isabella Caliston, by James Johnson.

1799—Thomas Cobbs and Elizabeth See, by James Johnson.

1799—Nathan Huddleston and Margaret Girard, by James Johnson.

1799—Caleb Price and Ann Smith, by James Johnson.

1799—Joseph Upton and Mary See, by James Johnson.

1800—Ruell Daggs and Nancy Johnson, by James Johnson.

1800—Rowland Wheeler and Nancy Hill, by James Johnson.

1800—Charles Venable and Catherine Morris, by James Johnson.

1800—James Shirkey and Mary Beals, by James Johnson.

1800—John Huff and Barbary Darling, by James Johnson.

1800—Henry Harman and Elizabeth Parsinger, by James Johnson.

1800—William Clayton and Sarah Smith, by James Johnson.

1800—John Tackett and Sarah Hilyard, by James Johnson.

1800—John Slack and Comfort Samuels, by James Johnson.

1800—James Murdock and Jane Graham, by James Johnson.

1800—Henry Montgomery and Nancy King, by James Johnson.

1800—George and Lucy, slaves of George Welch, by James Johnson.

SOME GOOD OLD COLORED FOLKS

There have always been some good colored people in Charleston. Almost all of them have "gone where the good niggers go" and we wish to claim them as Charlestonians. We

do not mean that those we mention are all of them—not pretending to be exclusive nor to mention all—but we wish to record the names of a few colored people that are and were, and have always been known to be truthful and trustful, reliable, and safe, honest and worthy, and good all the time—born that way!

Tom McCown was always safe and trustworthy and reliable and could not be spoiled.

Washington Primus has it written on his monument that "he was an honest man."

Washington, a blind man, a servant of Judge Brown, was known all his life to be truthful and reliable—strictly honest.

Noah Colley came to Kanawha in 1814, was a drayman, and undertaker and sexton of the Presbyterian church until 1869, and was always relied upon and was safe.

Randall Miller, known as "Uncle Doc," was a hack driver and wagoner and was good as gold.

Israel Rue was born in Pennsylvania in 1777. He sued for his freedom and gained his cause. He lived on Davis creek until he was nearly 100 years old and all that time was known to be a good, honest man.

Judy Grinnan was a good woman and reliable and true.

Dabney and Simon Page had the confidence of all people always.

Peggy Bradford was always what a good woman should be and she was always with the best of people and much respected.

Wilson Harris and his wife Isabella Harris were always sent for when anyone was needed to help, man or woman, and they were both taken into the people's houses, respected, and relied on by all. Wilson on October 28th, 1911, celebrated his 90th birthday and is yet one of Charleston's reliable men, and a man of worth.

Perry Harden and Jenny his wife, were the servants of Judge Summers. Perry has gone and Aunt Jenny is quite old—they were good people and deserve great credit for their faithfulness. Perry's hearty laugh was worth a fortune, one which only an honest soul could have.

William Armstead was another who was full of truth and in whom all men had confidence; was always quiet and polite. He was

set down as a member of the Kanawha Riflemen and went into the Civil War with the boys and stayed with them to the end, and came home and continued to enjoy the respect of all men. He was a cook in the company of soldiers, was a barber and always had a good shop and plenty of customers. He afterwards read law, applied for and obtained a license to practice law and knew what it was to be a gentleman at all times.

Wellington Nixon was the hired man of Mr. Quarrier after the war and was trusted with everything, no matter how precious, and there was never any question of want of confidence, and Wellington could not have been made to do otherwise than as expected of him.

These have so far established their names that there has been no doubt of their sincerity, their uprightness and stability and honesty.

From Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Hale we learn of some of those mentioned and of some we have learned by experience. These people were servants of good families, some only for a limited time, while some were free nearly all their lives. They were all intelligent, intended to be well born and well raised and were trustworthy and reliable and truthful all their lives. Much could be learned of them and of their habits of life. They knew what was expected of them, knew for what they were trusted and no one was ever disappointed in them.

We wish to erect a monument to such people. They deserve it.

CONDENSED FACTS ABOUT CHARLESTON

Charleston, West Virginia, is a hustling little city, located on the Great Kanawha river, having a population conservatively estimated at 28,000.

Charleston has advantages in the way of cheap and competing transportation in every direction, east, west, north and south, which invite comparison with any commercial or manufacturing town in the country. In addition to four important trunk lines of railroads—the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Kanawha and Michigan, the Coal and Coke, and the Virginian or Tidewater—it has cheap and reliable river transportation, connecting it by

water with all points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their navigable tributaries.

The Great Kanawha river is one of the best, if not the best, improved stream in the United States. The Federal government has expended over four and a quarter millions of dollars in "slack watering" (or locking and damming) this river, the improvements thereby made insuring not less than six feet depth for navigation the year around.

Charleston has about twenty-nine manufacturing institutions. The Kelley Axe Manufacturing Company, the largest manufacturing institution in the city, and reported to be the largest axe manufacturing company in the world, alone employs about 1,200 men.

Charleston is the most important jobbing center between Cincinnati and Richmond. The number of houses engaged in the various lines of business is 42. Conservative estimate places the total volume of this business at \$15,000,000.

Charleston has ten banks—four national and six state. According to authentic returns obtained and compiled as of the 17th day of November, 1909, the nine banks then doing business in Charleston showed aggregate deposits of \$6,521,120.58.

An official statement of the receipts of the Charleston postoffice for the years 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909, is as follows:

Total receipts for 1906.....	\$83,388.84
Total receipts for 1907.....	90,434.33
Total receipts for 1908.....	93,310.41
Total receipts for 1909.....	98,310.41

Charleston has two progressive industrial development companies, one of which is the Kanawha Land Company and the other the Dunbar Land Company. The former has extensive sites at South Charleston, about three miles from the business center of the city. The Dunbar Land Company also has extensive sites located a short distance below the city. Both companies offer sites convenient for railroad-switching facilities.

Charleston is also the active center of the greatest oil and natural gas development in West Virginia at this time. The gas fields particularly are very extensive, affording a fair

assurance of an abundance of gas for years to come.

Back of all this are the great coal fields, of which Charleston is the financial, and to a great extent, the geographical center. The last report of the chief mine inspector of West Virginia showed that within a fifty-mile radius of Charleston there were 176 coal companies, operating 366 mines.

The climate of Charleston is ideal for manufacturing industries, especially in summer, when, however hot the days may be, the nights are cool and refreshing.

Charleston has thirty-four churches in charge of thirty-three different ministers, divided among the various denominations as follows: Adventists, 2; Baptist, 4; Catholic, 2; Christian, 1; Episcopal, 3; Lutheran, 1; Methodist Episcopal, 9; Presbyterian, 10; Jewish, 2.

Charleston also has a magnificent Y. M. C. A. building, which has just recently been opened.

Charleston has three hospitals and a number of charitable organizations, including a shelter for homeless children.

The Charleston Chamber of Commerce has been organized about ten years, and during that time has been the active public industrial and financial organization of the city.

CENSUS STATISTICS

Population of State

1870	442,014
1880	618,457
1890	762,794
1900	958,800
1910	1,221,119

That part of Virginia taken to form West Virginia, is as follows:

1860.....376,688	1820.....136,808
1850.....302,313	1810.....105,469
1840.....224,537	1800.....78,592
1830.....176,924	1790.....55,873

West Virginia has 55 counties. The population of counties range (from Grant to Kanawha) from 7,838 to 81,457.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN WEST VIRGINIA

City and Census Year. Population. Increase Over Preceding Census Per cent.

Bluefield:			
1910	11,188	6,544	140.9
1900	4,644	2,869	161.6
1890	1,775	.....	.....

Charleston:			
1910	22,996	11,897	107.2
1900	11,099	4,357	64.6
1890	6,742	2,550	60.8
1880	4,192	1,030	32.6
1870	3,162	1,642	108.0
1860	1,520	470	44.8
1850	1,050	.....	.....

Clarksburg:			
1910	9,201	5,151	127.2
1900	4,050	1,042	34.6
1890	3,008	701	30.4
1880	2,307	.....	.....
1870 .....	.....	.....	.....
1860	895	.....	.....

Fairmont:			
1910	9,711	4,056	71.7
1900	5,653	4,632	452.8
1890	1,023	123	13.7
1880	900	279	44.9
1870	621	183	111.8
1860	704	21	3.1
1850	683	.....	.....

Huntington:			
1910	31,161	19,238	161.4
1900	11,923	1,815	18.0
1890	10,108	6,934	218.5
1880	3,174	.....	.....

Martinsburg:			
1910	10,698	3,134	41.4
1900	7,564	338	4.7
1890	7,226	891	14.1
1880	6,335	1,472	30.3
1870	4,863	1,499	44.6
1860	3,364	1,174	53.6
1850	2,190	.....	.....

¹ Decrease.

City and Census Year.	Population.	Increase Over Pre- ceding Census			
		Number.	Per cent.		
Morgantown:					
1910	9,150	7,255	382.8	1880	32,466
1900	1,895	884	87.4	1870	22,349
1890	1,011	266	35.7	Increase, 1900-1910 ²	26,761
1880	745	152	16.5	Per cent of increase	48.9
1870	797	56	7.6	Increase, 1890-1900	11,940
1860	741	.....	.....	Per cent of increase	27.9
Moundsville:					
1910	8,918	3,556	66.3	Land area (square miles)	860
1900	5,362	2,674	99.5	Population per square mile, 1910.....	94.7
1890	2,688	914	51.5	Rural population per square mile, 1910	68.0
1880	1,774	274	18.3	URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY	
1870	1,500	414	38.1		
1860	² 1,086	145	15.4	Urban, 1910—Places of 2,500 or more	
1850	² 941	.....	.....	in 1910	22,996
Parkersburg:					
1910	17,842	6,139	52.5	Same places in 1900	11,099
1900	11,703	3,295	39.2	Per cent of increase, 1900-1910.....	107.2
1890	8,408	1,826	27.7	Rural, 1910—Remainder of county in	
1880	6,582	1,036	18.7	1910	58,461
1870	5,546	3,953	122.5	Same territory in 1900.....	43,597
1860	2,493	1,275	104.7	Per cent of increase, 1900-1910 ² ...	34.1
1850	1,218	.....	.....	Urban, 1900—Places of 2,500 or more	
Wheeling:					
1910	41,641	2,763	7.1	in 1900	11,099
1900	38,878	4,356	12.6	Rural, 1900—Remainder of county	
1890	34,522	3,785	12.3	in 1900	43,597
1880	30,737	11,457	59.4	Per cent in places of 2,500 or more,	
1870	19,280	5,197	36.9	1910	28.2
1860	14,083	2,648	23.2	Per cent in places of 2,500 or more,	
1850	11,435	3,550	45.0	1900	20.3
1840	7,885	.....	.....

POPULATION OF KANAWHA COUNTY WITH DE-
CENNIAL INCREASE, DENSITY, AND
POPULATION IN URBAN
TERRITORY

Total population, 1910.....	81,457
1900	54,696
1890	42,756

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES IN
KANAWHA COUNTY: 1910, 1900,
AND 1890

	1910	1900	1890
Cedar Grove town ...	679		
Charleston city	22,996	11,099	6,742
Clendenin town	815		
Eastbank town	551	468	
Pratt town	306		
St. Albans	1,209	816	

² Combined population of Elizabethtown and Moundsville, consolidated and incorporated as Moundsville town in 1863.

AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

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KANAWHA COUNTY STATISTICS BY DISTRICTS

	1910	1900	1890
Kanawha County	81,457	54,696	42,756
Big Sandy district, including Clendenin town.....	3,835	2,915	1,960
Clendenin town ¹⁰	815	.....	.....
Cabin Creek district, including Cedar Grove, Eastbank, and Pratt towns	22,920	11,854	7,940
Cedar Grove town ¹¹	679	.....	.....
Eastbank town	551	468	.....
Pratt town ³	306	.....	.....
Charleston district, ¹² including wards 1 to 9 of Charleston city	23,966	13,417	10,222
Charleston city (part of)	22,283	11,099	6,742
Total for Charleston city ¹³ in Charleston and Loudon districts	22,996	11,099	6,742
Ward 1	2,597	.....	.....
Ward 2	3,751	.....	.....
Ward 3	2,435	.....	.....
Ward 4	2,886	.....	.....
Ward 5	2,431	.....	.....
Ward 6	1,599	.....	.....
Ward 7	2,438	.....	.....
Ward 8	2,015	.....	.....
Ward 9	2,131	.....	.....
Ward 10	713	.....	.....
Elk district	6,391	5,665	4,374
Jefferson district, including St. Albans town.....	3,841	3,545	3,270
St. Albans town	1,209	816	.....
Loudon district, including ward 10 of Charleston city	5,718	4,427	3,343
Charleston city ¹³ (part of)	713	.....	.....
Malden district	3,803	3,364	3,707
Poca district	4,090	3,818	3,038
Union district	3,949	3,842	3,266
Washington district	2,944	1,849	1,636

CENSUS

Population of Cities

New York	4,766,883
Chicago	2,185,283
Philadelphia	1,549,008
St. Louis	687,029
Boston	670,585
Cleveland	560,663
Baltimore	558,485
Pittsburg	533,905
Detroit	465,766

Buffalo	423,715
San Francisco	416,912
Milwaukee	373,857
Cincinnati	364,463
Newark, N. J.	347,469
New Orleans	339,075
Washington, D. C.	331,069
Los Angeles	319,198
Minneapolis	301,408
Jersey City	267,779
Kansas City	248,381
Seattle	237,194

³ Incorporated in 1906.

⁸ Returned in 1900 as in Union district only.

⁹ Incorporated as a city in 1905.

¹⁰ Incorporated in 1904.

¹¹ Incorporated in 1902.

¹² Part annexed to Charleston city in 1907.

¹³ Part of Charleston district annexed in 1907; returned in 1900 as in Charleston district only.

Indianapolis	233,650
Providence	224,326
Louisville	223,928
Richmond, Va.	127,628
Norfolk, Va.	67,452
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641
Huntington, W. Va.	31,161
Charleston, W. Va.	23,000
St. Albans	1,209

GROWTH OF W. VA.

1870	442,014
1880	618,457
1890	762,794
1900	958,800
1910	1,221,119

MINERAL PRODUCTS (W. VA.)

Coal output, 1908	41,659,843 short tons
Value	\$40,909,054
Petroleum	9,523,176 barrels
Farm lands	10,654,513
Bushels	Value
Corn, in 1909	27,632,000 \$20,448,000
Wheat, in 1909	4,810,000 5,435,000
Oats, in 1909	2,156,000 1,164,000
Potatoes, in 1909 ..	3,822,000 2,599,000
Hay, in 1909	844,000 tons 11,225,000
Tobacco, in 1909 ..	12,600,000 pounds; value,
\$1,363,000.	

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS 1910

Horses	197,000
Mules	12,000
Cattle	758,000
Sheep	709,000
Hogs	338,000
Wool, in 1909	3,380,684 pounds.

In 1905, there were 2,109 manufacturing establishments, representing a capital of \$86,-820,823 and employing 43,758 persons, to whom was paid \$21,153,042. The material used cost \$54,419,206. Output valued at \$99,040,676.

DATES OF FIRST OF THINGS

Watches were made	1376
Almanac printed	1460
Post office established	1469
First printing press	1493
Needles came in use	1545
Knives used in England	1558
First wheeled carriage in France ..	1559
Newspaper published in England ..	1565
Printing press in America	1629
Public schools in America	1642
Daily newspaper	1702
Steam engine in America	1753
Flag adopted by Congress	1777
Photo in England	1802
Horse railroad	1826
Kerosene for light	1826
Lucifer matches	1827
Iron steam ship	1830
Steel pens made	1830
Postage stamps used	1839
Envelopes made	1839
Telegraph	1844
Sewing machine	1846
Atlantic cable	1858
Bell telephone	1876
Edison phonograph	1877
Trolley in Berlin	1879
Trolley in Cleveland	1883

CHAPTER XIX

HISTORY OF THE COAL INDUSTRY

By John Laing, Chief of the Department of Mines

Geography and Geology—Coal Deposits—Early Discoveries of Coal—John P. Turner's Coal Mine—Use of Coal by Salt Companies—The Rogers' Survey—Quantity of Coal Mined in 1840—Systematic Exploration in 1849—Mines Opened in 1853—First Commercial Shipments—Coal Convention in 1855—The Pittsburg Seam—Bakerstown Seam—Freeport Seam—Lower Kittanning Seam—Clarion-Brookville Seam—Stockton-Lewiston Seam—Coalburg Seam—Winifrede Coal—Chilton Seam—Thacker Seam—Cedar Grove Seam—Peerless Seam—No. 2 Gas Seam—Powellton Seam—Eagle Seam—Little Eagle Seam—Other Coals—General Report of Analysis by the W. Va. Geological Survey—Miscellaneous Statistics.

Kanawha County lies south of the central portion of West Virginia, and is divided by the Great Kanawha River, flowing from the southeast, for a distance of more than forty miles. The Elk River coming from the northeast flows through the County for a distance of nearly thirty miles, and empties into the Great Kanawha at Charleston. Coal River flows through a small portion of the western part of the County and empties into the Great Kanawha at St. Albans, twelve miles northwest of Charleston, while the Pocatlico River flows southwest and passes through a portion of the northern edge of the County, and empties into the Great Kanawha at Raymond City, about twenty miles northwest of Charleston. These streams, together with their tributaries, form the drainage basin of Kanawha County.

Geologically, Kanawha County carries many of the coals from the Monongahela Series to the Upper Pottsville Series, and has the distinction of being the first locality in the United States to utilize natural gas for manufacturing purposes, the County being extensively underlaid with natural gas and oil, and it is further noted for being one of the first localities west of the Alleghany Mountains where salt was produced.

Rich deposits of coal were early discovered where it had been exposed by erosion along the bluffs on mountain sides. We are told that as early as 1742 a party coming from Augusta County (Virginia) discovered coal on Coal River, which fact possibly gave rise to the present name of that stream.

John P. Turner, of New York, who at one time resided in a mining district near Pittsburg, came to Kanawha Valley about 1815 and engaged in supplying salt furnaces with wood, and in the year 1817, he opened a coal mine at the mouth of Burning Spring Branch, about seven miles southeast of Charleston, and entered into a contract with one of the salt companies to supply coal as fuel. Other salt companies soon adopted the use of coal as fuel, and thus coal mining became an industry in the County.

Prof. W. B. Rogers made an examination of the coal seams of the Great Kanawha about 1836, and in 1841 a geological survey was made under his directions, and in his report he stated he examined five seams of bituminous coal and two seams of cannel coal, above water level, in the Great Kanawha Valley. He further stated that for the year 1840,

5,000,000 bushels of coal were mined and used for the production of 1,000,000 bushels of salt. Possibly the first coal shipped from Kanawha County was mined by Alva Hansford who, in 1840, built a boat, loaded it with coal and transported it to Cincinnati where he sold the coal at the rate of seven cents per bushel.

In 1840 the quantity of bituminous coal mined in Western Virginia (now West Virginia) was computed to be 289,698 gross tons, while the entire State of Virginia produced 379,369 gross tons.

It was not until about the year 1849, and thereafter, that a systematic exploration of the mountains and hills of the Great Valley was undertaken with a view of determining the value of same as a coal producing field. At that time Colonel William H. Edwards, owner of the Wilson Survey of 85,600 acres, began to make extensive investigations in search of coal.

In the year 1853 mines were opened on Field's Creek, where the Winifrede Collieries are now located, and the coal transported to the Kanawha River by narrow gauge railway and thence shipped to Cincinnati, and the Lower Ohio by flat boats.

The year 1855 witnessed the first commercial shipments of coal from Kanawha County, though there were many coal companies organized at this time to commence the development of coal lands. From an issue of the *Independent Republican* of Point Pleasant, Mason County, Virginia (now West Virginia) dated October 4th, 1855, we read the following:

COAL CONVENTION

Proceedings of a Convention held at Charleston, Kanawha County, pursuant to notice, on the 15th of September, 1855.

Representatives Present:

Col. C. Q. Tompkins, Representative of the Point Creek Co.

H. M. Onderdonk, Great Western Mining & Manufacturing Co.

E. Kenna, Forks of Coal Company.

S. F. Griffin, Mt. Carbon Coal Co., and Wyomington Coal Co.

Dr. English, Mithcomah Cannel Coal Co.

P. P. Doddridge, Old Dominion Coal Co., and The Kanawha Coal Company.

Joseph Gill, Coal River and Kanawha Mining & Manufacturing Company.

W. T. Rosencrans, Cannel Coal Company of Coal River.

J. D. Vanhorn, Western Mining & Manufacturing Company of Coal River.

Clement Smith, President of Coal River Navigation Company.

N. Fitzhugh, Pioneer Coal Company.

Clement Smith, Virginia Cannel Coal Company of Peytona, Coal River.

W. J. Rand, Iron Hills Coal Company.

Samuel Miller, Kanawha Salt Company.

The meeting being duly organized, Colonel C. Q. Tompkins was called to the Chair, who briefly stated that the object of the Convention was to elicit information appertaining to the mineral and other interests of the Great Kanawha Region, with the view of preparing a report, exhibiting the claims of those interests to the Legislative aid of the State.

Some interesting remarks were made by different members of the Convention, and the following resolutions were presented to and passed by the Convention unanimously:

Resolved, That Colonel C. Q. Tompkins, Messrs. Clement Smith, S. F. Griffin and Samuel A. Miller, be, and they are hereby, appointed a Committee, whose duties it shall be to inquire into the extent of the general resources of the Valley of the Kanawha; the probable amount and value of the freight it will furnish for transportation; the extent of the interests now engaged in the coal, iron, salt and lumber of the Valley; the necessity of an improved mode of transportation to secure a successful development of those and other interests; to propose a Memorial to the Legislature, embodying the result of their inquiries in the matters thus submitted to them, and to do and perform every other act and thing which they think will best subserve the interests of the parties composing this meeting, having a proper regard to the great interest of the State, as well as the rights and interests of the James River and Kanawha Company.

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned, to meet at Charleston on the 15th day of November next, and if the meeting shall not then convene, that the Committee, appointed by the preceding resolution shall, and they are hereby requested to lay the Memorial to be prepared by them, before the Legislature in such manner as the Committee may deem most appropriate.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Kanawha Republican*, and that the other papers of the State, friendly to the improvements contemplated, be requested to publish he same.

(Signed) COL. C. Q. TOMPKINS, *President*.

(Signed) CLEMENT SMITH, *Secretary*.

When the salt manufacturing began to decrease, the manufacturers had coal lands, but they did not have the necessary capital to develop the mines, build barges and boats or purchase railway equipment, and for this reason they were applying to the Staté Legislature for aid.

In 1866, Professor Harris S. Daddow, of Pottsville, Pa., published his exhaustive work, "Coal, Iron and Oil," in which he says:

"The coals of the Great Kanawha Region, as we shall specially describe, are of various constituencies, and are adapted to all the requirements of the trades and manufactures. The hard and the cooking, with the fat and gaseous bituminous; the variable splint, and the rich and oily cannel, are all found in the same mountains, and are all accessible, alike to the miner and navigation, through the agencies of the eroding waters which have exposed these coals in a thousand places. This is the natural mining and manufacturing center of the Great Alleghany coal field."

While Kanawha County is rich in its deposits of natural gas, oil and salt, yet its greatest wealth lies in its coal deposits. The hills contain a great number of seams of coal of a workable thickness, among which the following may be named:

The Pittsburg, Bakerstown, Freeport, No. 5 Block or Lower Kittanning, Clarion-Brookville, Stockton-Lewiston Coalburg, Winifrede, Chilton, Thacker, Cedar Grove, Peerless, No. 2 Gas, Powellton, Eagle, and the Little Eagle.

A diagram showing the coal seams in Kanawha County is herewith submitted. This diagram has been taken from the "Coals of West Virginia," as compiled by Mr. C. E. Krebs, Assistant Geologist, Charleston, West Virginia. It will be noted that there are sixteen workable coal seams in Kanawha County, while the total seams in the State are about sixty. Kanawha County having more than twenty-five per cent of all the seams in the State.

THE PITTSBURG SEAM

North of Elk River the tops of the hills carry the Pittsburg Coal which reaches a thickness of from 3 feet to 7 feet. The coal is hard block, glossy, and does not crumble. It is an excellent fuel and domestic coal. This coal is mined by the farmers and hauled to Charleston in wagons, where it is sold for fuel. No accurate survey has been made showing the exact area underlaid by this seam, but it has been estimated at various figures and there is possibly from 10,000 to 15,000 acres of this coal lying in the hills between Elk River on the south and Pocatlico River on the north, and in the near future this coal will be mined on a larger scale and shipped to the western markets.

THE BAKERSTOWN SEAM

The Bakerstown Coal lies from 400 to 500 feet below the Pittsburg Coal and has been opened on Two Mile Creek but it is thin and impure. It has not been thoroughly prospected, but the indications are this seam has very little commercial value.

THE FREEPORT SEAM

This coal lies from 100 to 200 feet below the Bakerstown and is found along the waters of Elk River and possibly south of Elk near the tops of the hills. It is from 2 feet to 4 feet in thickness, and is a good domestic and fuel coal.

THE NO. 5 BLOCK OR LOWER KITTANNING SEAM

The No. 5 Block or Lower Kittanning is one of the most important in the Kanawha Coal Field. It is mined in various places in Kanawha County and shipped both east and west as a domestic, fuel and steam coal. It

lies from 40 to 200 feet above a hard persistent black flint sandstone which has been called the "Black Flint Ledge." At the mouth of Elk River this coal is about on a level with the Chesapeake & Ohio grade, while it rises rapidly, going to the southeast until at Montgomery the coal seam occurs about 900 feet above the level of the Chesapeake & Ohio grade. This seam is mined on Blue Creek and Elk River, also on the Kanawha & Michigan Railway, and its branches, also on Morris, Paint and Cabin Creeks of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. The seam varies in thickness from 4 feet to 8 feet. It is a hard, block coal and does not easily disintegrate, thus forming an excellent coal for shipments. This seam is sometimes a cannel coal, as on Falling Rock Creek where it has been mined for years and on Mill Creek on the Coal & Coke Railway. The cannel coal varies from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet.

THE CLARION-BROOKVILLE SEAM

At from 30 to 50 feet below the No. 5 Block there often occurs a seam of coal from 2 to 3 feet thick, which has been named the Clarion or Brookville. This seam has not yet been worked in a commercial way.

THE STOCKTON-LEWISTON SEAM

The first seam below the Kanawha Flint Ledge has been named the Stockton-Lewiston Seam where it occurs from 10 to 30 feet below the Black Flint Ledge. This coal is usually a twin seam and was once mined south of Charleston for fuel for salt furnaces. It appears on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway about one-half mile east of Charleston Station. It is possible this is the cannel seam that was for years mined at Cannelton. It varies in thickness from 3 to 6 feet, but usually contains some impurities.

THE COALBURG SEAM

The next seam of importance is the Coalburg underlying the Lewiston from 30 to 100 feet. This was first mined on a commercial scale at Coalburg, sixteen miles southeast of Charleston, from which it derived its name. In fact, it was probably through the mining operations of this seam that the character and reputation of the coal in the Kanawha Valley was first

established in the commercial markets of the country. This seam contains much splint coal, as well as alternate layers of soft or "Gas" coal, and one or more partings of shale. Frequently the layers or shale will thicken up to several feet of rock. The coal is mined on the Kanawha & Michigan Railway and branches of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. It is excellent for steam purposes and one of the best domestic. It ranges in thickness from 3 to 7 feet and is one of the important coal beds in Kanawha County.

THE WINIFREDE COAL

Underlying the Coalburg Seam by an interval which varies greatly in thickness and character of strata from 25 to 100 feet, occurs another well known seam known as the Winifrede. The character of this seam is somewhat like the Coalburg. It is an excellent splint coal and has a wide reputation as a steam and domestic coal. It was first mined on a commercial scale at Winifrede on Field's Creek, and thus was named from that village. It is mined along the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and its branches, and is one of the important coal beds in Kanawha County.

THE CHILTON SEAM

From 40 to 75 feet below the Winifrede is a bed of impure coal, frequently split into two layers by from 2 feet to 4 feet of sandy fire clay. It has been named from Chilton, a small village on Davis Creek, where it presents a conspicuous outcrop along the banks of the Creek. At Chilton this coal seems to be thin and of very little commercial value. It is possible that in some portions of Kanawha County, this coal may be of sufficient thickness to be commercially mined.

THE THACKER SEAM

The Thacker Seam is mined in Mingo County, south of Williamson, and also to a small extent north of it. It occurs in the Kanawha Measure, but whether it is of sufficient thickness at any point to be of commercial value has not yet been definitely determined. On Clear Fork Creek in Raleigh County, about three miles southeast of the Kanawha

line, it ranges in thickness from 2 feet to 3 feet, and possibly occurs in the hills on the Cabin Creek Side.

THE CEDAR GROVE SEAM

From 250 to 300 feet below the Winifrede seam occurs the Cedar Grove. This coal was first mined on a commercial scale at Cedar Grove, near the mouth of Kelly's Creek, from which village it has obtained its name. The seam ranges in thickness from 2 feet to 3 feet 6 inches, and is a coal of most excellent quality, very low in sulphur, phosphorous, and ash, and is an important coal on account of its purity and general excellence for fuel purposes. The coal bed is very persistent and a large portion of the southern part of Kanawha County is underlaid with this seam. It is worked along the Kanawha & Michigan Railway and also at some points on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

THE PEERLESS SEAM

At from 40 to 80 feet below the Cedar Grove, occurs the Peerless seam. This seam has been mined at several places along the Kanawha River, and is named after Peerless, a small village near Winifrede, where it was once mined. This seam is a hard splint coal and is excellent for fuel and domestic use.

NO. 2 GAS (CAMPBELL'S CREEK) SEAM

At from 20 to 60 feet below the Peerless, occurs probably the most important bed of coal in Kanawha County. It has become widely known in a commercial way by the name of No. 2 Gas, or simply the No. 2 Coal and has also been called the Campbell's Creek Coal where it was long mined near the mouth of Campbell's Creek. The No. 2 Gas Coal probably furnishes the greatest tonnage of any Seam of the Kanawha Field. It contains enough hard or splint coal to make an ideal shipping fuel, while the softer and more friable layers make an excellent coke and are also valuable for gas making purposes. This seam is mined along the Kanawha & Michigan Railway, and its branches, and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and its branches. It is especially the most important seam on Cabin Creek where it reaches its greatest thickness, ranging from 3 feet to 7 feet. It occurs about tipple

height on Cabin Creek at most of the mines and covers almost the entire area. It is also mined on Smithers and Paint Creeks.

THE POWELLTON SEAM

The Powellton Seam occurs from 30 to 60 feet below the No. 2 Gas, and has derived its name from Powellton on Armstrong Creek, Fayette County, where it has been mined by the Mount Carbon Coal Company, Limited. This coal has been mined at Brownstown, now Marmet, and was at one time called the Brownstown Coal. It does not obtain a thickness of commercial value along the Kanawha River. However, on Paint Creek it is of workable thickness. The area of this coal in Kanawha County is limited. It is a soft, gas coal and makes an excellent coke, due to its purity and small percentage of sulphur and phosphorus.

THE EAGLE SEAM

At from 100 to 120 feet below the Powellton Seam occurs the Eagle. This was first mined on a commercial scale in Fayette County, thirty miles southeast from Charleston. It is of commercial thickness on Smithers and Paint Creeks, and possibly a portion of Cabin Creek. It attains a thickness of from 3 to 7 feet. It is soft and makes an excellent coke. It is also used in the markets in the by-product ovens where it seems to excel all other coals. It is also excellent for steam coal. The area of this seam of commercial thickness in Kanawha County, is small, just how much it is hard to say, as it has not been fully prospected.

THE LITTLE EAGLE SEAM

This lies from 20 to 50 feet below the Eagle Seam at Eagle on the Kanawha River. It is generally a very pure seam of soft coking coal from 18 inches to 20 inches in thickness. It has never been mined in a commercial way in Kanawha County, and it is doubtful if it occurs in other places at a commercial thickness, unless in the extreme southeastern portion of the County, near the head-waters of Paint and Cabin Creeks.

OTHER COALS

It is hardly probable that there are very

many other seams in Kanawha County that attain a commercial thickness.

The War Eagle Seams and the New River and Pocahontas Seams are all under water, and from the oil well records and core drill holes which have been put down, it is not probable there are many more seams of coal of workable thickness below the seams already mentioned.

The total quantity of coal in Kanawha County has never been estimated from actual surveys. Dr. I. C. White, State Geologist, in Volume II (a), Page 692, estimated that the County contained 640 square miles or 409,600 acres of coal at 10,000 short tons per acre or 4,096,000,000 tons. It is probable that the County contains considerably more available coal of commercial thickness than the figures

given, and that 6,000,000,000 short tons are more nearly correct.

The coals in Kanawha County are of a very superior grade and the analyses show very excellent quality for steam and domestic fuel. The lower coals, that is, the No. 2 Gas, the Powellton, and the Eagle make an excellent coke for fuel and foundry purposes. The Eagle coal is now being used in several places in by-product ovens, and shows a superior coal for that purpose.

The West Virginia Geological Survey has taken samples from practically all the operating mines, and made analyses of the coals, and recently published the results in Bulletin II, which general result of the analyses so taken is herewith submitted:

GENERAL REPORT OF ANALYSES TAKEN BY THE WEST VIRGINIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Pittsburg	4	3.35	36.24	55.07	.042	5.34		13643
No. 5 Block or Lower Kittanning	10	1.81	33.17	57.56	.008	7.46	0.80	13536 (a)
Stockton-Lewiston or Belmont	6	2.05	33.09	57.02	.016	7.84	1.11	13449 (b)
Coalburg	18	2.16	32.71	57.35	.008	7.78	0.81	13879 (c)
Winifrede	11	1.84	34.44	56.96	.005	6.79	0.66	13657 (d)
Cedar Grove	7	0.86	36.31	57.85	.004	4.98	0.61	14561 (e)
No. 2 Gas	21	1.58	34.90	58.95	.0148	5.57	1.17	14708 (f)
Powellton	6	1.33	32.19	60.61	.006	5.87	0.97	14309 (g)
Eagle	15	1.80	29.99	64.04	.010	4.17	0.77	14660 (h)

In 1897-98 Mr. John W. Hill, Consulting Engineer, Cincinnati, Ohio, made Calorimetric determinations and chemical analyses of the different coals submitted to evaporation trials at the Hunt Street Pumping Station City Water Works, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the following is a portion of said tests:

CALORIMETRIC TESTS

Test No.	Sample of Coal	Heat Units Per Lb. by Calorimeter.	Percent- age by Calorimeter.	Percent- age of Ash by Analysis.
25	New River ...	15,166	2.87	2.40
3	Kanawha Gas	15,166	1.33	3.75
6	Catsburg 3d Pool	13,429	5.46	5.50

10	4th Pool Youghiogheny	13,293	5.66	5.66
17	Pittsburg 3rd Pool	13,225	4.64	4.05
19	Campbell's Creek (No. 2 Gas)	14,186	3.17	2.90
21	Loup Creek (No. 2 Gas)	14,950	1.20	0.95
22	Pocahontas ...	15,142	1.57	1.25
24	Winifrede	14,004	2.91	2.85
37	Thacker	14,517	5.88	5.00
36	Monongah (Pittsburg Coal)	14,245	3.04	3.30

- (a) Bulletin II West Virginia Geological Survey, page 296.
- (b) Bulletin II West Virginia Geological Survey, page 284.
- (c) Bulletin II West Virginia Geological Survey, page 284.
- (d) Bulletin II West Virginia Geological Survey, page 277.
- (e) Bulletin II West Virginia Geological Survey, page 262.
- (f) Bulletin II West Virginia Geological Survey, page 256.
- (g) Bulletin II West Virginia Geological Survey, page 256.

39	Belmont, Splint.	12,930	1.08	1.20	48	Jellico, Tenn...	13,852	1.37	1.10
47	Jellico, Ky. ...	14,471	1.06	0.85	52	Cedar Grove ..	14,653	3.97	3.47
43	Luhrig Washed	12,953	6.86	6.90	55	Coalburg	13,761	5.26	4.93
45	Wellston Shaft.	12,500	7.80	7.30					

ANALYSES

Test No.		Specific Gravity.	Moisture.	Vol. Matter.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.
5	Catsburg Youghiogheny Lump (Pa.).....	1.291	0.76	33.04	60.70	5.50
26	Pocahontas Lump	1.277	0.52	18.80	79.43	1.25
27	Loup Creek Lump (No. 2 Gas)	1.275	1.15	19.15	78.75	0.95
1	New River, R. O. M.	1.270	0.90	18.60	78.10	2.40
28	Thacker, R. O. M.	1.324	0.73	31.32	62.95	5.00
23	Winifrede Lump	1.297	1.05	32.40	63.70	2.85
3	Kanawha Lump Gas Steam	1.281	0.95	37.35	57.95	3.75
55	Coalburg, R. O. M.	1.289	0.90	38.17	56.00	4.93
29	Campbell's Creek, R. O. M. (No. 2 Gas)	1.278	0.95	38.00	58.15	2.90
38	Belmont Splint, R. O. M.	1.369	1.28	34.22	63.30	1.20
36	Monongah, R. O. M.	1.282	1.05	33.15	62.50	3.30
48	Jellico, Tenn., R. O. M.	1.275	1.80	36.10	61.00	1.10
47	Jellico, Ky., R. O. M.	1.273	1.08	36.62	61.45	0.85
44	Wellston Shaft	1.293	3.38	34.07	55.25	7.30
41	Luhrig Domestic Egg	1.306	2.87	33.47	56.76	6.90

It will be noted from the above comparison of analyses that the Kanawha County Coals are low in Sulphur, Phosphorus and Ash and high in Fixed Carbon and British Thermal Units; that the Kanawha County Coals compare favorably with the coals from the different parts of West Virginia, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Tennessee.

The coal fields with which the coals in Kanawha County will have to compete are The Fairmont in the northern part of the State. The Guyan, The Coal River and Mingo in the southern part of the State. The coal fields of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Western Pennsylvania are competing fields outside the State.

More than sixty per cent of the coals of Western Pennsylvania are now being consumed within that State for manufacturing purposes, and in a few years a small quantity of the bituminous coals of Western Pennsylvania will be shipped out of that State; so this field will soon cease to be a competitor.

The principal coals now mined in Ohio are of inferior quality to those of Kanawha County, being much higher in ash and sulphur and lower in fixed carbon and British Thermal

Units; and while the freight rates are lower to the western markets for the Ohio coals, yet by the excellent quality of the Kanawha Coals, they are fast supplanting those of Ohio in the western markets. This is further verified by the fact that a great many of the Ohio Coal operators are becoming interested in the West Virginia Coals and are opening mines. Indiana is not unlike Ohio, as very little development has been done for years in that State.

Illinois has a coal that is high in Volatile Matter, Ash and Sulphur. However, this is a hard block, and owing to its proximity to the markets it will be a competitor with the Kanawha Coals in the western markets.

Large coal developments are being made in Kentucky at present, and before long, Kentucky will have a large annual output. While these coals will compete with the Kanawha, yet the Kanawha Coals will compare favorably with them in quality and thickness of seams and will be able to compete with them both in the western and eastern markets.

Natural gas has become a strong competitor in the past few years. The gas is piped from the fields of West Virginia both east and west,

one line going to Baltimore and New York, another to Pittsburg, while another from the Roane County Field goes into Columbus; another line crosses through Kanawha County from near Clendennin, going to Cincinnati.

The gas has supplanted the coal in a great many cities for domestic fuel, and thus decreased the demand for coal.

The present outlook of the Kanawha Coal industry compares very favorably with all the competitive fields, and its future outlook is better than most of them.

Kanawha County is fortunate in having the geographical position for excellent transportation facilities. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, a trunk line, was established in 1873 to 1874 and affords transportation east and west.

The Kanawha & Michigan Railway, to-

gether with the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway, and the Hocking Valley Railway afford a western outlet to the Great Lakes.

The Kanawha River affords an outlet to the western and southern markets, and as soon as the locks and dams in the Ohio River are completed to Cairo, this transportation will be open during practically the entire year. The completion of the Panama Canal, which will probably be within the next two years, will afford a market in the South American markets. Kanawha County will be in good position to take advantage of this market, owing to its water transportation. This is expected to afford a great market for our coals.

We show herewith a schedule of freight rates on coal and coke from the Kanawha and New River Districts:

RATES ON COAL AND COKE FROM VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN WEST VIRGINIA ON THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY TO THE PRINCIPAL MARKETING POINTS

To	COAL		COKE	
	Kanawha District	New River District	Kanawha District	New River District
Toledo, O.	\$1.25	\$1.45	\$2.25	\$2.25
Cincinnati, O.	1.00	1.10	1.70	1.70
Chicago, Ill.	1.90	2.05	2.65	2.65
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.55	1.65	2.35	2.35
Milwaukee (proper) Wis.	2.50	2.65	2.75	2.75
Hamilton, O.	1.15	1.25	2.00	2.00
Springfield, O.	1.25	1.45	2.00	2.00
Dayton, O.	1.25	1.35	2.00	2.00
Lima, O.	1.25	1.45	2.25	2.25
Newport-News (prop.) Va.	1.60	1.50	2.00	2.00
Richmond, Va.	1.60	1.50	2.00	2.00
Lynchburg, Va.	1.60	1.50	1.75	1.75
Lynchburg, Va.			2.60	2.00*
Covington, Va.				
Pea, Nut and Slack.....	.70	.50		
Mine-Run .....	.85	.75	.75	.65
Lump and Egg	1.00	.90		
Fordwick, Va.				
Pea, Nut and Slack.....	.75	.65		
Mine-Run .....	.90	.80	1.50	1.50
Lump and Egg	1.05	.95		
Manchester, Va.	1.60	1.50	2.00	2.00
Winston-Salem, N. C.	2.20	2.10	2.40	2.30
Emporia, Va.	2.40	2.30	2.40	2.30

AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

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Mineral, Va.	1.60	1.50	2.00	2.00
Jacksonville, Fla.	2.85	2.75	3.35	3.25
Savannah, Ga.	2.50	2.40	2.75	2.65
Toledo, Ohio, for Lake Shipments. ....	.97	1.12		
Newport-News, Va., for beyond Capes.	1.50	1.40	1.75	1.65

RATES ON COAL AND COKE FROM MINES LOCATED ON THE KANAWHA & MICHIGAN RAILWAY IN WEST VIRGINIA TO THE PRINCIPAL MARKETING POINTS

TO	COAL		COKE	
	W. Va.		W. Va.	
	District	District	District	District
	Net tons	Net tons	Net tons	Net tons
Chicago, Ill.	\$1.90	\$2.65		
Columbus, O. ....	.90	1.20		
Detroit, Mich.	1.40	2.25		
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1.60			
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.90			
Holland, Mich.	1.90			
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.55			
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1.85			
Lafayette, Ind.	1.75			
Milwaukee (proper) Wis.	2.50			
Milwaukee (for beyond), Wis.	1.90			
Toledo, O.	1.25	2.00		
Toledo, O. (for lake shipments)	1.02			

Kanawha county has now one hundred and nineteen operating mines, which produced in the year 1910, 6,444,911 tons of coal, and manufactured 21,908 tons of coke.

The following shows the name of the operator, the name of the mines and the post-office address of each of the operations in the said county:

Operator, Queen Shoals Coal Co.; mine, Queen Shoals; postoffice, Queen Shoals.

Operator, W. W. Graham; mine, Graham; postoffice, Graham Mines.

Operator, Morris Fork Coal Co.; mine, Turner No. 1; postoffice, Heatherman.

Operator, Morris Fork Coal Co.; mine, Turner No. 2; postoffice, Heatherman.

Operator, Pen Mar Mining Company; mine, Pen Mar No. 2; postoffice, Big Chimney.

Operator, Clay Coal Company; mine, Bradley White Ash; postoffice, Banner Creek.

Operator, Mill Creek Coal Company; mine, Mill Creek; postoffice, Charleston.

Operator, Villa Coal Mining Co.; mine, Mill Creek; postoffice, Villa.

Operator, Blue Creek Coal & Land Co.; mine, Wills Hollow No. 1; postoffice, Charleston.

Operator, Blue Creek Coal & Land Co.; mine, Wills Hollow No. 2; postoffice, Charleston.

Operator, Blue Creek Coal & Land Co.; mine, Blakeley No. 3; postoffice, Charleston.

Operator, Standard Kanawha Coal Mining Company; Mine No. 1; postoffice, Quick.

Operator, Standard Kanawha Coal Mining Company; Mine No. 2; postoffice, Quick.

Operator, Williams Coal Company; mine, Williams; postoffice, Sanderson.

Operator, Campbell's Creek Coal Co.; mines, Nos. 1 to 6; postoffice, Dana.

Operator, Virginia Coal Company; mine, Virginia; postoffice, Dana.

Operator, Quincy Coal Company; mine, No. 1; postoffice, Quincy.

Operator, Quincy Coal Company; mine, No. 2; postoffice, Quincy.

Operator, Sunday Creek Coal Co.; mine, No. 101; postoffice, Cedar Grove.

Operator, Sunday Creek Coal Co.; mine, No. 104; postoffice, Cedar Grove.

Operator, Sunday Creek Coal Co.; mine, No. 105; postoffice, Cedar Grove.

Operator, Sunday Creek Coal Co.; mine, No. 108; postoffice, Cedar Grove.

Operator, Sunday Creek Coal Co.; mine, No. 109; postoffice, Cedar Grove.

*Crushed Coke.

NOTE—All of the above rates are based on Net tons except to Newport-News, Va., "For Beyond Capes," which is gross tons.

Operator, Sunday Creek Coal Co.; mine, No. 110; postoffice, Cedar Grove.

Operator, The New Cedar Grove Coal & Brick Company; mine, Boyd; postoffice, Cedar Grove.

Operator, Kelley's Creek Colliery Co.; mine, No. 1; postoffice, Ward.

Operator, Kelley's Creek Colliery Co.; mine, No. 3; postoffice, Ward.

Operator, Cedar Run Collieries Co.; mine, No. 1; postoffice, Blue Creek.

Operator, Cedar Run Collieries Co.; mine, No. 2; postoffice, Blue Creek.

Operator, Hughes Creek Coal Co.; mine, Hughes Creek, Nos. 2 and 3; postoffice, Hugheston.

Operator, Cannelton Coal Company; mine, Nos. 1 and 2; postoffice, Cannelton.

Operator, Marmet Coal Company; mine, Monarch; postoffice, Monarch.

Operator, Gates Coal Company; mine, Peacock; postoffice, Big Chimney.

Operator, Marmet Coal Company; mine, Butler; postoffice, Marmet.

Operator, Marmet Coal Company; mine, New Butler; postoffice, Marmet.

Operator, Marmet Coal Company; mine, Lens Creek; postoffice, Marmet.

Operator, Marmet Coal Company; mine, Black Band; postoffice, Marmet.

Operator, Marmet Coal Company; mine, Marmet No. 5; postoffice, Marmet.

Operator, Olcott Coal & Iron Co.; mine, Olcott No. 1; postoffice, Olcott.

Operator, Olcott Coal & Iron Co.; mine, Olcott No. 2; postoffice, Olcott.

Operator, Peerless Coal Company; mine, Peerless; postoffice, Lewiston.

Operator, Winifrede Coal Company; mine, South, postoffice, Winifrede.

Operator, Winifrede Coal Company; mine, North; postoffice, Winifrede.

Operator, Winifrede Coal Company; mine, West; postoffice, Winifrede.

Operator, Dry Branch Coal Company; mine, Coalburg and Mt. Bryson; postoffice, Dry Branch.

Operator, Dry Branch Coal Company; mine, Belmont No. 3; postoffice, Dry Branch.

Operator, Coalburg Colliery Company, mine, Ronda; postoffice, Ronda.

Operator, Wyatt Coal Company; mine, Oakley; postoffice, Eventon.

Operator, Wyatt Coal Company; mine, Berlin; postoffice, Laing.

Operator, Wyatt Coal Company; mine, Horton No. 1; postoffice, Sharon.

Operator, Wyatt Coal Company; mine, Horton No. 2; postoffice, Sharon.

Operator, Lewis Coal & Coke Co.; mine, Coaling Station; postoffice, Chelyan.

Operator, Pioneer Peerless Coal Co.; mine, Pioneer Peerless; postoffice, Miami.

Operator, LaMont Mining Company; mine, LaMont; postoffice, Eskdale.

Operator, Holly & Stephenson C. & C. Co.; mine, No. 1; postoffice, Eskdale.

Operator, Holly & Stephenson Co.; mine, No. 5; Eskdale.

Operator, Holly & Stephenson C. & C. Co.; mine, No. 5; postoffice, Eskdale.

Operator, Holly & Stephenson C. & C. Co.; mine, No. 2; postoffice, Eskdale.

Operator, Wake Forest Mining Co.; mine, Wake Forest; postoffice, Wake Forest.

Operator, Carbon Coal Company; mine, North; postoffice, Carbon.

Operator, Carbon Coal Company; mine, South; postoffice, Carbon.

Operator, Carbon Coal Company; mine, Carbon Splint; postoffice, Carbon.

Operator, Carbon Coal Company; mine, No. 4; postoffice, Carbon.

Operator, Republic Coal Company; mine, No. 1; postoffice, Carbon.

Operator, Republic Coal Company; mine, No. 2; postoffice, Carbon.

Operator, Republic Coal Company; mine, No. 3-4; postoffice, Carbon.

Operator, Republic Coal Company; mine, No. 5; postoffice, Carbon.

Operator, West Virginia Colliery Co.; mine, No. 1; postoffice, Wevaco.

Operator, West Virginia Colliery Co.; mine, No. 2; postoffice, Wevaco.

Operator, West Virginia Colliery Co.; mine, No. 3; postoffice, Wevaco.

Operator, West Virginia Colliery Co.; mine, No. 4; postoffice, Wevaco.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Davis; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Cherokee; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Caledonia; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Red Warrior; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Buckeye; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Empire; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Black Tulip; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Keystone; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Acme; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Shamrock; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Thistle; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Raccoon Splint; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Raccoon Gas; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Rose; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Kayford Nos. 1-2; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Holly; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Quarrier; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, United Gas; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, United Splint; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Belleclare; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Cabin Creek Con. Coal Co.; mine, Ruby; postoffice, Kayford.

Operator, Paint Creek Collieries Co.; mine, Reynolds; postoffice, Dungriff.

Operator, Paint Creek Collieries Co.; mine, Knickerbocker; postoffice, Dungriff.

Operator, Paint Creek Collieries Co.; mine, Scranton; postoffice, Mucklow.

Operator, Paint Creek Collieries Co.; mine, Paint Creek; postoffice, Mucklow.

Operator, Paint Creek Collieries Co.; mine, Wacomah; postoffice, Mucklow.

Operator, Paint Creek Collieries Co.; mine, Banner No. 1; postoffice, Mucklow.

Operator, Paint Creek Collieries Co.; mine, Banner No. 2; postoffice, Mucklow.

Operator, Paint Creek Collieries Co.; mine, Detroit; postoffice, Mucklow.

Operator, Paint Creek Collieries Co.; mine, Morton No. 1; postoffice, Mucklow.

Operator, Paint Creek Collieries Co.; mine, Grose No. 1; postoffice, Mucklow.

Operator, Paint Creek Collieries Co.; mine, Grose No. 2; postoffice, Mucklow.

Operator, Paint Creek Collieries Co.; mine, Greenbrier No. 1; postoffice, Mucklow.

Operator, Paint Creek Collieries Co.; mine, Greenbrier No. 2; postoffice, Mucklow.

Operator, Paint Creek Collieries Co.; mine, Greenbrier No. 3; postoffice, Mucklow.

Operator, Coalburg-Kanawha Coal Co.; mine, Coalburg "A" and "B"; postoffice, Coalburg.

Operator, Southwestern Splint Fuel Co.; mine, Black Cat; postoffice, Crown Hill.

Operator, Belmont Coal Company; mine, Belmont; postoffice, Crown Hill.

Operator, Belmont Coal Company; mine, Cedar Grove; postoffice, Crown Hill.

Operator, Crown Hill-Kanawha Coal Co.; mine, No. 8, Coalburg; postoffice, Crown Hill.

Operator, Standard Splint & Gas Coal Co.; mine, Standard; postoffice, Standard.

Operator, Imperial Colliery Company; mine, Imperial No. 1; postoffice, Burnwell.

Operator, Imperial Colliery Company; mine, Imperial No. 2; postoffice, Burnwell.

Operator, Imperial Colliery Company; mine, Imperial No. 3; postoffice, Burnwell.

Operator, Chesapeake Mining Company; mine, Chesapeake No. 1; postoffice, Handley.

Operator, Chesapeake Mining Company; mine, Chesapeake No. 2-3; postoffice, Handley.

Operator, Montgomery Coal Company; mine, Kanawha; postoffice, Montgomery.

Operator, Morris Creek Colliery Company; mine, Kanawha No. 5, Block; postoffice, Montgomery.

Operator, East Bank Mining Company; mine, East Bank; postoffice, East Bank.

We append herewith an approximate statement of the coal and coke shipments of Kanawha county from 1883 to 1910, inclusive:

COAL AND COKE OUTPUT OF KANAWHA
COUNTY (2,000 POUNDS PER TON)

Year	Coal	Coke
1883	622,695	16,645
1884	†.....	†.....
1885	*724,640	†.....
1886	*850,080	†.....
1887	*944,450	†.....
1888	1,100,187	945
1889	1,093,650	2,258
1890	1,143,951	5,637
1891	1,354,512	†.....
1892	1,316,416	†.....
1893	1,256,359	2,732
1894	1,280,861	455
1895	1,319,643	4,928
1896	1,219,385	†.....
1897	1,167,874	20,132
1898	1,358,720	21,578
1899	1,448,236	10,983
1900	1,631,717	32,665
1901	1,934,369	30,722
1902	2,086,992	29,722
1903	2,104,202	25,789
1904	3,127,127	9,547
1905	3,501,835	19,993
1906	4,576,434	31,527
1907	5,181,233	12,287
1908	5,066,588	12,124
1909	4,136,211	†.....
1910	6,444,911	21,908
Totals	57,993,280	312,577

No complete record of the quantity of coal mined in Kanawha county has been kept in the office of the Chief of the Department of Mines prior to the year 1883.

The total available coal tonnage of Kanawha county, as previously stated, is about 6,000,000 tons, so that the total coal mined during the past twenty-eight years is less than one per cent of the total available coal in the county.

During the year 1910 there was shipped a total of 6,444,911 tons of coal and 21,908 tons of coke. At this rate of mining, it would take more than nine hundred years to exhaust the total available coal in the county.

Of the total quantity of coal shipped in Kanawha county for the year 1910, 4,854,377 tons were shipped by rail and 1,380,642 tons shipped by river. There was used at the mines 99,053 tons and sold locally 79,266 tons, and 28,173 tons were made into coke, showing that less than three per cent of the total amount of coal mined was consumed in the state, and nearly ninety-seven per cent was shipped beyond the limits of the state.

The number of lives lost during the year 1910 was twenty-six out of 7,495 employees, or 3.5 per thousand employed. Eighteen of these fatal accidents were due to falls of slate. Loss of life, as a rule, occurs singly, but amounts in the aggregate to alarming figures. It is the belief of the writer that fully fifty per cent of these accidents are avoidable by the rigid enforcement of the Mine Law, and this can only be done by fully instructing the employees, and by maintaining the strictest discipline.

We append herewith table showing the order of Kanawha county in the production of coal since 1897, in comparison with other coal producing counties of the state:

ORDER IN THE PRODUCTION OF COAL, 1897-1910

County	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Fayette	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
McDowell	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marion	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Kanawha	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Mercer	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
Harrison	9	9	8	7	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Tucker	6	6	7	5	7	7	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10
Mingo	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	9	9
Mineral	7	7	6	8	8	9	11	11	12	13	14	13	11	13

*Estimated. †No record.

AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

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Counties	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Preston	13	11	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	9	9	11	13	11
Taylor	10	10	11	11	11	11	14	16	16	16	17	17	16	15
Marshall	11	12	12	12	13	16	13	14	14	15	15	18	19	16
Randolph	..	..	..	14	14	14	12	13	13	12	13	14	14	14
Barbour	19	19	17	18	12	12	10	9	11	11	11	12	12	12
Raleigh	16	16	16	19	17	13	15	12	9	10	8	8	8	6
Putnam	12	13	13	13	15	15	16	15	15	14	18	16	17	17
Ohio	15	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	21	21	21	20
Brooke	17	18	18	20	20	20	23	22	17	17	16	15	15	18
Mason	14	14	15	16	18	19	19	20	22	21	22	22	22	22
Grant	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	18	19	19	20	20	20	21
Logan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	12	9	7	8
Monongalia	20	17	19	17	19	18	17	17	18	20	19	19	18	19
Hancock	18	20	20	21	21	21	20	21	24	24	23	25	26	24
Clay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	23	23	24	27	30	30
Nicholas	..	..	..	..	..	22	24	24	25	25	25	26	27	26
Lincoln	..	..	..	..	..	23	21	23	27	26	30	30	25	28
Braxton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	23	23	23
Wayne	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	27	29	29	28	29
Upshur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	27	24	24	25
Greenbrier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28	29	32
Lewis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	31	32	33
Gilmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32	31	31
Wyoming	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	34	34
Boone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	27

Kanawha County stood fourth in the State in order of production from 1897 to 1902. At that time the production fell off some, and in 1903, stood fifth, but in 1904 became third; but she again dropped back to fourth in 1905, and in 1906 she became third again, which place she still holds.

West Virginia stands second State in the production of coal in the United States, and will soon become first in the production of bituminous coal.

The following table gives the production of coal in West Virginia from 1863 to 1910, as compiled from the records of the United States Geological Survey.

YEAR	Tons of 2,000 Lbs.	
1863	444,648	1869
1864	454,888	1870
1865	487,897	1871
1866	512,068	1872
1867	589,360	1873
1868	609,227	1874
		1875
		1876
		1877
		1878
		1879
		1880
		1881
		1882
		1883
		1884
		1885
		1886
		1887
		1888
		1889
		1890
		1891

603,148

608,878

618,830

700,000

1,000,000

1,120,000

1,120,000

896,000

1,120,000

1,120,000

1,400,000

1,829,844

1,680,000

2,240,000

2,335,833

3,369,000

3,369,062

4,005,796

4,881,620

5,498,800

6,231,880

7,394,654

9,220,665

1892	9,738,755
1893	10,708,578
1894	11,627,757
1895	11,387,961
1896	12,878,296
1897	14,248,159
1898	16,700,999
1899	19,252,995
1900	22,647,207
1901	24,068,402
1902	24,570,826
1903	29,337,241
1904	32,406,752
1905	37,791,580
1906	43,290,300
1907	48,091,583
1908	49,000,000
1909	49,697,018
1910	59,274,708

GRAND TOTAL 592,181,265

Dr. I. C. White, State Geologist, in Volume II (a), Page 693, estimated the total available coal in West Virginia to be 60,800,000,000 tons. It is interesting to note that of this total quantity, Kanawha County contains nearly ten per cent or 6,000,000,000 tons, making it one of the richest counties in the coal area in the State.

The following table gives the list of river shipments on the Kanawha River since 1875, as compiled from the records of the U. S. Engineer's Office at Charleston, West Virginia:

COAL SHIPMENTS ON THE GREAT	
KANAWHA RIVER	
YEAR	COAL Tons of 2,000 Lbs.
1875	161,932
1876	200,962
1877	207,236
1878	No Record
1879	No Record
1880	No Record
1881	385,148

1882	No Record
1883	614,818
1884	739,843
1885	712,493
1886	714,465
1887	929,025
1888	804,025
1889	1,076,872
1890	966,462
1891	1,030,454
1892	1,071,511
1893	919,320
1894	1,032,304
1895	879,304
1896	922,000
1897	848,600
1898	784,000
1899	942,800
1900	1,240,680
1901	1,370,180
1902	937,880
1903	1,333,920
1904	1,094,700
1905	1,460,680
1906	1,176,300
1907	1,667,000
1908	965,000
1909	1,065,680
1910	1,248,040

GRAND TOTAL 29,500,534

The above table represents the coal mined from Fayette, Kanawha and Putnam Counties; but possibly sixty to seventy-five per cent of the same was mined in Kanawha County.

It is evident to the writer, from the statistics and facts at hand, that the coal industry is yet in its infancy. It has only taken a permanent growth in the last ten years, but the future development in the State will each year grow more rapidly than in the past, and the coal shipments will increase proportionately. Kanawha County will not only keep apace with this increased growth and keep her place as the third of the coal producing counties in the State, but will gradually push forward to the first place.

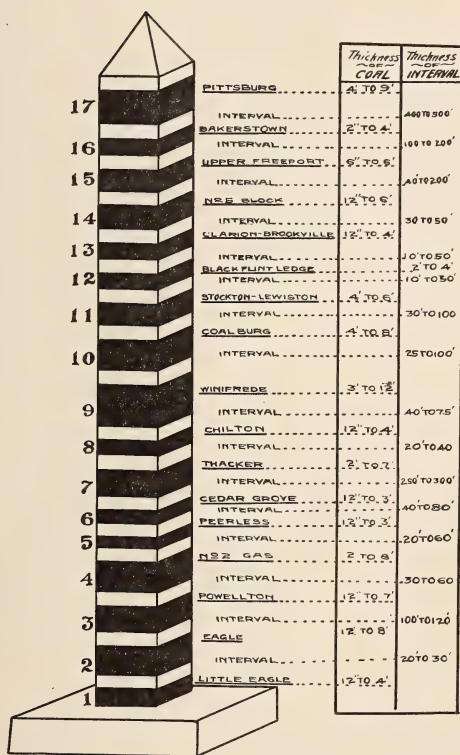


DIAGRAM SHOWING DIFFERENT COAL SEAMS IN KANAWHA COUNTY, W. VA.

CHAPTER XX

THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORY

Efforts which Have Been Made to Rescue and Preserve the History of West Virginia—West Virginia Historical Society—The Trans-Allegheny Historical Society—The West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society—The State Department of Archives and History—Transfer of Title and Removal—The Museum, etc.

EFFORTS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE TO RESCUE AND PRESERVE THE HISTORY OF WEST VIRGINIA

The New State was, indeed a land of historic achievement, of military renown and civic growth; and soon after the close of the Civil War, thoughtful men saw the necessity of collecting and placing in enduring form the annals and records of the new born State; thus saving its history of pioneer and more recent times for those who were to come after them. This movement received its first impulse at Morgantown, whence a call for action was sent out.

THE WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The date was Thursday evening, September 30, 1869—thirty-seven years ago—and the place of meeting was the Hall of the Columbian Literary Society in one of the University buildings. The assemblage was a remarkable one. Hon. Waitman T. Willey was chosen chairman, and John J. Brown was made Secretary. The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of establishing an organization to be known as "The West Virginia Historical Society."

After a brief discussion of the advantages to result from such an association, a committee of three was appointed to prepare a plan of organization.

The report of this Committee, as adopted, was as follows:

Whereas we, Alexander Martin, Waitman

T. Willey, J. J. Stephenson, George M. Hagans, S. G. Stevens, H. H. Pierce, F. M. Wood, F. S. Lyon, John A. Dille, Hugh W. Brock, Ralph L. Berkshire, George C. Sturgiss, Joseph A. McLane, and John J. Brown, citizens of Morgantown, West Virginia recognize the importance of a properly organized Society, for the purpose of preserving a well authenticated history of West Virginia: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do hereby assume the responsibility of taking steps towards the founding of an organization to be called "The West Virginia Historical Society."

A second resolution provided for the appointment of a committee on Constitution and By-Laws, and H. H. Pierce, H. W. Brock and John J. Stephenson were appointed.

A third resolution provided for a Committee on Charter, and Ralph L. Berkshire, F. W. Wood, and John J. Brown, were named.

A fourth resolution provided for the appointment of a committee of five with power to choose forty citizens of West Virginia, to act as founders of this organization. As such committee the Chairman named Alexander Martin, S. G. Stevens, George M. Hagans, Joseph A. McLane, and George C. Sturgiss.

A Second Preliminary Meeting was held at Grafton December 30, 1869, and among those who had not attended the first meeting but who now appeared as Founders were Dr. Thomas H. Logan, Hon. William E. Stevenson, Hon.

Francis H. Pierpont, Hon. Alpheus F. Haymond, Hon. Benjamin F. Martin, Gen. David H. Strother, Col. J. Loomis Gould, Gen. Thomas M. Harris, and Hon. Chester D. Hubbard.

A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted and an order of business presented. Then the Committee on Founders reported the names of persons consenting to become such, as follows: Prof. W. K. Pendleton, Dr. John Hupp, Dr. E. A. Hildreth, W. J. Bates, Dr. Thomas H. Logan, Hon. William E. Stevenson. Hon. Francis H. Pierpont, Hon. Alpheus F. Haymond, Hon. James C. McGrew, J. H. Lockwood, Hon. Benjamin F. Martin, Gen. David H. Strother, James Logie, Hon. Henry G. Davis, Hon. Joseph T. Hoke, Col. Luther Haymond, James M. Jackson, Hedgeman Slack, Dr. A. E. Summers, Hon. Lewis Ruffner, J. Loomis Gould, Prof. W. W. Harper, Hon. Arthur I. Boreman, Samuel Billingslea, Hon. Daniel D. T. Farnsworth, Hon. William Ryland White, Gen. Thomas M. Harris, Hon. Chester D. Hubbard, Hon. Joel McPherson, and J. W. Workman. Such were the men—statesmen of the time—who, regardless of political affiliation or views respecting the recent war, united in an effort to preserve the history of West Virginia.

An organization was then effected by the election of Dr. Thomas H. Logan as President; Gen. David H. Strother, Judge Gideon D. Camden, Prof. W. K. Pendleton, Hon. Joel McPherson and Hon. Lewis Ruffner Vice-Presidents; Samuel G. Stevens, Corresponding Secretary; John J. Brown, Recording Secretary; Hon. Chester D. Hubbard, Treasurer; John J. Stephenson, Curator; and Hon. Francis H. Pierpont, Hon. Joseph T. Hoke, J. Loomis Gould, Judge R. L. Berkshire, Dr. A. E. Summers, Dr. Alexander Martin, Hugh H. Brock, William A. Hanway and F. S. Lyon, an Executive Committee.

The regents of the State University tendered the Society the use of a room for its collections and this was accepted with thanks. The by-laws prescribed two regular meetings annually, one at Morgantown, in June, the other wherever the Legislature should hold its sessions, or at such place as the Society should

determine. Then the following named gentlemen were elected to resident membership, viz: A. W. Lorentz, A. M. Poundstone, Prof. A. L. Wade, D. H. Chadwick, William Wagner, Archie W. Campbell, Hon. Peter G. Van Winkle, Rev. Loyal Young, Hon. Harmon Sinsel, Johnson N. Camden, William Meigs, C. C. Cole, W. H. Travers, Hon. William G. Brown, F. A. Cather, Hon. John Marshall Hagans, William Mallonee, A. H. Thayer, James Evans, Elisha H. Coombs, O. W. Miller, Hon. Daniel Lamb, J. H. Diss DeBar, Judge Samuel Woods, M. C. C. Church, Nathan Goff, Jr., A. F. Barnes, Henry C. Parsons, William H. Edwards, and Joseph Johnson. After this, corresponding members in other states were elected as follows: J. A. Lintner, Albany, New York; Prof. F. H. Smith, Lexington, Virginia; Edwin D. Sanborn, Hanover, New Hampshire; George Livermore, Boston, Massachusetts; and James Veach, L.L. D., Pittsburg, Pa.

The Third Meeting.—This was held at Wheeling, February 9, 1870, Dr. T. H. Logan presiding. It was a session of much interest; the leading features being the reading of two papers, the first entitled "Historical Studies," by Dr. Alexander Martin, first President of the West Virginia University; the second, "Annals of the Pan-Handle," by President W. K. Pendleton, of Bethany College. One hundred and nineteen gentlemen were elected to resident membership. Dr. J. S. Newberry and John Lothrop Motley were made honorary members; and Dr. Alfred Creigh of Washington, Pa.; Dr. George P. Hildreth, of Marietta, Ohio, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes of Boston, Mass.; and Henry G. Hanks, of San Francisco, Cal., were elected corresponding members.

The Fourth Meeting.—This meeting was held at Morgantown, June 15, 1870, Dr. Thomas H. Logan in the chair. The Curator made an interesting report of donations to the Cabinet and Library; among these being: "Eighty-seven Original Patents for West Virginia lands; Commission to Lieutenant Evans, of Monongalia District, 1792; Pay-roll of Monogalia Rangers for 1778; a large number of Original Surveys of West Virginia lands together with many interesting and valuable

papers." Hon. J. W. Patterson and Dr. Joseph L. Leidy were elected honorary members. Carlton Hughes, Washington, D. C.; L. J. Deal, Philadelphia, Pa.; and William Ewing, of Canonsburg, same State, were elected corresponding members. Hon. George M. Beltzhoover, N. N. Hoffman, J. W. Webb, W. C. McGrew, Rev. R. White, J. L. Simpson, J. B. Solomon, J. S. S. Herr, Jacob Waugh, Rev. J. H. Flanagan, James B. Hague, A. D. Williams, James Carskadon, George A. Fitch, Rev. J. M. Nourse, C. H. Hodgson, Rev. Jacob Bird, Geo. W. Moredoch, Joseph E. McCoy and P. H. Keck were elected resident members. General David H. Strother—"Porte Crayon"—was elected President; Prof. William K. Pendleton, first Vice-President; John J. Brown, Recording Secretary and Hon. Chester D. Hubbard, Treasurer.

The Fifth Meeting.—This meeting was held at Charleston, in February, 1871. It was an interesting session; General Strother, the President, read a valuable paper, the subject of which was "Historical and Descriptive Notice of Berkeley Springs." L. G. Olmstead, of New York City, was elected a corresponding member. C. W. B. Allison, Judge Robert S. Brown, Dr. A. J. Vosburg, Hon. John Morrow, Jr., Colonel James L. McLean, C. F. Scott, John Brannon, C. M. Travers, Spencer Dayton, Colonel Sam A. Miller, John T. Cotton, Colonel John L. Cole, Dr. John P. Hale, Gen. J. W. M. Appleton, G. Bier, Hon. Peregrine Hayes, Judge Charles P. T. Moore, J. H. Oley, Hon. Madison Laidley, Albert G. Davis, E. G. Cracraft, J. Brisen Walker, D. W. Emmons, and W. A. A. Alexander were elected to resident membership. The Society adjourned to meet at Morgantown, June 14, 1871.

The Sixth Meeting.—This meeting was held, as per adjournment, at Morgantown, June 14, 1871, Gen. Strother presiding. Forty members were present. David H. Leonard, of Wirt County, A. F. Mathews, of Greenbrier, John S. Lincoln, W. P. Guthrie, of Mason, and Rev. J. M. Warden, of Calhoun, were elected resident members. Henry J. Amour, of Carlisle, Pa., was made a corresponding member. Hon. Waitman T. Willey read a highly in-

teresting and valuable paper entitled, "Geographical History of Monongalia County, West Virginia." No change was made in the officers. The Executive Committee was directed to proceed with the publication of the "proceedings" of the Society and money was appropriated for this purpose. This volume was soon after issued under the title of "The Proceedings of the West Virginia Historical Society, Vol. 1, Part 1," printed by Morgan and Hoffman, of Morgantown. As the title implies, it contains the proceedings of the Society from its organization to the date of publication, with nearly all the papers read before it and a roll of the names of one hundred and sixteen members with their postoffice addresses. It is among the rarest and yet one of the most valuable historical publications ever issued in the State. Unfortunately, it was the last publication of the Society.

As said before, this Society was a remarkable one. Its membership represented every part of the State and included the leading educators, scholars, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, and business men of the time. They, many of them, had been in active life for years before the Civil War. They had been divided in that struggle. But when it was past they were united in an effort to save from oblivion the history of the new born State—West Virginia. But all grew old, many died, and their mantles descended to others who had not been history-makers like themselves and when fourteen annual meetings had been held, the last on the 11th of June, 1884, the West Virginia Historical Society ceased to exist.

THE TRANS-ALLEGHENY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Many people who remembered the interest in the history of the State aroused by the old Society, and the good it had accomplished, sought to bring it back to life again. Some of these, on the 19th of June, 1901, sent out a call headed: "Proposed Reorganization of the West Virginia Historical Society under the Name of the Trans-Allegheny Historical Society." This call was signed by eighty-seven persons, the greater number of whom were professional and business men of Morgantown,

the others scattered throughout the northern and eastern sections of the State, among them being Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, Hon. Steven B. Elkins, Hon. A. G. Dayton, Hon. Henry G. Davis, Judge John J. Davis, Prof. Frank B. Trotter, Frank Staunton, Myron C. Lough, Hon. B. L. Butcher, Col. Alexander Campbell, Charles E. Wells, Eugene Somerville, and C. W. Maxwell. Among these signers residing in Morgantown were Mr. Hu Maxwell, Prof. Richard E. Fast, Hon. W. E. Glasscock, Prof. P. B. Reynolds, Hon. James H. Stewart, Prof. Thomas E. Hodges, Hon. Frank Cox, Hon. E. M. Grant, Hon. Joseph Moreland, Prof. Waitman Barbe, Judge Okey Johnson, Prof. L. L. Friend, Hon. Thomas C. Miller, Prof. S. B. Brown, Prof. T. C. Atkeson, Hon. George C. Sturgiss, Dr. I. C. White, Hon. John W. Mason, Prof. A. L. Wade, Prof. W. P. Willey, and Prof. St. George T. Brooke.

The meeting for reorganization assembled June 19, 1901, in the lecture room of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the West Virginia University and was called to order by Prof. R. E. Fast, who was chosen temporary President, with Clarence Poe as Secretary. The purpose of the meeting was explained; the constitution of the old West Virginia Historical Society was adopted and the President appointed, as a committee to revise its by-laws, Hon. Joseph Moreland, R. E. L. Allen, J. F. Nelson, Hu Maxwell, and Prof. A. D. Hopkins. After the transaction of miscellaneous business, the body adjourned to a later date for permanent organization. This was effected December 5, 1891, when a representation of the membership assembled in Room No. 10, Martin Hall of the University. The temporary organization was made permanent. The Committee on Revision of By-Laws reported, and an Executive Council consisting of Myron C. Lough, of Fairmont; Frank Staunton, of Wheeling; and Dr. I. C. White, of Morgantown, was appointed. It appears that this reorganization did not last long ere it went the way of the parent society. During its continuance, its organ was the "Trans-Allegheny Historical Magazine," seven numbers of which appear to have been issued.

THE WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL AND ANTI-QUARIAN SOCIETY

In January, 1890, at the beginning of the session of the Legislature, Virgil A. Lewis, of Mason County, went to Charleston, where he circulated a call for a meeting, the object of which was declared to be the organization of a State Historical Society. This, when signed, was as follows:-

"A Call—We invite all West Virginians feeling an interest in History of their State, to meet with us in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol, on Thursday at 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of organizing a West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society." This was signed by Dr. E. M. Turner and Prof. A. L. Wade, of Monongalia County; Dr. John P. Hale, Colonel John L. Cole, Judge Thomas D. Houston, Colonel J. B. Peyton, Hon. C. B. Snyder, and Dr. D. Mayer, of Kanawha County; Hon. B. L. Butcher, of Marion County; Hon. Daniel B. Lucas and Colonel R. P. Chew of Jefferson County; Colonel Charles B. Hart, of Ohio County; Hon. L. W. Newman, of Hancock County; Dr. William H. McClung, of Greenbrier County; Dr. M. S. Bryte, of Preston Co.; Gen. I. H. Duval, of Brooke County; Hon. P. W. Morris, of Ritchie County; Hon. Samuel L. Flournoy, of Hampshire County, and Virgil A. Lewis, of Mason County.

On the next day, Thursday, January 30, 1890, on motion of Senator P. W. Morris, the use of the Senate Chamber was granted for the purpose, and at 8:00 P. M. that day the meeting was called to order by Major Thomas L. Broun, on whose motion Dr. E. M. Turner was made temporary Chairman; and on motion of Judge Thomas D. Houston, Virgil A. Lewis was chosen Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained and the name, "West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society," adopted for the organization.

The following named gentlemen were present and enrolled as members of the Society, viz: Dr. E. M. Turner, Dr. John P. Hale, Judge Thomas D. Houston, Dr. Daniel Mayer, Major Charles Hedrick, Major Thomas L. Broun, Hon. Alvaro F. Gibbons, Hon. David W. Shaw, Dr. M. S. Bryte, Colonel John L.

Cole, C. Homer Morrison, Hon. W. H. Jack, Hon. Presley W. Morris, Hon. B. L. Butcher, Prof. A. L. Wade, Hon. J. G. Kitchen, Hon. Joseph Snyder, Hon. J. W. Parish, Governor E. W. Wilson, Hon. Braxton D. Gibson, Hon. G. F. Webber, and Virgil A. Lewis.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of Dr. John P. Hale as President; Dr. E. M. Turner and Colonel A. F. Gibbons as Vice-President; Virgil A. Lewis, Secretary, and Major Thomas L. Broun, Treasurer. An Executive Board was appointed consisting of Governor E. W. Wilson, Major Thomas L. Broun, Hon. Braxton D. Gibson, Judge Thomas D. Houston, and Dr. John P. Hale. Yearly meetings of the Society were provided for while those of the Executive Board were monthly, it having power to elect members. The Secretary was directed to procure a charter of incorporation and the Board of Directors to prepare a constitution and by-laws for its government and that of the Society as well. Then the body adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1891.

On the 11th of February, 1890, the Secretary of State issued a charter of incorporation to the Society, making it a body corporate under the laws of the State, the charter members being Alvaro F. Gibbons, Daniel Mayer, John L. Cole, E. W. Wilson, Jacob F. Cork, Virgil A. Lewis, Braxton D. Gibson, Thomas L. Broun, John P. Hale, and David W. Shaw.

An appeal to the Legislature for financial aid in the work to be undertaken by the Society was prepared by the Secretary; on the evening of February 16, 1890, Dr. John P. Hale, Colonel Benjamin W. Byrne, Major Thomas L. Broun, Gen. B. H. Oxley, Prof. Jacob F. Cork, and Virgil A. Lewis appeared before the Legislative Committee on Taxation and Finance and explained the objects of the Society with the result that an appropriation was made to assist in the work it had undertaken, that is, "for the purpose of collecting and preserving relics, books, etc., pertaining to the history of West Virginia; the articles which may be collected and purchased with the said funds to be and remain the property of the State, and to be held in trust by said Society for the said State." Thenceforth the Society continued to

exist holding its annual meetings and receiving its appropriations from the State. Numbers of other gentlemen later became members of it and aided in its work. Among these were Rev. R. D. Roller, Hon. George W. Atkinson, Judge Joseph Ruffner, Hon. J. R. Trotter, J. Tallman Waters, Hon. J. M. Paul, Judge W. S. Laidley, Colonel Addison M. Scott, Hon. John B. Floyd, Col. Robert S. Carr, Gen. B. D. Spillman, Hon. L. A. Martin, Hon. N. E. Whittaker, Judge F. M. Reynolds, Capt. Samuel Mathewson, Judge David E. Johnston, Godwin H. Powell, Hon. Daniel B. Lucas, Charles Ward, Col. O. H. Michaelson, Judge J. B. C. Drew, Hon. N. C. Neal, Col. W. A. Ohley, Judge Henry Brannon, John D. Lewis, E. L. Butrick, Col. George W. Patton, Mrs. David Eagan, Gen. J. W. M. Appleton, Judge H. C. McWhorter, Col. W. H. Edson, Gen. B. H. Oxley, Rev. W. L. Price, Hon. W. L. Mansfield, Geo. W. P. Craighill, George wards, Col. J. D. Baines, Rev. Thomas John-F. Coyle, Mrs. Livia Simpson Poffenbarger, and others.

Dr. John P. Hale continued as president of the Society until his death in 1902, when Major Thomas L. Broun was elected to fill the vacancy. From 1901 to 1905 it published as its organ the "West Virginia Historical Magazine," devoted largely to genealogy, family history, etc. It was edited by Dr. Hale until after his death, after which, Judge W. S. Laidley became his successor. The society collected much material—books, relics, curios, etc.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY—ITS CREATION AND WORK

Thus previously to 1905, three historical societies had been organized in West Virginia, the first having a continued existence of fourteen years; the second, two years; and the third, fourteen years. Among their membership were numbered the names of hundreds of the best men in the State—men who earnestly desired that its history should be rescued, collected and preserved in systematic, durable form. This, these organizations could not do, for only the strong arm of the State can accomplish that work; but they rendered an excellent service by arousing and keeping awake

an interest in historical research and investigation on the part of the people. But it is not the province of historical societies in any American State to collect and preserve in systematic order the Public Documents, State Papers, Legislative Journals, Executive Messages, Proceedings and Reports of Boards of Regents and Directors of State Institutions, educational and otherwise; Minutes of Conferences, Presbyteries, Synods, and other meetings of religious bodies, Proceedings of Grand Lodges and other Social organizations; Records of Commercial and Industrial Progress; programs and catalogues; "dead papers" of courts; Annual and Biennial Reports of Executive Departments; maps, charts and drawings, which illustrate the history and geography of the State and of our common country as well, and the many other publications that go to make up the Archives of a State, and to classify them that they may be readily available for study or reference when needed. There were no such collections in West Virginia of Pioneer Times, of the years when the State was a part of Virginia, of the Period of the Reorganized Government, or of the State since its admission into the Union. No selections of the National Publications necessary to elucidate our history. Thoughtful men saw this. They knew that the other States were doing this work at public expense under the direction of laws enacted therefor, and that if done at all, in West Virginia, it must be done this way. This sentiment was voiced by Governor George W. Atkinson in his Biennial Message to the Legislature, January 9, 1901. In speaking of the lack of a compilation of our Public Documents, he said:

"I find our Public Records and Documents in the archives of the State in a very incomplete and unsatisfactory condition. * * * I can find no record relating to the Restored Government of Virginia. I have also made diligent effort to secure the Journals of the Legislatures from 1861 to 1864 and have not been able to find them. * * * The Journals and Documents during that period cannot be found unless, perhaps, the originals are in existence and I hope they are; but it is a big undertaking to find them and one would hardly

know where to begin to look for them. * * * Messages, Reports, Documents, and Papers cannot now be found. I find no Inaugural Address of any Governor of the State printed in any bound volume of the State's doings, not even my own. * * * These Documents are a part of the important history of the State and yet they have not been preserved in enduring form. * * * It is painfully evident that our Public Records are woefully incomplete."

As a remedy he recommended that provision be made (1) to have the State's Public Records, Papers, and Documents collected and classified; and (2) that a systematic plan be devised for the publication and preservation of all the State's archives in the future.

No action was taken at that session of the Legislature. Two years thereafter, Governor Albert B. White, in his first Biennial Message, said: "The West Virginia State Historical and Antiquarian Society should be made a State Institution. * * * It is a private corporation. * * * Its government should be vested in a non-partisan Board of Directors." Now, in compliance with this recommendation a bill was prepared which passed the House and was on its third reading in the Senate when the session closed and it failed to pass.

Again, January 11, 1905, Governor White, in his second Biennial Message to the Legislature, renewed his recommendation of two years before. In urging the matter he declared for a depository of the publications of every Department of the State from its foundation; that a most important work "would be to have all the missing public records, papers and documents from 1861 to the present time supplied as far as possible; to collect, edit, classify, put them in a series; and to devise and adopt a systematic plan for the preservation and classification of our State archives in the future."

Early in the session, a bill providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Archives and History originated in the Senate, and, ere the session closed, it had passed both houses, and became a law. It was as follows:

CHAPTER 64

An Act providing for the establishment of a State Bureau of State Archives and History. (Passed February 18, 1905. In effect 90 days from passage. Approved February 21, 1905.)

- Sec. 1. State bureau of archives and history to be established; to be a department of state government; board of public works to establish by laws;
- Sec. 2. battle flags, etc., held in trust by West Virginia historical and antiquarian society made part of collection.
- Sec. 3. State historian and archivist to be appointed by governor; term of office; powers and duties; compensation.
- Sec. 4. Secretary of state to deliver biennial reports to such bureau.
- Sec. 5. Appropriation for carrying into effect the provision of this act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF WEST VIRGINIA:

Section 1. There shall be established a State bureau of archives and history in which shall be collected for permanent preservation, so far as it can now be done, all valuable papers and documents relating to the settlement of the state; to the period of the reorganized government of Virginia, and to the erection, and formation of West Virginia out of the territory of the mother State, with biographical matter pertaining to the men who were prominent then, together with all missing public records, State papers, documents of the Legislature, executive and judicial departments, and the reports of all State officials, boards of regents and directors, of State institutions, educational, charitable, penal and otherwise, from the twentieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to which the annual additions shall be added as produced. In this bureau there shall be devised and adopted a systematic plan for the preservation and classification of all the State archives of the past, present, and future. In the said bureau there shall also be collected books, pamphlets, papers, and other works of history, biography, and kindred subjects as are usually found in such collections, together with the works of West Virginia au-

thors and such others as will properly illustrate the bibliography of the State. In connection with the collection in said bureau, there may be a museum illustrative of history, science, the social conditions and life of the people of our country, past and present.

Section 2. The said bureau shall be a department of the State government and it shall occupy rooms in the State Capitol or in the annex thereto. It shall be under the management of the board of public works, which body shall have full power and authority to adopt and establish such by-laws and regulations for its government, as it may deem necessary and proper to effect the objects of the bureau, and it shall cause to be enforced such library rules and regulations as will secure to all students, readers, and those making research and investigation, that order, quiet and system so necessary in such an establishment. It shall take into its keeping the old battle and regimental flags borne by West Virginians in war together with all other property, of whatever character, which has been purchased by the State's money and is now held in trust for the State by West Virginia historical and antiquarian society, and shall cause the flags and said property to be made a part of the collection of the bureau of archives and history, therein to be classified, labeled and catalogued as the other collection of said bureau, in such manner as to be of greatest use to the public.

Section 3. The bureau shall be in charge of a person who shall be appointed by the Governor for the term of four years, and who shall be known as the State historian and archivist. He shall be the custodian of the collections in this bureau and it shall be his duty to carry into operation and full effect the provisions of section one of this act; and arrange for the publication of such matter as the Legislature may, from time to time, provide for printing, and enforce all rules and regulations required by the board of public works pertaining to the bureau, which it may prescribe under the provisions of section two of this act. He shall cause the rooms of the bureau to be kept open to the public daily, except Sunday, from nine o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon, through-

out the year; and from seven o'clock until ten in the evening during the sessions of Legislature. He shall make annually a report to the Governor to be transmitted by him to the Legislature, which report shall contain an exhibit of all the State's papers, public documents, books, pamphlets, and other property belonging to the bureau; of its annual accumulations, and a statement of the receipts and expenditures accompanied by such recommendations as he deems best for the State's interest in the said bureau. His compensation shall be fixed by the board of public works, which body shall disburse all moneys on its own order which may be appropriated for the expense of the bureau.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to deliver when printed, biennially, at least sixty copies of all the biennial reports of State officials and of all boards of regents or directors of State institutions, to be exchanged for similar documents of other States.

Section 5. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of nineteen hundred and four and five; and the sum of two thousand dollars out of the revenues of nineteen hundred and five and six; the auditor to issue his warrants therefor upon such vouchers as the board of public works may provide.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTE

The following synoptical arrangement exhibits the provisions of the Statute creating the Department:

I. STATE BUREAU OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY ESTABLISHED

1. This Bureau is declared to be a Department of the State Government.
2. It is to occupy rooms in the State Capitol or the Annex thereto.
3. It is under the control and management of the Board of Public Works.
4. By it is to be adopted a systematic plan for the preservation and classification of all the State Archives—Past, Present & Future.

5. Two thousand dollars appropriated for each of the years 1905 and 1906 for putting Department into operation.

6. Into it are to be collected for permanent preservation so far as can now be done.

(a) All property of whatever character purchased with the State's money and heretofore held in trust by the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society, including the Battle and Regimental Flags borne by West Virginians in War.

(b) All valuable Papers and Documents relating to the settlement of the State.

(c) All records and other Documents pertaining to the Period of the Reorganized Government of Virginia.

(d) All Documents, Books and Papers relating to the erection and formation of West Virginia out of the territory of the Mother State.

(e) Biographical data of the men who have been prominent in the affairs of the State.

(f) All missing Public Records, State Papers of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments.

(g) All Reports of State Officials including Boards of Regents and Directors of State Institutions, educational, charitable, reformatory and otherwise, from the formation of the State.

(h) Works of West Virginia authors and of such others as shall properly illustrate the bibliography of the State.

(i) Also, Books, Pamphlets, Papers and other works of History, Biography and kindred subjects, such as are usually found in such collections.

(j) A Museum illustrative of History, Science, and the social conditions and life of the people of our country—Past and Present.

1. Has the Management and Control of the Department.

2. Adopts such by-laws and regulations for its government as its members deem necessary.

3. Causes to be enforced such library rules as will secure to students, readers, and all those making research and investigation, that order, quiet and system so necessary in such an establishment.

4. Fixes compensation of the State Historian and Archivist.

5. Disburses all monies appropriated by the Legislature for the expenses of the Department.

1. Appoints a person to have charge and direction of the Department and whose title is that of State Historian and Archivist.

2. Receives the Biennial Reports of the State Historian and Archivist, causes same to be printed, and transmits it to the Legislature.

3. As President of the Board of Public Works he participates in the management of the Department.

1. He is the Custodian of the collections in the Department.

2. Carries into effect the provisions of Section 1 of the act creating it.

3. Arranges, classifies, labels, and catalogues the collections in such manner as to make it of greatest use to the Public.

4. Enforces by-laws and regulations ordained by the Board of Public Works for the government of the Department.

5. Arranges for publication such matter as the Legislature may from time to time provide for printing.

6. Causes the Rooms to be kept open daily, except Sundays, from 9:00 to 4:00 P. M. throughout the year; and from 7:00 to 10:00 P. M. during sessions of the Legislature.

7. Makes annually a Report to the Governor which, after printing, is transmitted to the Legislature. This Report contains:

(a) An exhibit of all the State Papers, Public Documents, Books and Pamphlets, and other property belonging to the collection.

(b) Information regarding the annual accessions to the collection.

(c) A statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Department.

(d) Such information as he deems best for the State's interest in the Department.

8. Makes exchange of West Virginia documents for those of other States.

V. The Secretary of State.

1. Delivers biennially, when printed, at least sixty copies or sets of all the Biennial Reports of State officials and of all Boards of

Regents and of Directors of State Institutions, to the State Historian and Archivist, to be by him exchanged with other states.

Simplicity and Economy of Administration. From the foregoing it will be seen that the administration of the Department is very simple and economical. Its entire management is vested in the Board of Public Works composed as it is of the Governor, Auditor of State, Treasurer, State Superintendent of Free Schools and the Attorney-General. And thus, its control does not cost the State a dollar. The printing is paid for out of the General Printing Fund and all appropriations made by the Legislature for the Department in excess of the salary of the Historian and Archivist, and compensation for necessary clerical assistance, may be used to increase the collections and thus enlarge its usefulness.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

As is seen by the reading of the Act creating it, it was provided that the Department should take unto itself all property, of whatever character, which had been purchased with the State's money and then held in trust for the State by the "West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society," this to be made a part of the collection of the Department of Archives and History. Soon after the passage of the Act the Executive Board of that Society entered into negotiations with the Board of Public Works with the result that its entire corporate collection was purchased transferred to, and became the property of the State, the consideration being five hundred and eighty dollars. The following is evidence of this transfer:

TRANSFER OF TITLE TO PROPERTY FROM THE WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY TO THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Charleston, W. Va., May 25th, 1905.

"Pursuant to the former proceedings of the Board of Public Works, which proceedings are of record herein, this board, this day accepted the transfer of the property of the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society, made by Messrs. W. S. Laidley, Ad-

dison M. Scott and S. S. Green, the committee of said society, in writing, as follows:

"To the Board of Public Works of the State of West Virginia:—

"GENTLEMEN:—

"The Executive Board of the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society, has appointed the undersigned to make transfer of property of said society to you, in pursuance of the resolution of the said society at a meeting held April 12, 1905, for the purpose of considering your acceptance of the offer of this board to transfer the said property to you upon certain terms and conditions, mentioned in your said acceptance. We hereby now transfer the said property to you and give the same into your possession and control, to be held by you on the same terms and conditions that we heretofore held the same, and upon the terms of your said acceptance.

"We ask of you for some evidence of the said transfer and acceptance thereof, that we may report to our board that our mission has been duly performed, and to show the date on which you have taken control thereof.

"We would call your attention to one or two facts in relation to this subject that you may be apprised thereof when called upon to act in relation thereto.

"By the will of Dr. J. P. Hale certain property was granted to the Historical Society. Only as to the old clock was there any conditions, and as to that we were to provide that it be kept in repair and running. We are informed that the executor of said will will set up claim to the said property, at the instance of the residuary legatee. We did provide for keeping the clock in repair, etc., by a contract with Mr. Porter.

"There are many articles in the rooms of the society that were placed there as loans, for which receipts were given by which they can be withdrawn by the owners at any time by producing said receipts. No list of said loans has been kept.

"All of which is most respectfully submitted this 25th day of May, 1905.

"W. S. LAIDLEY,
"ADDISON M. SCOTT,
"S. S. GREEN."

Which property is held by the Board of Public Works pursuant to said transfer and chapter sixty-four, acts of the legislature of 1905."

THE WORK OF REMOVAL FROM THE STATE HOUSE TO THE CAPITOL ANNEX BUILDING

This report covers fifteen months that is from June first, 1905, to September 30, 1906. Having been honored by your excellency with the appointment of state historian and Archivist in May, 1905, I repaired to Charleston on Thursday the first day of June ensuing, my term of office beginning on that day. On Saturday following, I appeared before the Board of Public Works then in session in the speaker's room in the House of Delegates, the administration of the department being vested in that body. By it I was directed to remove the collection of the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society from the state house to the third floor of the capitol annex, and in addition thereto all miscellaneous books, papers, etc., which had accumulated in the law library and in other parts of the building. I was further directed to employ one man to assist me in preparing the collection for removal and to call to my aid in this, the janitor's force of the State House and Annex. This was done and on June 20th—the state's natal day—the removal began, the books removed the day being eleven volumes of "American Archives"; forty-five volumes of American State Papers; one hundred and four volumes of the "Rebellion Record" and several volumes of the "Congressional Globe."

Thenceforth the work of removal went forward. All book-cases, shelving, show-cases, desks, tables, chairs, etc., not in use in the State House, were transferred. All these with the entire collection were brought down the elevator shaft in the State House; transferred out of the Capitol grounds and across Lee street where, chiefly with the use of a horse and block and tackle, it was raised to the third story window and placed on the floor there to be assorted, classified, and put in order. The removal was practically completed on the 9th of August. Not a single piece of new furniture was purchased; the old taken from the State House, was washed, some of it painted,

all varnished, and put in place as now arranged.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
AS IT WAS SEPTEMBER 30, 1906

The room occupied by the department is 105x82 feet and therefore has, including the tower space, 8,610 square feet of flooring.

Furniture.—On the walls are a thousand feet of book-shelving. On the floor are 25 book-cases, 49 show cases, 48 tables, and 54 other pieces of furniture not otherwise classified. Of the book-cases, thirteen were made for the State Library under the direction of the Supreme Court of Appeals in the early years of the state, and three were used in the West Virginia building at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876; of the show-cases, eight stood in the West Virginia building at Philadelphia; and seven in the Agricultural and Mineral Exhibit Building at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1903; and of the tables, one was in the Forestry building at Chicago, and 16 were used in the Horticultural Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1804. The total pieces of furniture, including 27 chairs, is 176. Of all this but two pieces—one desk and one show-case—have been purchased for the Department, and the total cost of these was \$20.

THE LIBRARY SECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT—
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MAPS, ETC.

The books, pamphlets, maps, charts, drawings, etc., taken collectively, make the historical and miscellaneous library of the state. Of the books there are 15,438 volumes bound in cloth or leather; 1,870 with paper covers; of pamphlets there are 5,854, thus making a total of books and pamphlets of 23,162. These cover a wide range in different subjects of literature and the collection, considering its numbers, is rich in history and geography and literature. Of the whole about 1,000 treat of the subjects pertaining to the literature and bibliography of Virginia and West Virginia. All have been classified and arranged for cataloguing and the preparation of finding lists, of maps, charts, drawings, etc., illustrative of history, geography, and geology, the number

can, as yet, only be estimated say about two thousand. Reading tables have been arranged at which all persons making research and investigation have free use of books, maps, pamphlets, etc. It may be said that when catalogues and finding lists have been completed, the people of the state will be much pleased with the collection.

THE MUSEUM SECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT
—RELICS, CURIOS, COINS, GEOLOGICAL
SPECIMENS, ETC.

Relics.—Here the archaeological collection is extensive and very interesting. The "stone age" or "flint age" refers to that period of prehistoric time—that age of the world—when men were without metals and they used the hardest substances around them from which to construct their implements and utensils. Among these stones were granite, chalcedony, jasper, jade, obsidian and flint. From these by art all their own, they made celts, axes, mauls, hammers, pestles, wedges, adzes, chisels, gouges, drills, perforators, scrapers, blades, spear and lance heads, arrow points, pipes, discoidals, bi-caves, game-stones, ornaments, and the ceremonial forms used in their religious rites.

Students of archaeology have divided the continent into a number of archaeological areas, each distinguished by distinctive forms of implements and utensils, that the whole field may be more systematically studied and the results more accurately compared and classified. West Virginia lies in part in three of these divisions—that is in the Potomac Area, the South Appalachian Area and the Ohio Valley Area. The state in Archaeology, like its history, is an unworked field, little having been done, as yet, save to destroy with vandal hands the mounds scattered here and there over its whole extent—the monuments of a vanished race.

It is stated that in North America there are now 4,500 archaeological collections in which there are estimated to be more than 2,000,000 objects. Of these collections, that in this department is one of the very best, and now it attracts much attention from scholars and from all who see it. It is arranged and

classified in 18 show cases and consists of 52 grooved axes; 16 grooved hammers or pounders; 31 pestles of various sizes and forms; 28 net-sinkers and plumb-bobs; 138 discoidal or disk-stones, 18 of which are bi-cave in form, five being perforated; seven stone balls, that is having the spherical form; 4 egg-stones; 15 hematite half ovals; 387 celts of various sizes and materials; 13 adzes; 56 chisels and gouges; 189 drills; 135 perforators; 1,514 arrow-points, triangular in form, used in war; 3,264 arrow-points with shoulders, notches and barbs; 162 arrow-points with shoulders, notches, barbs and indented bases; 93 arrow-points with serrated edges; 9 arrow-points (bird) diminutive in size; 35 spear-heads with concave or triangular bases; 105 spear-heads with square bases; 1,133 spear and lance heads without shoulders, notches or barbs, but with base in the form of a stem or shank; 56 knife-blades; 326 scrapers; 115 oval blades—that is having oval ends; 108 gorgets, ornaments, and ceremonial; 10 implements for which no use has been assigned; 89 broken blades not classified; 52 pipes and fragments thereof; 387 unfinished implements and 2,064 cores, flakes, spalls, and fragments from the quarries—a total of 10,510 objects, or specimens, in the collection.

These implements, utensils, weapons, pipes, and ornaments have no place in history, for neither in blood, manners, speech, nor law, have the people who first used them left a mark in the land in which they lived. But they possess a peculiar interest to the student for whom they shed additional light upon the conditions of life among by-gone people. They indicate to him the upward steps toward civilization.

Curios, Coins, Geological Specimens, etc.—This division attracts much attention and is of great interest. Of curios alone there are about 500, all of which are suggestive, attractive objects. They are placed chiefly in show-cases—26 in number—and a list of them would fill many pages. There are early land warrants; commissions of pioneer soldiers and civil officers on the frontier; old portraits; stationery of the civil war and other times; bonds, shells, old books, natural curiosities; implements of pioneer times and articles of household goods illustrative of life a hundred years ago. The collection is suggestive of war and peace, of both the olden and more recent times. There are guns, pistols, swords, fragments of shells, and bullets from many battle fields; pikes brought by John Brown to Harper's Ferry, and specimens of Chinese, Mexican, and Indian handiwork; rare medals, etc.

Of the curious kinds of money, coins representing the circulating medium of many nations; nearly four hundred specimens of paper money, largely illustrative of old State Bank issues before the Civil War, and of the fractional currency made North and South during that struggle. In addition there is an entire case filled with bills of the Confederate States, representing many issues, and aggregating several thousand of dollars.

Of the geological specimens there are about one thousand. Many are fossils and petrefactions; while others represent almost every known variety of mineral substances.

The appropriation for expenses is \$15,000 annually. In addition to Mr. Virgil Lewis, there are seven employees—four male, three female.

CHAPTER XXI

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD

*Chronological Record of Events Along the Border—Dates of Battles, Sieges, and Settlements
—Wealth of Charleston and Kanawha—Concluding Remarks.*

By John P. Hale.

Believing that dates, systematically arranged, very much aid the general reader in understanding the relation of facts to each other and help the memory to retain them, there is herewith given a table of dates, chronologically arranged, of the more important and interesting events that have occurred along the New-river; Kanawha and tributaries, relating to their early settlement and after history. To get early historical dates with accuracy is no easy task, and those who have tried it know. This trouble arises from the fact—heretofore stated—that those who made the history did not themselves record it at the time. This was generally done years after, either by themselves, or by their friends from their dictation, after the dates—never much regarded by them—had become somewhat dim and uncertain. Those who have enjoyed the pleasure of listening to the interesting traditions of old, as related by the lingering members of the rear guard of a generation now past and gone, those whose experiences dated back to the primitive days of border life, cannot fail to remember how often they used this almost stereotyped phrase, "in an early day," in recounting the incidents of "the long, long ago," away back in the dim distant past. "The good old times," which they remembered with so much interest and pleasure, forgetting, or but dimly remembering, the dangers and hardships which accompanied their daring but successful, and therefore pleasureable, adventures. Their goings

and comings and their doings were not guided by fixed rules nor programmes, nor cramped and fettered by cold records. They had a contempt for calendars and a negligent disregard of dates. Facts they remembered, and could relate with minutest detail; but they neither knew nor cared whether the events related occurred five or ten, or twenty years earlier or later; all they knew or cared to remember was, that they occurred "in an early day"—in the dim, indefinite and distance-enchanted past. We have taken great pains, however, to examine and compare dates, as given by all the authorities, records, traditions and other sources available, and believe that the accuracy of those given below may be relied on with reasonable certainty.

1654. Col. Abraham Wood was the first to cross the Blue ridge, and the first to discover New river, and to name it "Wood's river."

1666. Capt. Henry Battle was the next to cross the Blue ridge. It is possible that he was in the Kanawha valley, as he says he followed a westerly flowing river for several days to near where a tribe of Indians made salt.

1727. Cornstalk was born in this valley. Col. J. L. Peyton, in his valuable history of Augusta county, says he was born 1747, within the present limits of Greenbrier county, but the date is probably too late by twenty years, as his son, Elinipsico, was old enough to be a commanding officer under him at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774.

1730. John Salling, captured on James

river, crossed New river on his way to the Cherokee towns. He was probably the first white man to cross it.

1734. Orange county was formed, and embraced this and all Virginia territory, west of the Blue Ridge.

1738. Augusta county, covering all western Virginia territory, was formed, but was not organized until 1745.

1744. Rapin DeThoyer's map issued, giving wild guesses at the geography of the great west.

1748. Dr. Thomas Walker and party crossed New river westward, and were the first, from this direction, to penetrate into Kentucky.

Draper's Meadows' settlement, the first west of the Alleghenies, was made by the Ingles and Draper families.

1749. The Loyal Land company, organized by Walker, Paton and others, based on a grant of 800,000 acres of land, lying north of the North Carolina line and west of the mountains.

"In April, first Indian depredation west of the Alleghenies, upon Adam Harmon, one of the Draper's Meadows settlers.

"A lunatic from about Winchester wandered across the mountains westward. He was much surprised to find the waters flowing westward, and reported the fact on his return."

1749. Capt. DeCeleron, a French engineer, planted an inscribed leaden plate at the mouth of Kanawha, claiming all the country drained by the river for the French crown.

1750. William Ingles and Mary Draper were married, at Draper's Meadows, the first white wedding west of the Alleghenies.

"Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell, influenced by the account of the lunatic, settled on the waters of Greenbrier, in what is now Pocahontas county, W. Va. They occupied the same camp for a time in peace and harmony; but, one being a Catholic and the other a Protestant, they quarreled on religious subjects and separated; the seceder taking up his abode in a hollow tree, within speaking distance of his late associate. Every morning, when they got up, they exchanged salutations

across the way and that was the last communication of the day. They were thus found by Col. John Lewis, who came to survey lands on the Greenbrier in 1751. Soon after this, Martin returned to the settlements; Sewell came, alone, down to New river, about Sewell mountain and creek, which bear his name, and was there killed by the Indians.

"Dr. Thomas Walker made his second trip with a second party, crossing New river and going up Peak creek, Cripple creek, Reed creek, over to Holston, to Clinch, to Cumberland gap, etc. Returning, he came along the Flat Top mountain, by the present site of Pocahontas, down to New river, down New river to Greenbrier, up Greenbrier and Anthony's creek, over the mountains, and by the Hot and Warm springs, home."

1751. Thomas Ingles born to William and Mary at Draper's Meadows; the first white child born west of the Alleghenies.

Col. John Lewis and son, Andrew, surveying lands on Greenbrier river, which they so named from the green briers which greatly annoyed them in their surveying; and the county was named from the river.

1752. Peter Fontaine, a surveyor, by order of the governor of Virginia, made a map, giving what was then known of the western part of the state. The map shows how little was known.

1753. Col. James Patton and William Ingles taking up lands, under the "Loyal Land Company," on Peak creek and in Burke's Garden.

1754. Ingles' Ferry located and settlements about it begun.

"James Burke settles in Burke's Garden and is murdered by Indians.

"Two families settle on Back creek, opposite Draper's Meadows.

"James Reed settles and names the first 'Dublin,' of this neighborhood.

"A McCorkle family and colony of Dunkards settle at Dunkard Bottom, near Ingles ferry.

"Two families settle on Cripple creek, a few miles above.

"One family settles at or near the head of Reed creek.

"All these being on the west side of New river."

1755. Draper's Meadows settlement attacked, and all present massacred or captured.

1755. Mary Ingles and Bettie Draper, the first white persons ever in Kanawha valley.

"Mrs. Ingles and Mrs. Draper help make the first salt ever made by white persons in Kanawha, or elsewhere west of the Alleghenies."

1756. Settlements again made west of New river.

"Vass' fort built under direction of Capt. Hogg, and advice of Col. George Washington.

"A stockade fort built at Draper's Meadows, under direction of Capt. Stalnaker.

"Vass' fort captured by a party of French and Indians, and the inmates murdered or taken prisoners."

1756. The New river lead mines were discovered by Col. Chiswell, and operations begun.

1760. An Indian raiding party surprised by William Ingles, and others, near Ingles' ferry; six or seven Indians killed, and a few escaped. One white man killed. This was the last Indian raid or trouble that occurred in that region.

"Selim, the Algerine, of remarkable history, passed up the Kanawha valley in search of the white settlements to the east. Selim was a wealthy and educated young Algerine; he was captured in the Mediterranean by Spanish pirates; was sold to a Louisiana planter, escaped, made his way up the Mississippi, and up the Ohio. Somewhere below the Kanawha he met with some white prisoners; and a woman among them told him, as best she could in sign language, to go toward the rising sun, and he would find white settlements. As it was just about this time that an Indian raid had been made through this valley over to the Jackson's river settlements, and captured the Renix family and Mrs. Hannah Dennis, I think it is possible, and even probable, that they were the prisoners he met, and who told him of the eastern settlements. At any rate, he turned up Kanawha then Greenbrier, etc., and was finally discovered, nearly naked, and on the point of starvation, not far from Warm

Springs, and kindly taken care of. Through a Greek testament in possession of some minister who saw him, it was discovered that he was a good Greek scholar; and thus communication was opened up between him and the minister who understood Greek. Selim studied English, became a Christian, returned to his home in Algiers, was repudiated by his parents because he had given up the Moslem for the Christian religion. He returned to America, heart-broken, and finally died in an insane hospital."

1762. Archibald Clendenin, and others settled on Muddy creek and the Big levels, now Greenbrier county.

"Ingles' ferry established by law—the first on New or Kanawha rivers."

1763. Mrs. Hannah Dennis, having escaped from Indian captivity, made her way up through this valley, and, after great suffering, reached the Muddy creek settlement.

"Soon after this, a large Indian raiding party, under Cornstalk, passed up the valley to Greenbrier, and exterminated the Muddy creek and Big levels settlements."

1764. Capt. Paul, pursuing a returning raiding party of Indians with prisoners, surprised them in camp at the mouth of Indian creek, on New river, killed several and recovered the prisoners.

1764. Matthew Arbuckle, a hunter and trapper from the Greenbrier region, passed down the Kanawha valley with peltries, to a trading post at the mouth, and returned, being the first white man to do so.

1766. Butler and Carr hunted and trapped about the heads of Bluestone and Clinch.

"Col. James Smith, Joshua Horton, Uriah Stone and William Baker passed by New river and Holston settlements, and explored the country between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers."

1767. Butler, Carr, and others, settled families about the heads of Clinch and Bluestone.

1768-69. George Washington, R. H. Lee, F. L. Lee and Arthur Lee petition King George for two and a half million acres of Western lands, for "The Mississippi Company."

1769. John Stewart, Robert McClennahan, Thomas Rennix and William Hamilton settled in the Greenbrier country, about where Frankfort now is.

1770. George Washington (says Collins' history of Kentucky), surveyed for John Fry 2,084 acres of land at the forks of Big Sandy, the present site of Louisa. Washington was also at the mouth of Kanawha the same year, looking after his own lands and his agent, Col. Crawford, is said to have been with him.

"Camp Union, or Fort Savannah, now Lewisburg, was built."

1771. Kenton, Yeager and Strader, the first white men to camp in Kanawha valley, settled about the mouth of Two-mile creek of Elk river.

"Absalom Looney, from Looney's creek, on James river, settled in Abb's valley, on the Bluestone."

1771-72. Col. Andrew Donnelly built "Donnelly's Fort"; Col. John Stewart, "Fort Spring"; and Capt. Jarrett, the "Wolf creek" or "Jarrett's Fort," all in the Greenbrier country.

1772. The medicinal virtues of the Greenbrier white sulphur waters first tested by the whites. It had long been a famous elk and deer lick, among the Indians.

"A German, named Stroud, settled in the glades of Gauley river, where his family were murdered by the Indians."

1773. Tradition (from Ballinger, the recluse,) of the highest water ever known in New river or Kanawha.

"Walter Kelly, a refugee from South Carolina, settled at the mouth of a creek nineteen miles above Charleston, now Kelly's creek.

"Col. Thomas Bullitt, Thomas Alsbury, Joshua Morris, John Campbell, and, perhaps, others were in this valley, looking up lands.

"Kenton, Yeager and Strader were attacked at their two-mile camp by Indians, Yeager being killed, and the other two wounded.

"The McAfee brothers, McCown, Adams, and others, from the New river settlements, joined by Col. Bullitt, Hancock Taylor and others on Kanawha, go to Kentucky to locate and survey lands. Bullitt surveyed Big Bone Lick, July 5th; McAfee brothers and Han-

cock Taylor, the site of Frankfort, July 15th; and Bullitt, the site of Louisville, August 5th.

"John and Peter Van Bibber, Rev. John Alderson, and Matthew Arbuckle, came down through the Kanawha valley from the Wolf creek fort.

"The Kanawha burning spring was first discovered by these parties, on this trip."

1774. William Morris settled at the mouth of Kelly's creek, on Kanawha, Leonard Morris at the mouth of Slaughter's creek, John Flinn on Cabin creek, and Thomas Alsbury, and perhaps others, at points lower down. The family of John Lybrook, on Sinking creek, now Giles county, was attacked by Indians; five of the children were murdered, and Lybrook narrowly escaped by secreting himself in a cave.

"In the same neighborhood, Jacob and John Snidow, and a smaller brother, were captured and taken to the Indians country. Jacob and John made their escape and returned, not long after; but the boy remained among them until he was completely Indianized; and, although he afterward came home on a visit, he returned to the Indians, and spent his life with them.

"A Miss Margaret McKinsie was, also, captured; she remained a prisoner eighteen years, when she was recovered and returned to New river; she married a Mr. Benjamin Hall, and lived to a very old age."

1774. Capt. Stewart, of Greenbrier, was notified of the impending danger of an Indian outbreak and he dispatched runners (tradition says Hammond and Pryor) to notify the few settlers on Kanawha.

"Walter Kelly was killed at the mouth of Kelly's creek (Kanawha), Col. Field narrowly escaping.

"Gen. Lewis' army, about eleven hundred strong, left camp Union (now Lewisburg), for Point Pleasant, September 11th, piloted by Capt. Matthew Arbuckle."

1774. Daniel Boone was left in command of three frontier garrisons (probably camp Union, Donnelly's fort, and Wolf creek or Jarrett's fort).

1774. Gen. Lewis' army arrived at Point Pleasant, September 30th.

"October 9th, three messengers arrive in camp, with dispatches from Lord Dunmore, changing the plans of the campaign. No one authority mentions the names of all the messengers, but McCullough, Kenton and Girty, one by one, are mentioned by several authors, and I have seen no other names mentioned by any.

"There is a tradition that, for some insolence on the part of Girty, on this occasion, Gen. Lewis caned him over the head and drove him out of his tent.

"October 10th, the ever memorable battle of Point Pleasant was fought.

"October 12th, Gen. Lewis crossed his army over the Ohio and started to join Lord Dunmore before the Indian towns.

"Capt. Mathew Arbuckle was left in care and command of the wounded and the garrison at the Point."

1775. Gens. Washington and Lewis "took up" 250 acres of land at and embracing the famous Kanawha burning spring.

"Rev. John Alderson cut out the first wagon road across the mountains as far west as the Greenbrier.

"Thomas Ingles settled on Wolf creek of New river."

1776. Robert Hughes, the first settler at the mouth of Hughes creek, Kanawha, was captured by Indians, and remained two years a prisoner.

1777. Cornstalk, Elinipsico, Red Hawk, and another Indian murdered at Point Pleasant.

1777. Augusta, Botetourt and Greenbrier Volunteers, under Col. Skillern, march to Point Pleasant, to join forces under Gen. Hand, from Fort Pitt, but Hand's forces did not arrive.

"Lieut. Moore, and three men, killed by a small party of Indians, near the fort, at Point Pleasant—Fort Randolph."

1778. Fort Randolph (Point Pleasant) was besieged by a large force of Indians. Having failed to take the fort, they started up Kanawha toward the interior settlements. Capt. McKee, then in command, called for volunteer "runners," to go to the Greenbrier settlements and warn the settlers of the ap-

proach of the Indians. Hammond and Pryor at once volunteered and, being rigged out in Indian disguise, by the "Grenadier squaw," then at the fort, acting as interpreter, they reached the settlement safely, and their timely notice, no doubt, saved a terrible massacre.

"Donnelly's Fort was attacked, in May, by the Indian party above mentioned; but, having been forewarned by Hammond and Pryor, and reinforced by volunteers from Camp Union, under Stewart and Lewis, they successfully resisted the attack; the Indians retired with considerable loss.

"Thomas Ingles settled in Abb's valley."

1780. Thomas Ingles resettled Burke's Garden.

"An Indian raid into Greenbrier resulted in the killing of John Pryor, one of the brave messengers, and Hugh McIver, and the capture of their wives; also, Henry Baker and two Bridger brothers, and an old man, named Monday, and his wife, were killed, and the wives and children of Thomas Drennon and Mr. Smith made prisoners.

"A little later, William Griffith, his wife and daughter, were murdered, and a son, a lad, taken prisoner. This was the last Indian raid made, or murder committed, in the Greenbrier country.

"The trail of this last raiding party, only two in number, was discovered and followed by John Young, Benjamin Morris, William Arbuckle and Robert Aaron, as they passed down Kanawha, crossed Elk and went up Little Sandy; their camp was discovered on a fork of Sandy; they were fired on, one was killed and one escaped; the lad, young Griffith, was recovered. The one killed proved to be a white man, disguised as an Indian. The fork on which he was killed was, from this circumstance, called White Man's fork of Aaron's fork (from Bob Aaron) of Little Sandy.

"A Mr. Carr and two children murdered near the mouth of Bluestone, and a woman at Culversom's Bottom."

1782. Thomas Ingles' family captured, and part murdered, in Burke's Garden.

"Lewisburg established as a town, with Samuel Lewis, James Reid, Samuel Brown,

Andrew Donnally, John Stewart, Arthur Matthews, William Ward and Thomas Edgar, trustees.

"Thomas Teays, captured below the mouth of Coal river, taken to Ohio and condemned to be burned, with Col. Crawford. He was recognized and saved by an Indian, with whom he had hospitably divided his salt, when surveying in Teays' valley, the year before.

1784. James Moore, Jr., captured in Abb's valley.

1785. Captain John Dickinson located five hundred and two acres of land at and about Campbell's creek, including the "Big Buffalo Lick," or Salt Spring.

1786. The first wagon road, called "Koontz's new road," was opened from Lewisburg to Kanawha river. Its route was by Muddy creek, Keeney's Knobbs, Rich creek, Gauley, Twenty-Mile, Bell creek and Campbell's creek, with side trails down Kelly's creek and Hughes' creek to the "Boat Yards."

"James Moore, Sen., of Abb's Valley, and two of his children killed, and the balance of the family made prisoners."

1787. The state of Virginia ordered the construction of a wagon road from Kanawha Falls to Lexington, Ky.

1788. George Clendenin built the first house and fort (Fort Lee) where Charleston now stands.

1788. Lewis Tackett was captured by Indians and, on the way down the Kanawha river, was tied to a pine tree at Knob Shoals, while the captors went off hunting; a rain storm coming on, loosened his buckskin thongs, and allowed him to make a remarkable escape. The "Tackett Pine" stood until within the last few years, a prominent landmark.

"Tackett, after this, built a fort at the mouth of Coal river lower side."

Later, this fort was captured, and several persons murdered. There are two versions of the story of the capture of fort Tackett. I adopt that given by Mr. Atkinson, in his history of Kanawha, derived from Mr. George Harmon, it is the less sensational, but probably the most reliable. John and Lewis Tackett, and their mother, were captured near the fort.

while gathering turnips. Chris. Tackett and John McElhany were the only men in the fort when captured. Chris. Tackett was killed in the action, McElhany and wife, Betsy Tackett, Sam Tackett and a small boy were taken prisoners; McElhany was tomahawked near the fort. John Tackett succeeded in making his escape, but Lewis Tackett and his mother were taken to the Indian town on the Scioto, where they remained, as prisoners, two years, when they were ransomed and returned. In the Young family, of this valley, is preserved an interesting tradition in relation to the capture of Tackett's fort. When the attack commenced, John Young with a young wife and a one-day-old babe, was in the fort, but upon the final surrender, and under the friendly cover of the approaching shades of night, Young picked up his wife and babe and the pallet on which they lay, made his way, unobserved, to a canoe at the bank, laid them in, and through a drenching rain, poled his canoe, with its precious freight, up the river, during the night to Clendenin's fort, and they were saved. Neither father, mother nor babe suffered any harm from the effort, fright or exposure. That babe, Jacob Young, died but recently, aged about ninety years, leaving a large family of worthy descendants in this valley.

"Ben Eulin was out in the hills below Point Pleasant, hunting; he was pursued by Indians, and, to escape them, jumped over a cliff, just below and in sight of the point, which proved to be fifty-three feet high. He fell in a clump of pawpaw bushes and grape vines which broke his fall and saved breaking his neck; he then jumped over another cliff twelve feet high, and finally escaped, but little worse for the wear and tear

"About this time, the family of Capt. Van Bibber was attacked, near the Point; his daughter, Miss Rhoda, was killed and scalped, and Joseph, a younger brother, taken prisoner to Detroit; he escaped and returned home, in 1794, soon after Wayne's victory. Capt. Van Bibber, aided by his faithful negro servant, Dave, killed two or three Indians during the attack above mentioned."

1788-1789. Daniel Boone and Paddy Hud-

dlestone caught the first beavers in Kanawha valley, at Long shoal. The steel trap is still preserved.

1789. Mad Ann Bailey made her famous solitary-ride, through the wilderness, to camp Union, for ammunition for the Clendenin fort. (Fort Lee.)

1789. Kanawha, or "Kenhawa," county was formed.

"William Wyatt, who lived at the mouth of Paint creek, dreamed that he was bitten by a snake, and interpreted it to mean that he would be shot by an Indian. To quiet his fears, his young wife went with him to the field, where he was working, and kept watch over him; but sure enough he was shot and killed by an Indian.

"A party left the Clendenin settlement by boat, bound for the new settlements of Maysville and Lexington, Ky. They consisted of John May, after whom Maysville was named; Jacob Skyles, a large land operator, and the father-in-law of James Rumsey, the original inventor of the steamboat; Charles Johnson, from Botetourt county, the agent and clerk of Skyles; and John Flynn, Jr., once an Indian captive, and son of the murdered John Flynn, of Cabin creek. At Point Pleasant, they picked up the Misses Fleming, two sisters, recently from Pittsburgh. The expedition had a most thrilling and tragical ending. Descending the Ohio river they were attacked by Indians; John May and one of the Misses Fleming were killed, Skyles badly wounded, and Johnson, Skyles, Flynn and remaining Miss Fleming taken prisoners. Skyles and Johnson, after enduring great privations and tortures, succeeded in making their escape, by separate routes, and returned to the settlements; John Flynn was burned at the stake; and Miss Fleming was rescued, after being sentenced to be burned, tied to the stake and wood piled up around her. Charles Johnson, after his escape, published in book form a history of the personal experiences of each of the members of this unfortunate expedition; and it is one of the most thrilling narratives of early border dangers, sufferings and hair-breadth escapes that has ever been published.

"Matthias (Tice) Van Bibber and his little

brother, Jacob, were fired on by Indians, near Point Pleasant. Tice was struck in the forehead and slightly wounded, but succeeded in escaping. Jacob, the lad, was caught and made prisoner; he made his escape and got home, some two years later.

"William Carroll and family, of Carroll's branch, Kanawha, narrowly escaped being murdered; they escaped, but the Indians burned their house.

1790. Leonard Cooper and William Porter made the first settlements on Elk river, about Cooper's creek and Porter's island.

"Squire Staten was killed on his way home from court in Charleston, at the mouth of a branch which still bears the name of 'Staten's Run.'

"James Hale was killed in the branch opposite the Clendenin fort, which still bears the name of 'Hale's Branch.'

"Fleming Cobb poled a canoe, with ammunition for the Clendenin fort (Fort Lee), sixty miles, up stream, from Point Pleasant, in fourteen hours.

"The Indians killed some cows on a creek in the upper end of Kanawha county, and hung the bells on swinging limbs, so they would ring as the wind blew. When the citizens went out to bring their cows home they were shot down. The creek was named, from this circumstance, 'Bell creek.'

1791. Jerry and Ben Carpenter, and some others, from Bath county, settled on the Upper Elk, and, soon after, O'Brien. They had not been there long when Ben Carpenter and wife were killed, and their house burned; the others, being warned by the burning of Ben Carpenter's house, fled, secreted themselves and escaped.

"Thomas Lewis established the first ferries, at Point Pleasant, across both rivers, December 9th.

"In May, a party of eighteen whites were attacked by about thirty Indians, about half a mile up the Ohio from the Point Pleasant fort, in 1782. He became a chief among the killed; Hampton and Thomas Northup, and a black boy belonging to See, were made prisoners. The boy was the son of Dick Pointer, who fought so bravely to defend Donnelly's

fort, in 1872. He became a chief among the Indians, and fought with the friendly Indians on the side of the Americans, against the English, in the war of 1812.

"Mr. Atkinson, in his 'History of Kanawha,' gives an interesting account of the sad fate of a Mr. Strange. He came over on to the upper waters of Elk with a surveying party. He was not an experienced woodsman, and, becoming separated from the party, soon got lost. His companions fired guns to indicate where they were, but it is supposed he thought the Indians were after him, and he fled for life. He was never seen alive again; but some years after, his skeleton, portions of his shot-pouch, and the remains of his rusted rifle were found, forty miles distant from where he was lost, at the foot of a beech tree at the mouth of a creek emptying into Elk which from that time has been called 'Strange creek.' Before he finally succumbed to hunger and exhaustion he cut, with his penknife, in the bark of the tree, the following lines:

"Strange is my name, and I'm on strange ground,
And strange it is that I can't be found."

"Two daughters of Henry Morris, who lived on Peters' creek of Gauley were murdered by Indians. Morris made the Indians suffer dearly for it afterward.

"George Clendenin and Daniel Boone were elected to the legislature of Virginia.

"By a ruse with cowbells, Indians captured the Misses Tyler, near the fort at Point Pleasant.

"John Wheeler, with wife and four children, lived opposite the mouth of Cabin creek. They were attacked by Indians, all killed but one boy, Nat, and their house and the bodies burned.

"Christiansburg, Montgomery county, Va., was established (October 10th) and the following named gentlemen appointed trustees: Christian Snyder, Byrd Smith, James Barnett, Hugh Crockett, Samuel Eason, Joseph Cloyd, John Preston, James Charlton and James Craig."

1793. Collins says the first line of packet boats established on the Ohio were keel and flat-bottomed, making one round trip between

Cincinnati and Pittsburg per month, passing the mouth of Kanawha river. Passengers were allowed to work their passage if short of cash. There was one boat fortnightly, soon increased to one weekly; they each carried six one-pound guns. The cabins were bullet-proof and had port holes to fire from. There was a separate cabin for ladies.

1794. Shedrach Harriman, then living at the mouth of Lower Venable branch, two miles above Charleston, on the south side, was the last person killed by Indians in the Kanawha valley.

"Gen. Wayne's crushing defeat of the Indians, at "Fallen Timbers," August 20th, gave after peace and security to this region.

"December 19th, the legislature of Virginia established the town of 'Charlestown.'

"The legislature enacted 'the forty acres of land, the property of Thomas Lewis, at the mouth of Kenhawa, and in the said county of Kenhawa, as they are already laid off into lots and streets, shall be established a town by the name of Point Pleasant, and Leonard Cooper, John Van Bibber, Isaac Tyler, William Owens, William Allyn, Allyn Pryor, John Reynolds, George Clendenin and William Morris, gentlemen, appointed trustees thereof, December 19, 1794."

1796. Volney, the distinguished French author and infidel, was in the valley.

1797. The late Gen. Lewis Ruffner was born October 1st, in the Clendenin block house, probably the first white child born within the present limits of Charleston.

"Elisha Brooks erected a small kettle furnace and commenced the manufacture of salt, above Campbell's creek.

1798. Peter Bowyer, father of the late Col. John Bowyer, of Putnam county, made the first settlement in the New river gorge, and established a ferry at Sewell.

"Daniel Boone made his last survey in Kanawha (September 8th) and probably the last he ever made.

1799. He left Kanawha for the Spanish Missouri territory.

1808. David and Tobias Ruffner bored the first salt well and erected a larger furnace for the manufacture of salt.

1809. William Whitteker bored the first salt well and built the first salt furnace on the south side of Kanawha.

1810-12. Audubon, the naturalist, was here.

"Hon. Thomas Ewing, the elder, boiled salt and studied law and Latin here."

1815. Capt. James Wilson, boring for salt water, struck the first natural gas well of America.

"Last buffalo killed in the Kanawha valley.

1817. David and Tobias Ruffner first discovered and used coal here.

1819. The steamboat Robert Thompson, the first ever in the river, came as far as Red-House, but could not get farther up.

1820. The failure of the Thompson to get up induced the State of Virginia to direct the James River and Kanawha Company to improve the navigation of Kanawha river so as to give three feet of water from the mouth to Kanawha falls, all the year, and to construct a turnpike road across the mountains to the Kanawha falls.

"Last elk killed in the Kanawha valley.

1820. The Andrew Donnally was the first steamboat to reach Charleston.

1823. The Eliza was the next steamer to ascend the river as high as Charleston.

1838. Ingles' bridge built; the first bridge across New river or Kanawha.

1840. Billy Morris invented the "slips," or "jars," a simple tool which made deep well boring possible. It is now used wherever deep well boring is done, and its great utility and value entitle him to be ranked, among inventors, as a great public benefactor.

1841. William Thompson "struck" natural gas near the burning spring, and used it for boiling salt. He was the first person in America to utilize natural gas for manufacturing.

1843. Dickinson & Shrewsbury got natural gas on the Burning spring tract originally taken up by Generals Washington and Lewis. Messrs. D. & S. also used the gas in the manufacture of salt, as did several others in the neighborhood soon after.

1845. McAdam turnpike constructed from Buchanan, on James river, to the Tennessee line, crossing New river.

1846. Sutton Matthews discovered, on Falling Rock creek of Elk, the first cannel coal known in the Kanawha palley; perhaps the first in America.

1855. The Virginia & Tennessee, now Norfolk & Western railroad, was opened—the first railroad to cross the New river.

1855-6. The first commercial shipments of coal from Kanawha commenced.

"The first coal oil works (Cannelton) erected in this valley.

1861. The battle of Scary, one of the first during the late Civil War, was fought, July 17th.

"The highest water in Kanawha since the settlement of the valley—September.

"The southern forces, under Gen. Henry A. Wise, retired from the valley, and it was occupied by the federals, under Gen. J. D. Cox, July 24th.

"Battle of Cross Lanes and Carnifex's ferry, on the Gauley. Gen. Lytle wounded, but not killed, as generally stated—September.

1862. The confederates, under Gen. Loring, re-entered the Kanawha valley; the federals, under Gen. Lightburn, retiring—September.

"Gen. Loring retired from the valley and Gen. Cox again came in—October.

1863. Virginia divided, and West Virginia established as a separate state—June 20th.

1864. Battle of Cloyd's mountain, Pulaski county, May 9th; Gen. A. G. Jenkins, killed; Col. T. L. Broun and Col. Tom Smith wounded.

1873. Chesapeake & Ohio railroad opened.

"United States government commenced improving Kanawha river.

"The Quinmemont company established the first iron furnace and the first coke works on New river.

1874. Centennial celebration of the battle of Point Pleasant, at the Point.

1878. William Wyant established the first coke works on Kanawha river.

1883. The New river branch of the Norfolk & Western railroad opened to Pocahontas.

1883-4. The late Col. P. W. Norris, who, it is claimed, was the original suggestor of the Yellowstone National park, and through whose

efforts, largely, the government was induced to reserve and set apart that wonderland as a national pleasure park and who was, for several years, the government superintendent of the park, made several visits to this (Kanawha) valley, under the auspices of the Smithsonian institution, to examine and explore the numerous and extensive earthworks, stone cairns and other interesting remains of the prehistoric mound-builder race, which, at some early period, seems to have been very populous in this valley. Col. Norris opened and explored many of the mounds, cairns, graves, fortifications, etc., and collected and forwarded from here to the Smithsonian institution several thousand relics of this ancient, interesting and mysterious people.

The Bettie Black-band Iron Furnace, the first in the immediate Kanawha valley, and the Davis' creek railroad, were constructed.

1884. The most disastrous mine explosion at Pocahontas (in March) that has ever occurred in America, causing the loss of over one hundred lives.

The Ohio Central, now Kanawha & Michigan, opened to Charleston.

1885. The railroad bridge across the Ohio river, at Point Pleasant, completed.

"The state capital of West Virginia permanently established at Charleston, and the new capitol building occupied.

1887. Ohio River R. R. built, and bridge over Kanawha river at Point Pleasant.

1890. Steel bridge erected across Kanawha at Charleston.

"Peace, health, plenty, and a fair degree of prosperity prevail in the New-river-Kanawha valley, and throughout the borders of West Virginia generally."

WEALTH OF CHARLESTON AND KANAWHA, AS SEEN BY DR. J. P. HALE

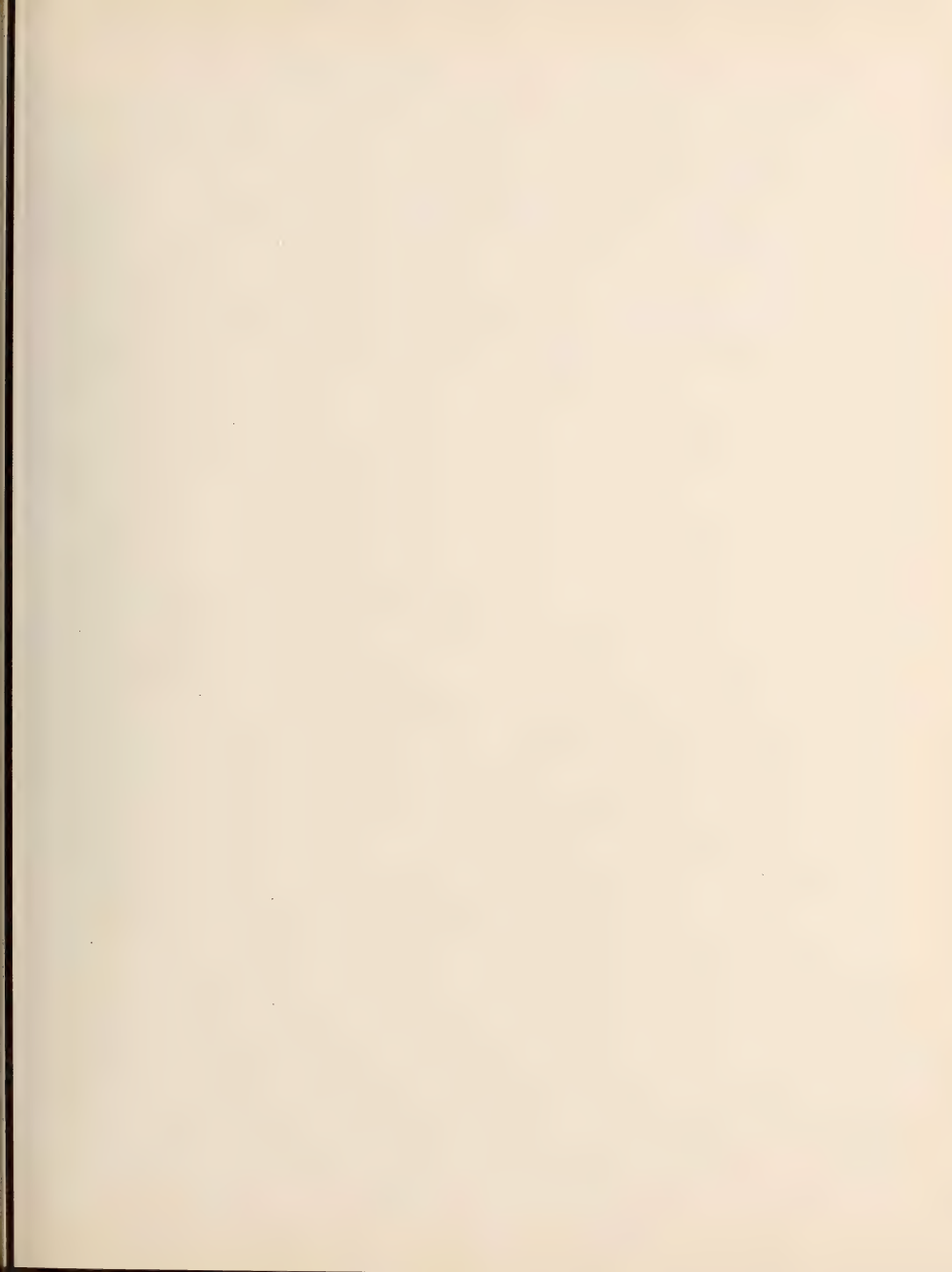
Within a circle described by a radius of one hundred and fifty miles around Charleston as a center is an emparassment of riches which in variety, extent and value is not equalled by any other locality of equal area on the continent.

We have the Great Kanawha coal fields, the immense water power of the Kanawha and New River, the vast forest of timber, the great iron deposit of the Alleghenies, the prolific manganese mines of the valley of Virginia, the rich tin and zinc lodes of south-west Virginia, the historic lead mines of upper New River, the gold and copper belt of south-west Virginia, the salt brines of Virginia, West Virginia and Ohio, the vast plaster beds of south-west Virginia, the Petroleum fields of West Virginia and Ohio; the natural gas fields of West Virginia and Ohio, the great abundance of tile clays, pottery and fire clays and stones, the rich alluvial bottom lands of the Ohio and Kanawha rivers, the fine blue grass grazing lands, and the rich agricultural lands of West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio."

The Doctor does not stop even with all this, he says we have water and railroad connection, the greatest medicinal springs and health and pleasure resorts, scenery that is not equalled, where one's health, happiness and personal comfort, are among the best, our death rate the very lowest and our longevity among the highest.

What more does the ordinary mortal desire in this world? Does he not know, if he does call for more, he will never get it? If not, such desires are evidence of his being fit for the lunatic asylum; and even these are all ready and convenient!







REV. JOHN C. BARR, D. D.

Representative Citizens

REV. JOHN C. BARR, DD., for more than fifty years a minister in the Southern Presbyterian church, and for many years a highly esteemed resident of Charleston, W. Va., was born November 11, 1824, in Washington county, Pa., son of John and Mary (Cannon) Barr. His parents were members of the church of Dr. McMillen, the well known pioneer of education and Presbyterianism in western Pennsylvania. When Centre church was built in later years they became members of that church, John Barr being made a ruling elder. They were intelligent, godly people, kept the Sabbath according to the scriptures, and trained up their children in the standards of the church. Of their five children two became Presbyterian ministers, one of them an intelligent ruling elder, and two daughters devoted members of the church.

John Calvin Barr was reared on his father's farm and followed agriculture until reaching his twenty-fourth year, attending the local schools as opportunity was afforded him. He then entered Jefferson College at Canonsburg, where he was graduated B.A. in the class of 1855. In September of that year he began his preparation for the ministry in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, where he continued his studies until 1858, although he had been licensed to preach in January of the previous year.

In the spring of 1857 he went to Pocahontas county, Virginia (now West Virginia), and commenced his labors there as a home missionary. In his Sabbath school work and in build-

ing up the churches of Liberty and Baxter, he had much encouragement. In April, 1858, he was ordained to the full work of the ministry, and now added to his field the beautiful Pisgah valley in Highland county, Va., making frequent journeys over Cheat Mountain to preach at Huttonsville and Beverly. In all these mountain regions his labors were so much appreciated that he would gladly have spent his days preaching to the pure minded people there.

In the spring of 1859 Rev. John C. Barr was married to Miss Maria Smith, the daughter of Joseph Smith, D.D. This change of relations required a more settled life than that which he had been leading over a wide evangelistic field. At the same time a pressing call came to him from the church at Lewisburg, Va. (now West Virginia), to become the assistant pastor with Dr. McElheney. After due deliberation, he accepted the call and entered upon his labors in May, 1859. He found Dr. McElheney a very delightful and profitable colleague. The two men labored together like father and son without a discordant note for nearly ten years. The junior pastor took the responsibility of preaching in the town church and the senior pastor preached at two points in the country. During this period of collegiate labor, there were two precious revivals of religion, one just before the war in which about thirty were added to the church and another just after the war in which ninety were added to the church.

Dr. Barr's labors were much blessed while he was at Lewisburg by assisting his brethren in holding evangelistic meetings at their respec-

tive churches. In 1866 and 1867 he was troubled so much with his throat that he was compelled to resign his pastorate in 1868, and take charge of the school which had recently been established at Charleston, W. Va., namely, the Charleston Institute, of which he had the control for several years, became a feeder of the church. He afterwards taught in a house that stood on part of the grounds now occupied by the Charleston Hardware Company, and later in the old lecture room.

Dr. Barr was a ripe scholar and a most successful teacher, in which capacity he did a work for great good at a time prior to the development of our excellent public school system. Those who are not conversant with the facts can hardly appreciate the benefit derived by the church from Dr. Barr's connection with the old Charleston Institute. It is to be hoped that Christians will never forget that the school should be the handmaiden of the church, and that there must be something wrong about the school that does not, at least indirectly, achieve this relation.

After a few months' rest from preaching, his throat recovered, and he felt ready to supply the pulpit as well as manage the school. The church was divided between the two sections North and South, and as a compromise measure it was agreed that they would not recognize presbyterian control on either side. The church became vacant, and Dr. Barr took charge first of the Sabbath school, which was large and flourishing, and during the year took charge of the pulpit. After a few months a gracious revival of religion followed, in which thirty of the older scholars of the school united with the church. The gospel was faithfully preached, with no allusion to any differences existing between the people. In three years a majority of the congregation longed to return to their old presbyterian relations. They made a friendly separation from those who desired to go to the northern branch of the church. Dr. Barr was regularly installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Dr. Stewart Robinson and Rev. John Brown conducting the installation service. From that time the church with its surrounding missions has grown until it

is taking its place with the largest and most powerful churches in the synod of Virginia.

Dr. Barr tried to exemplify in his life the scriptural lessons of Faith, Hope and Charity, and to advance his Master's kingdom in so far as it lay in his power. His efforts were largely blessed and on his way through life he made many warm friends who are bound to him in ties of love. Despite his advanced years he still possessed to the end a fairly good share of his old time vigor and never felt so contented as when in the harness doing his Master's work. He had a comfortable residence at No. 809 Quarrier street, Charleston.

On Friday night September 8, 1911, he quietly breathed his last and entered upon the life eternal. He had lived a long life of faith and untiring fidelity, winning the esteem and love of a host of friends, and the confidence and honor of the whole city. The Southern Presbyterian Church of Charleston, W. Va., has set a fine example to the whole southern church in the splendid way in which they have taken care of the aged pastor and his wife since 1908, when he became disabled. He is survived by his wife and one son, a niece and two nephews.

HON. JAMES O. JACKSON, who conducts a mercantile business at Clendenin, W. Va., and is additionally interested in numerous successful enterprises of this section, was born January 18, 1873, at Osborn's Mills, Kanawha County, W. Va., and is a son of Almarine B. and Rosanna (Atkinson) Jackson.

Almarine B. Jackson was born in Virginia, seventy-four years ago, and during his active period followed farming and was in the lumber business, but now lives retired. His father was Thomas H. Jackson. To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson the following children were born: O. J. A., of Clendenin, W. Va., J. T., of Clendenin; Flora D., widow of W. H. Orton; Rose F., wife of John T. Campbell, of Clendenin; Sarah Pearl, wife of William Kelly, of Roane County; J. O.; Laura, wife of J. Hendershot, of Clendenin; and Myrtle, wife of W. Kinder, of Roane County.

After his school days were over, James O. Jackson engaged in farming and at the same

time taught school one term and afterward embarked in a mercantile business in Roane and Clay Counties. In 1899 he came to Clendenin. He is manager, secretary and treasurer of the King Hardware Company; is a director of the Clendenin Oil & Gas Company, and is second vice president of the Koontz Oil and Gas Company. While his business interests are numerous, Mr. Jackson handles them with ease, having much practical knowledge and a fine sense of business.

Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Florence G. Taylor, who was born May 11, 1876, a daughter of B. J., and Lucy J. (Woodey) Taylor. The father of Mrs. Jackson, who is deceased, was formerly a member of the state legislature from Roane County. The mother resides with Mr. and Mrs. Jackson. The latter have one daughter, Lucy Atkinson, who was born November 18, 1899. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which Mr. Jackson is secretary and recorder. In politics he is a Democrat and in 1909 he served as mayor of Clendenin.

CHARLES K. PAYNE, president of the Payne Shoe Company, Charleston, West Virginia, was born in Giles County, Virginia, November 27, 1859, a son of Charles Henry and Kezia (Kinzer) Payne. He was reared on a farm in his native county until he was thirteen years of age, at which time he accepted a position as clerk with his brother-in-law, Capt. T. A. Roberts, in a general store at Blacksburg, Virginia. Later he attended the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg. After several years at this college, he again on his own responsibility began his industrial life as one of the firm of Black & Payne at Blacksburg, Virginia. This partnership was continued for seven years and was a happy and profitable combination.

Mr. Payne sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Alex. Black, in 1889, and coming to Charleston, associated himself with Arnold, Abney & Company, and established the wholesale business of Payne Shoe Company which commands a large wholesale trade throughout this region, extending into Ohio and Kentucky. The large six-story building now occupied by

the company was built and completed in 1910. This firm employs from ten to fifteen salesmen, and has had a successful and prosperous business from the beginning.

Mr. Payne was not only the organizer of this large business, but has been president of the company since its organization. He has also been a director of the Charleston National Bank for eighteen years, and is a director in the firm of Noyes, Thomas & Company, one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in this section. He has taken an active part in the development of the city of Charleston, having erected quite a number of substantial business blocks, besides his handsome residence property on Kanawha Street. Mr. Payne is a Mason of many years standing, and has occupied a prominent position in that fraternity. He has been trustee of the Masonic Temple for the past fifteen years. Mr. Payne is also Past Potentate of Beni-Kedem Temple, Past Eminent Commander of Kanawha Commandery and Past Master of Kanawha Lodge. He has been an extensive traveller, having visited most of the principal countries on the globe, and last winter returned from an extensive trip to South America, visiting all the principal republics and capitals of that country.

Mr. Payne was married in 1883, at Blacksburg, Virginia, to Miss Emma Edmondson, formerly of Memphis, Tenn. She as well as Mr. Payne are both members of the First Presbyterian church, of Charleston, and are both active workers, Mr. Payne being Chairman of the Board of Deacons. Mr. and Mrs. Payne are the parents of two living children—Henry E. and Marguerite. Henry E. is associated with his father as vice president of the Payne Shoe Company. His daughter Marguerite has just finished her school life, having graduated at Madam Lefebvre's school (Edgeworth), at Baltimore. Henry E. Payne married Miss Lucy Couch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Couch, of this city.

WILBER S. NORTON, who is a representative of a family that settled at Malden, W. Va., before that town was laid out, has spent almost his entire life in Malden District and is well known as a business man and citizen. He

was born at Malden, January 15, 1865, and is a son of Moses and Emily M. (Reed) Norton and a grandson of Moses and Mary (Whitcotton) Norton.

Grandfather Norton came to Mason County, Va., from Ohio, and from there came to Malden, Kanawha County, when his son Moses, was a child, the birth of the latter taking place January 25, 1816, in Mason County. He spent his life in Malden District and was interested in the coal and salt industries. He was married first in 1849, to Frances Putney, who died in 1862. They had three children; Mary Ellis, James Henry, and Mary Frances. He was married secondly on August 29, 1863, to Emily M. Reed, who died May 13, 1868, survived by their one child, Wilbur Springs Norton. Moses Norton survived his second wife for many years, his death occurring January 13, 1896.

Wilbur S. Norton was educated in the public schools and a business college in Cincinnati. He has been identified with the Campbells Creek Coal Company since 1880, being employed first as a clerk in the company's store and later becoming bookkeeper, having charge of this part of the business since 1904.

Mr. Norton casts his vote with the Democratic party but takes no very active interest in politics, being no seeker for office. He belongs to several fraternal organizations including the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men, both at Malden. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is a deacon.

HUGH G. NICHOLSON, M. D., proprietor and managing head of the Barber Sanatorium and Hospital at Charleston, W. Va., is a native of Warren county, N. C. He acquired a high school education there and subsequently took his M. D. degree from the University College of Medicine at Richmond, Va., graduating in the class of 1897. He afterwards took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic and since then has been an annual visitor and attendant at Mayo's Clinic at Rochester, Minn. In 1898 he took the management of the Sheltering Arms Hospital at Hansford, this county, an institution established in 1886 and

conducted by the Diocese of West Virginia, of the Episcopal church, and which is now one of the most complete hospitals in the state, comparing favorably with the best to be found in the country. He had much to do with establishing its enviable reputation, greatly promoting its efficiency, by improving its equipment and service, and increasing the number of patients three-fold. It is now in charge of Dr. J. Ross Hunter, a worthy successor of our subject.

On leaving this institution in 1901, Dr. Nicholson engaged in medical practice in the city of Charleston and continued thus engaged for some eight years, building up a very successful practice. The Barber Sanatorium and Hospital, of which he became proprietor in December, 1909, was established in 1904 by Dr. T. L. Barber and conducted by him until his death in 1910. It is designed for the treatment of all kinds of drugless cases, including those requiring treatment by the various kinds of baths, electricity, Pasteur treatment and surgery. For these purposes it is admirably equipped with all necessary apparatus, in the management of which the Doctor and his assistants are thorough experts, possessing not merely the technical and manipulative skill, but that higher knowledge necessary to successfully direct it. Under Dr. Nicholson's management it is enhancing its reputation and increasing its sphere of usefulness to a large extent. Dr. Nicholson is a member of the county, state and national medical Associations. He is also a prominent Mason, belonging to all the various branches of that order up to and including Beni-Kedem Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs also to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. Nicholson was married in Charleston to Miss Roberta Coleman, who was born in this city and acquired her education in Chicago, Ill. Her parents, Robert A. and Nancy (Venable Noyes) Coleman, were natives and lifelong residents of Kanawha county, Mr. Coleman being engaged in business in Charleston for many years. Both died here. Dr. Nicholson and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church. They have two children, Hugh G. and Mildred.

WILLIAM and GEORGE KEELY are among the well known and honored citizens of Kanawha county, both reside in Loudon district on their home farms opposite Charleston; both were born in Haverhill, Mass.,—George in 1839 and William in 1842, and were sons of Rev. Josiah Keely, A. M. and Eliza (Bradley) Keely.

Rev. Josiah Keely was born in Northampton, England; landed in America in 1818 and located in Haverhill, Mass., where, later, he engaged in mercantile trade, and was one of the forty shoe manufacturers of the town in 1837. It was then the custom for the young man who put up his first business sign, to "wet his sign;" Keely, Chase & Co., were the first business firm in the town who did not "wet his sign,"—being active in the great temperance movement that had been started in the country. In 1840 Rev. Keely entered the ministry. In 1843 he settled in Wenham, Mass.; in 1852 he settled in Saco, Me., pastor of the Main Street Baptist church, and for a number of years was also supervisor of the public schools of the town and township; in 1863 he was appointed chaplain of the Thirtieth Maine Infantry, then doing duty in the Department of the Gulf, and he joined the regiment at New Orleans, saw active service during the whole Red River campaign, was commended by Major-General N. P. Banks for his care and devotion to the soldiers, was placed in charge of the Hospital Steamer "Natchez" with the sick and wounded for New Orleans, and shortly after, was stricken with malarial fever and died (June, 1864), aged 58 years.

Mrs. Eliza (Bradley) Keely, his wife, was the daughter of Enoch and Abigail (Hildreth) Bradley. Enoch was a drum-major in the war of 1812, and after the war returned to his farm in Haverhill, Mass.; later, as his nine children became of age, he built cottage homes for each on different sections of his large estate,—to provide against possible need. Enoch's wife was a near relative of the Hildreths who settled Marietta, Ohio; their descendants are among the most estimable of the present residents of Marietta.

William Keely entered early in life upon duties of a public nature: at 16 years, was li-

brarian of the Saco Athenæum (Public Library); at 17, teaching a rural school; at 17, was graduated from the Saco (Me.) High School, and entered Colby (Waterville) College. Later, the Civil War was claiming the young patriots of the Country, and he enlisted as a private in the 13th Maine Vol. Infantry, of which Gen. Neal Dow was the Colonel; and while in camp, at Augusta (Me.) was Adjutant's Clerk at Headquarters. His regiment was ordered to Ship Island, Miss., where he performed his share of guard duty and of loading and unloading, and coaling U. S. Transports, preparatory to the capture of New Orleans. This regiment was sent to cut off the retreat of the Confederates, and two companies were ordered to garrison Fort Macomb, La. Later, Mr. Keely is commissioned a Lieutenant, and Acting Post Quartermaster and Commissary at this fort. Later, civil government being restored in Louisiana, he and other officers are ordered to await assignment of duty in the regular army. Not desiring to enter the regulars, he resigned and was honorably discharged in October, 1864. Soon after arriving home he was appointed principal of the Peaks Island School,—a part of Portland, Me. Closing his school work, he accepted position as bookkeeper, and, later, as superintendent of the Cannelton (W. Va.) Branch of the Union Coal and Oil Co., of Maysville, Ky. This company mined cannel and bituminous coal, made oil from the cannel coal, shipped the crude oil in barrels and an oil boat to Maysville to be refined, and, also, shipped cannel coal to Cincinnati and New York for gas purposes. The pay rolls and expenses of the company were about \$30,000 per month. When, in 1865, Mr. Keely was appointed postmaster at Cannelton, he and his two sureties had to go horseback fourteen miles on to Cabin Creek to the nearest magistrate, Matthew P. Wyatt, Esq., to qualify.

Upon the discovery of Rock Oil, the cost of making oil from cannel coal became prohibitive; and, in 1868, Mr. Keely was instructed to close up the business of the Canneltown Branch. In 1869 he moved to Fayette County, on to the William Buster farm, where the town of

Mount Carbon now is; later, he rents the Hogue farm below Charleston, and in the winter months we find him working fire and life insurance in Kanawha, Boone and Logan Counties, representing the Coldwell & Moore Agency. At the same time, he is looking about for some place on which to permanently locate. In the meanwhile, he is business manager of the Baptist Record at Charleston, and, later, is local editor of the Kanawha Daily,—the FIRST Daily paper printed in Charleston, and also reporting the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1873; later, this Daily, with its good-will, was merged into the Daily Courier, of which Hon. H. S. Walker was proprietor.

Mr. Keely now accepts a position as Secretary, Bookkeeper and General Manager of the Anchor Stove Works Co., of which Colonel T. B. Swan was the President,—succeeding Secretary Randolph, of the firm of Boggs & Randolph. This stove company was composed of local capitalists, and made a brave fight to compete with the larger and stronger stove companies on the Ohio River, but having assumed the debts of a former company, it was "quit or lose more money."

For a year or more Mr. Keely was accountant for Mr. Charles Ward and The Charleston Gas Co., of which Mr. Ward was the efficient superintendent, but stringency in money matters compelled curtailment in office force.

From 1874 to 1876, business was very dull in Charleston, and, for the first time since coming to the Kanawha Valley, Mr. Keely retired for a livelihood to his mountain home on the wooded hills of the south side of the Kanawha River,—this site having been purchased in 1870. He supplemented his poultry and dairy operations by devoting his spare time to copying "Briefs," and by occasional bookkeeping.

In August, 1876, through the kindness of friends, and unbeknown to Mr. Keely, he was recommended to Dr. J. P. Hale, President of the Snow Hill Salt Co., who was planning to start the old Snow Hill Salt Furnace, the largest in the Kanawha Valley; Dr. Hale wrote for an interview. Mr. Keely had never met Dr. Hale, but, following the first interview, he accepted the position of storekeeper, bookkeeper and general manager. He was able to handle

the work in the store for a while with the young men who were assisting, but other duties demanded more of his time, and he secured the services of Mr. B. F. Mays of Charleston, who proved faithful and trustworthy in every respect. Mr. Keely made a thorough study of the process of salt making, and demonstrated that the business could be made a success. The furnaces were running every hour of the six week days and Sunday, and he ascertained, by experiments, that he could make as much Salt without running on Sunday, and so give the men who were "Kettle-tenders" a needed rest; and the furnace was run for three years on this plan:—until 1882, when all the furnaces of the Kanawha and Ohio rivers were closed out and shut out by the cheaper grades of salt from Michigan and New York States, which monopolized the markets,—the Dickinson Furnace, only, running on the Kanawha, by holding the Kentucky trade over the Chesapeake & Ohio RR.; and one or two furnaces on the Ohio having their own market.

During his stay at Snow Hill, Mr. Keely was road commissioner, Sunday school superintendent and school trustee; he also opened a reading room for the men, which was well patronized and much appreciated: he had, also, Mrs. Keely as his valued assistant in keeping up the bookkeeping and office work.

In 1882, Mr. Keely, having closed up the business of the Snow Hill Salt Co., moved to his mountain home; and, again, accepted position with Mr. Charles Ward, whose business as inventor and manufacturer of the Ward Water-tube Marine Boiler was becoming firmly established; and Mr. Keely, as accountant and, later, as secretary of The Charles Ward Engineering Works has continued with this firm for a period of thirty years. During this time, he has, also, through the courtesy of this firm, been able to accept the position of president of the Board of Education of Loudon Magisterial District, for four years, and, later, for seven years, he has been the secretary of the same Corporation.

He has been active in religious work since his conversion at fifteen years; was superintendent of the Union Sunday School when at Cannelton, and after taking his letter to the Charles-

ton Baptist Church in 1870, he was clerk and, later superintendent for ten years, of the Sunday School of this Church, also a Deacon of the Church since 1876; also, clerk of the Kana-wha Valley Baptist Association for thirty-two years, and West Virginia Transportation Leader for the Conventions of the International Baptist Young Peoples' Union of America since 1895.

He is awake to all matters of public interest,—especially of good schools, of good roads and of good farming. For a number of years he has been County Correspondent of and Reporter for the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, under a commission from the secretary of agriculture. At all the general elections he is either a clerk or an election commissioner, and has been a notary public for twelve years. He is a Prohibitionist in principle and practice, and a Republican in politics:—an upright, active, useful and appreciated citizen.

In 1865, he married Miss Lucy Stacy of Saco, Me., whose ancestry, as well as that of Mr. Keely, is traced back to the seventeenth century. Their six children, all now in active callings, are Elizabeth and Madeline, teachers in the City Schools; Josiah, for ten years principal of the State Preparatory Schools at Montgomery, now superintendent of the Owings Mine of the Consolidated Coal Co., near Shinnston; John, a former bookbinder, now a settled pastor in Massachusetts; Urania and Abby, teacher and accountants.

GEORGE KEELY, when quite a youth, was sent for a prolonged visit to an uncle in Haverhill, who had a private school at his residence; and George combined farming with a course of study. Returning to Saco, he continued his school work,—his summer vacations being given to farming and harvesting for the parishioners of the Rev. Keely; later, he was a student at Colby Institute (Waterville, Me.). He was graduated from the Saco High School and entered Colby (Waterville) College in 1859.

During his high school course he gave part time to medical study, while employed as apothecary clerk; he taught school the winter of 1859 at Charleston, Me., about 20 miles from Augusta, the capital of the State. The

neighborhood was primitive, and the 26 scholars had 24 different kinds of readers,—requiring 24 recitations each day; his salary was meagre, and he “boarded round.” Failing health in college compelled Mr. Keely to seek more active employment; and going to the Aroostook country in the Northern part of Maine, he engaged as clerk in a village store. Later, the Civil War being already in progress and many of his student friends having enlisted, he returned to Saco in the fall of 1861, and enlisted as a private with his brother William in Co. K, 13th Maine Volunteer Infantry. In 1863, the hospital steward of the regiment was made a surgeon, and Mr. Keely was recommended for the position, and was hospital steward during the remainder of his term of service in the Red River campaign and after the regiment was transferred to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. He was honorably discharged January 6, 1865,—having served more than his three years' term.

Mr. Keely again took up his studies,—entering the New Hampton (Vt.) Theological Institute, and, later, completing at Hamilton Seminary; he preached during the time to the small adjacent village churches in New York State. Completing his studies he returned to the Aroostook country, and engaged in colporteur and pastoral work at Linneus, Linden and Smyrna, Me., and remained in the county preaching and farming until March, 1876.

In 1868 he married Louisa J. Adams, an efficient and prominent school teacher and teacher of music in Aroostook County. Her sister, Miss Marada Adams of Portland, Me., has been principal for years of the Emerson Grammar Schools of that city, and is a woman of remarkable tact and ability as superintendent and instructor.

The experience of Mr. Keely and wife among the people as they went from place to place revealed a primitive condition of things in some of the homes,—both in want of culture and the proper conception of pastoral support; so that the pastor was often found without money or material to keep the wolf from the door in the long severe winters in the Aroostook. Wonderful dreams began to trouble the wife, and she had a vision of mysterious meaning, in

which she saw the words of Scripture recorded in the Revelation, "Come out from among them, and BE YE SEPARATE,"—which decided their action in leaving the Baptist faith, and they sought for new light.

An uncle learning of their extreme financial straits and of their environments, and who had taken a deep interest in the two "boys" (George and William) since the death of the father in the army, proffered help; George also wrote his brother William about his decision religiously; later, the brother taking up the matter and the situation with the uncle, it was decided that Mr. Keely and his family should move to West Virginia. They arrived in March, 1876, remaining on the farm of his brother William during the management of the Snow Hill Salt Furnace, when he occupied his adjoining property of 34 acres, which had been purchased,—on which the family of eight living children have since resided. In their religious searching for new light they were led to choose the faith of the Society of Friends. The children were all matriculated at the Friend's School at West-town, Pa., except Frank, deceased, who was graduated from the Charleston High School, and was fitting himself for forestry. George, the eldest, married, and is with a Leather Belt manufacturer at Wilmington, Del.; Louisa and Jennie are at home; Mary, married, and has a nice home at Patten, Me.; Faith, a teacher; Mercy and Truth are efficient graduate trained nurses; Thomas, married, and is a truck-gardener; the wife and mother still teaches at the home, and many of the neighbors' children and grandchildren are pleased to say that they went to school to "Aunt Louisa."

As the years have gone by, either the father or the mother have alternated in attending the Yearly Meeting of Friends at Philadelphia. The influence from this good family is widely felt and appreciated.

ALFRED L. MORRIS, M. D., a member of the Kanawha County Medical Society and a leading physician and surgeon at Clendenin, W. Va., was born March 30, 1869, at Blue Creek, Elk District, Kanawha County, and is a son of James H. and Mary C. (Johnson) Morris.

James H. Morris was born in Bedford County, Va., and died in March, 1911, aged seventy-six years. He was nine years old when he accompanied his parents to Kanawha County, and later in life often told his children of the journey by wagon and of the primitive log cabin his father built which had, at first, no door, and of the danger to which they were subjected at night from the unwelcome visits from the forest wolves. He grew to manhood there and followed an agricultural life. He married Mary C. Johnson, who survives, a daughter of Hiram and Mary (Shelton) Johnson, natives of Virginia. Of their children, Dr. Morris is the second oldest, the others being: Virginia, who resides at No. 1519 Virginia Street, Charleston, is the widow of J. C. Rippetoe; a babe that died in infancy; Bettie, who is the wife of John Smith, residing in Fayette County; Effie, who is the wife of C. J. Pearson, of St. Albans; and James Elbert, who carries on the home farm. Stephen Morris, the grandfather, was a native of Bedford County, Va. He was a farmer and stock dealer and lived into old age, his death occurring in 1901, when he had reached his eighty-ninth year.

Alfred L. Morris attended the local schools and for four years afterward was associated with his brother-in-law in the lumber business and in the meantime prepared to enter the Kentucky School of Medicine, where he subsequently spent four years, graduating in 1902. He practiced medicine for nine years at Anstead, in Fayette County, W. Va., coming from there to Clendenin in 1910, where he is now in the enjoyment of a substantial practice and is one of the valued citizens of the village.

Dr. Morris was married to Miss Rouena C. Koontz, who was born in 1872 and died in 1910, a daughter of John Koontz. She was a devoted member of the Episcopal church. Dr. Morris is a member of Clendenin Lodge, No. 126, A. F. & A. M., and of Sewell Chapter at Sewell, W. Va., and belongs also to the Odd Fellows, at Anstead.

FREDERICK G. KLOSTERMEYER, who is engaged in the drug business at Charleston, W. Va., where he is a representative citizen, was born May 28, 1875, at Marietta, O., and is

a son of Henry J. and Anna (Fluscher) Klostermeyer.

The parents of Mr. Klostermeyer were born and reared at Bremen, Germany, where they subsequently married. After the birth of two of their children, they decided to emigrate to America and in 1865 set out on a sailing vessel which subsequently safely landed them at Castle Garden, New York. Their objective point was Marietta, Ohio, and there Henry J. Klostermeyer followed his trade, that of carpenter, and also his profession as architect. There are yet many substantial and stately buildings standing at Marietta which are testimonials of his skill and ability. His death occurred in 1907 when he was eighty years of age. He cast his vote with the Democratic party. His widow died March 2, 1911, being in her seventy-seventh year, and had continued to make her home at Marietta. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was her husband. They had eight children, namely: Mary, who is the wife of Prof. George Lennon, a well known musician in Philadelphia, Boston, and London, England; Anna, who is the wife of A. E. Price, an attorney at law at Athens, Ohio; Louise, who is the wife of E. C. Hunsinger, who is in the wholesale cigar business at Chicago; Augusta, who is the wife of W. D. Bedillion, who is manager of a glass plant at Marietta, Ohio; Henry D., who resides in Ohio, and married Isabella Sylvester; Frederick G., the direct subject of this sketch; Wilhelmina, who is the wife of Howard Paul Taylor, of Indianapolis, Ind.; and one son who was accidentally drowned in the Muskingum River.

Frederick G. Klostermeyer was educated in the public schools of Washington County, Ohio, and when he had made his choice of profession, entered the Northern Ohio University at Ada, where he was graduated in pharmacy in the class of 1895. In 1896 he came to Charleston and for four years served as a drug clerk and then purchased the interest of George Ort and has continued to conduct a first class drug store ever since, and enjoys the full confidence of the public in every way.

On February 14, 1900, Mr. Klostermeyer was married to Miss Carrie L. Wooton, who was born in 1876, in Kentucky and was edu-

cated in Huntington, Cabell County, W. Va. They have one son, Howard R., who was born January 29, 1904. Mrs. Klostermeyer is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Klostermeyer is a Republican. He is a Mason of advanced standing, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery at Charleston, and to Beni-Keedem Temple, Mystic Shrine.

WILLIAM B. CALDERWOOD, postmaster at Cedar Grove, Kanawha County, W. Va., and a member of the general mercantile firm of Calderwood Brothers, was born May 6, 1878, at Dana, Kanawha County, and is a son of William B. and Anna (Wilkinson) Calderwood.

William B. Calderwood, Sr., who was born in Scotland and was brought to America by his parents, who located at Middleport, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and engaged in coal mining. Shortly after his marriage he came to Kanawha County, W. Va., as foreman for the Campbell Creek Coal Company and resided at Dana, continuing with that company many years and resigning but a short time prior to his death, May 24, 1906, at the age of sixty-two years. He was married in Ohio to Anna Wilkinson, who was born in England and is at present a resident of Malden, W. Va. The following children were born to them: Elizabeth, who is the wife of John F. White, of Montgomery, W. Va.; Henry, who lives at Leon, W. Va.; Agnes, who lives in West Charleston; Anna, who is in partnership with her brother William B., in the store enterprise at Cedar Grove; William B.; Andrew, who lives at Putney, W. Va.; Robert and Edward, both of whom are residents of Charleston.

William B. Calderwood attended the public schools of Dana through boyhood and then became his father's assistant for two years at the Campbell Creek mines, after which he came to Cedar Grove as a clerk for his brother, Henry Calderwood, who, in partnership with J. F. and C. F. White, started the present mercantile business. On February 1, 1906, Mr. Calderwood with his sister Anna, and his brother Andrew, bought Henry Calderwood's interest, who had succeeded the original firm of White

& Calderwood. A good general stock is carried and the firm is prospering. Mr. Calderwood is a Republican and in April, 1906, was appointed postmaster at Cedar Grove.

HON. ADAM ROBERT SHEPHERD, judge of the Kanawha county court, is a man who has rendered much useful public service. He was born in Charleston, W. Va., April 7, 1868, a son of John and Louise (Aultz) Shepherd, and is a grandson of Robert Shepherd, who was born in Salem, Va., of English parents. The latter settled in the American colonies just prior to the Revolutionary War. Their son Robert, who was born just after the close of that war, came with his family to what is now West Virginia, some time previous to the Civil War, settling in the Charleston district. He subsequently purchased a farm in Union district and became a successful farmer and stock raiser. His death took place about twenty-two years ago, when he was 79 years old. He was a member of the M. E. church. He married Mary Good, who came of a prominent Virginia family, and who, like himself, was affiliated with the M. E. church. She died six years after her husband, having attained the same age—79 years. They were the parents of three children: John, father of our subject; B. King, and James Robert. B. King Shepherd, who is a retired farmer residing in Charleston, was born at New Salem and was there reared and educated. He married Louisa Aultz, of Kanawha county, who died in 1809 without issue. They were both affiliated with the M. E. church. James Robert Shepherd was born in Salem, Va., and now resides on the old homestead in Union district. He married Eliza, daughter of Robert Young, an early settler in Charleston. She is still living and she and her husband belong to the M. E. Church. They have no children.

John Shepherd was born in Prince Edward county, Va., in 1833. When a young man he came to West Virginia, finding employment as a teacher in the public schools and later teaching in private schools. He was very successful as an educator, and in his latter years was recognized as one of the best informed men in the state. He was a resident of South Charles-

ton and devoted much of his spare time to acquiring knowledge in regard to the history of the Kanawha Valley, a subject on which he was very thoroughly informed. He was an active member of the Methodist church and an uncompromising Prohibitionist. His death occurred March 17, 1911, when he was aged seventy-seven years, five months and twenty-one days.

John Shepherd married Miss Louise Aultz, who was a sister of the wife of his brother, B. King Shepherd. She was born in Kanawha county about 1841 and was educated in the public schools. She died April 6, 1907. She was a good wife and mother, and a member of the Methodist church. His father was Adam Aultz, who came of an old family of Rock Bridge county, Va. He came to Charleston about the year 1800 just after his marriage to a Miss Shamules, there being at that time but one house standing here. He could have bought the entire section for 25 cents per acre, but instead purchased a tract of eleven hundred acres of new and unbroken timber land about nine miles from the site of the present city. Wild game was then abundant and he had to protect his family and stock from the bears and wolves, which were frequent if not welcome visitors. He died at the age of 79 years, after having cleared off some four hundred acres of his purchase. He was well and favorably known in his district, being in fact a man of sterling and temperate habits. In religion he was a Methodist and in politics a Republican. His wife, who survived until 1890, died in Charleston at the home of her daughter, aged 88 years.

The children of John and Louise (Aultz) Shepherd were five in number—Clark W., L. Ella, Adam Robert, J. King, and Mattie. Clark W., born in 1863, was educated in the public schools and at the Wesleyan University of Ohio, where he was graduated. He was subsequently graduated from the medical college at Baltimore with the class of 1888, receiving the degree of M.D., and since that time has been practicing as a physician at Spring Hill. He married Lucy Tisdale, of Lennenburg county, Va., and has one son, Tisdale, now aged 20 years, a student in the Charleston High School. L. Ella Shepherd was born in



HON. ADAM R. SHEPHERD



Charleston in 1865 and was well educated in public and private schools. She is unmarried and is now a teacher in the public schools. J. King Shepherd, born in 1867, was educated in Charleston, where he now resides. He holds the office of deputy sheriff. He is unmarried. Mattie, born in 1869, is the wife of C. L. Pauley of the Raleigh Coal Company, of Raleigh county, W. Va.

Adam Robert Shepherd, our direct subject, was educated in the public schools of Charleston and was variously occupied until 1894, when he engaged in mercantile business, as proprietor of a general store, which he now owns. He was appointed postmaster by President McKinley, June 15, 1897, and ably administered the business of the postoffice until 1900, when he was elected to the office of assessor for a term of four years. In 1906 he was elected to the legislative branch of the general assembly, serving two years. In 1908 he was elected president of the county court, this making him a county commissioner to serve six years, his term as president of the court being three years. His record as commissioner is one for which he deserves the highest commendation. When he took office the credit of the county was at a very low ebb. Its indebtedness was \$178,000 and its bonds sold for only 60 cents on the dollar. He has succeeded in reducing the indebtedness to \$32,000 and the bonds are now selling at par. It has been provided, moreover, that the indebtedness shall be wholly cancelled by January 1, 1912. For his work in this connection Mr. Shepherd has been highly praised, and his fellow citizens have congratulated themselves that they made no mistake in judgment when they elected him to his present office.

Judge Shepherd is a Republican politically, and has served as representative to county and state conventions. He is also secretary for the Eighth Senatorial district. He is a Mason, belonging to Washington Lodge No. 58, A. F. & A. M., of St. Albans; also to Spring Hill Lodge No. 140, I. O. O. F., of which he has been treasurer for fifteen years.

Judge Shepherd was married June 30, 1899, in Richmond, Va., to Miss Elizabeth F. Ellett, who was born in that city in 1878, a daughter of Robert Ellett, and was there educated. Our

subject and wife are the parents of one son, Ellett Northcott, born January 5, 1900, who is attending public school in Charleston. Mrs. Shepherd is a member of the First Baptist church of Richmond, Va.

CHARLES W. GOOD, a prominent member of the Kanawha County bar, who has also taken a conspicuous part in public affairs, was born at Raymond City, Putnam County, W. Va., Sept. 8, 1874, a son of John Wesley and Elizabeth (Archibald) Good. His paternal grandfather, Dr. John Good, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., nearly 100 years ago, and was of German ancestry. He resided in that locality many years, carrying on agriculture and practicing medicine when called upon. After his marriage he removed to what is now Jackson County, W. Va., and later to Kanawha County, settling in Union District, where he carried on farming until a few years before his death. He died about 1848 or '49, on a farm he had purchased in Jackson County. He was a Democrat in politics and a Methodist in religion. His wife, whose name has not been ascertained, but who was a Virginia girl, died in Jackson County in 1878, being then about 70 years of age. She had married a second husband, who died in this state. By her first marriage to Mr. Good there were one son and three daughters, namely: John Wesley, father of the subject of this sketch; Mary J., widow of Dennis Burns, a native of this state who died in Iowa in 1886, she now residing at What Cheer, Iowa; Catherine, who became the wife of John Lanham, but is now deceased, together with her husband; and Jenetta, who died after her marriage to a Mr. Kidd, who survives her.

John Wesley Good was born in Jackson County, W. Va., Aug. 6, 1841. He became a miner and silversmith and followed those occupations in various localities for thirty years, finally returning to his home in Jackson County, where he still lives, devoting his entire attention to farming, in which he has been very successful. Early in 1862 he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company A, 13th W. Va. Vol. Infantry, under Capt. Greenbury Slack. He served until after the close of the war, becoming a sergeant, and receiving his dis-

charge in the latter part of 1865. He had a fortunate experience, being never wounded or captured. He is a member of Blunden Post, G. A. R., at Charleston. Since his earliest voting days he has been a staunch Republican. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist church.

John Wesley Good was married in Kanawha County, W. Va., to Elizabeth Archibald, who was born near Liverpool, England, about 1846, and who came to this country with her parents, John and Jane Archibald, they settling in West Virginia in 1865. They are both now deceased, as is also their daughter, who passed away in 1882. She was one of four children, of whom there are now living: Mary A., widow of Robert Smith and residing in Raymond; and Edward G., a farmer in the Poca district, who married Julia A. Samuels. The children of John Wesley Good and wife were as follows: Margaret H., born in 1866, who is the wife of Dr. H. F. Asbury, of Putnam County, W. Va.; Ella Jane, born in 1868, who is the wife of Daniel Baumgardner of Jackson County, and has a family of four children; Mary Ann, born in 1870, who is the wife of William Creamer of Charleston; John E., born 1872, now residing in Denver, Colo., who married Molly Humphreys and has a daughter; Charles Wesley, whose name begins this sketch; E. Katherine, born 1876, who is the wife of F. S. Ransom, resides in Putnam County, W. Va., and has two children: Hattie, born in 1878, who is the wife of James Baumgardner, and has two sons; Daisy, wife of F. M. Monday, residing in Jackson county, who has one son; and Thomas F., born 1882, who married a Miss Monday and has two children. By a later marriage of John Wesley Good with Rebecca Samuels three children were born, namely: Lula E., who married Griffin Clendennen, and died in 1909 leaving two children; William B., a farmer residing in Jackson County, who married a Miss Newhouse and has one son; and Mamie, who is unmarried and resides at home.

Charles W. Good, after attending the public schools, began the study of law and, having passed the bar examination in 1901, was admitted to practice that year. He had previously had some experience in mining and has fol-

lowed the occupation of a school teacher for some seven years. In 1900 he was elected from Jackson County, on the Republican ticket, as representative to the West Virginia legislature. He made a good record in the Assembly and was again elected, from Kanawha County, in 1908, not being subsequently a candidate for re-election. While in the legislature he served acceptably on the Judiciary and other important committees.

He was married in Charleston, in 1902, Nov. 12, to Alwilda Abigail Thomas, who was born in Kanawha County in 1878, a daughter of Jesse A. and Mary (Shanahan) Thomas, both now deceased. Mrs. Good's parents were old settlers in this county; they were consistent members of the Methodist church and people highly esteemed. Mr. Thomas died June 25, 1910, aged 70 years. He had survived his wife but a few months, her death having occurred February 12, 1910, when she was 65 years old. By occupation he was a stone contractor. Their daughter, Mrs. Good, and her husband, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have no family.

E. C. FISHER, general farmer and stock-raiser in Poca District, Kanawha County, W. Va., where he owns a farm of 140 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, was born December 15, 1850, in Jackson County, Va., three-fourths of a mile west of his present farm. His parents were Greenberry and Julietta Fisher, and of their nine children, he and a sister, Mrs. Emma Belle Rose, of Charleston, are the only ones residing in Kanawha County.

E. C. Fisher was educated in Jackson, Roane and Kanawha Counties, attending the High School at Walton, in Roane County. For twelve years he taught school and at the same time kept up an interest in farming, timbering, milling and surveying, and for the past ten years has been concerned, with his son, in a planing, saw- and grist-mill on Poca River, near Sissonville. After marriage he settled first on a farm across the river from the one now occupied, where he remained for four years and then came to his present property where he has made many improvements. In addition to fencing 100 acres of his land, he has erected the substantial buildings in evidence, and here

carries on his agricultural operations with satisfying results. He has been a Republican since casting his first vote, and gives hearty support to the candidates of his party. Very appropriately his fellow citizens have made him a school trustee.

Mr. Fisher married Miss Melissa Rose, who was born in Kanawha County and is a daughter of William S. Rose, and they have the following children: Everett, who is interested with his father in the milling business, resides at the mill; he married Ella Wines and they have one daughter, Mary M. May, who is the wife of Joseph Miller, lives in Poca District, and they have had seven children, six of whom survive. Lloyd, who lives in Poca District, married a Miss Eastys, and they have one son, Seebert. Irvin resides in Charleston. William A. is in business at Detroit, Mich. Albert is employed in Charleston. Myrna E. was educated in Kanawha county and also attended high school at Ripley, Jackson County, and Marshall College in Huntingdon. She taught in the common schools four years and is now a stenographer in the employ of a law firm in Charleston. Ruby and Delpha are residing at home. Mr. Fisher and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a stockholder in the Arbuckle Telephone Company.

GEORGE W. MCCLINTIC, a representative member of the bar at Charleston, W. Va., was born January 14, 1866, in Pocahontas County, W. Va., and is a son of William H. and Mary (Mathews) McClintic.

The McClintic family is of Scotch extraction and its earliest members in America settled first in Pennsylvania and moved from there to the Valley of Virginia. The family record tells that Robert McClintic served in the Revolutionary War and died from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Guilford Court House.

William H. McClintic was born in Bath County, Va., in 1825, and died January 20, 1892. He was a son of Moses and Mary (Daggs) McClintic, both of whom were natives of Virginia, where their lives were spent. They belonged to the Presbyterian church. In his political views Moses McClintic followed

the lead of President Jefferson. Of their family of five sons and three daughters, two of the latter yet survive. William H. McClintic followed an agricultural life. He served during the Civil War as a soldier in the 19th Virginia Volunteers, Confederate Army, his first colonel being W. L. Jackson, and his second, Col. William P. Thompson, of Wheeling. Mr. McClintic participated in much hard fighting but fortunately was never either captured or wounded. He was married in Pocahontas County, to Miss Mary Mathews, who was born there and belongs to one of the old settled families of the Virginia Valley.

The Mathews line of descent from the immigrant, John Mathews, who came to the American colonies in 1737, to the mother of George W. McClintic, included: Sampson (1), Sampson (2), and Sampson (3), the last named being the father of Mrs. McClintic. Sampson Mathews, Jacob Warwick, and Thomas Edgar, all of whom were men of military prowess in early days, were grandsires of George W. McClintic.

To William H. McClintic and wife the following children were born: Lockhart, who is a graduate of the University of Virginia, is engaged in the practice of law at Marlinton; Edgar D., who attended a Virginia college, and is now connected with the Government Assay office at Seattle, Wash.; Hunter H., who died in early manhood; Withrow, who follows farming in Pocahontas County; and George W. of Charleston.

George W. McClintic was graduated from Roanoke College with his B. A. degree, in the class of 1883, and in the class of 1886, from the law department of the University of Virginia, with his B. L. degree, but as he was yet under age despite his unusual advancement in his studies, he was obliged to wait until 1887 before he could secure admittance to the bar. During 1888 he practiced at Pueblo, Colo., after which he came to Charleston and since then has been identified with one of the leading law firms of the city which now is Mollohan, McClintic & Mathews. This firm does a large general practice and has clients from all parts of the state.

In 1907 Mr. McClintic was married at

Charleston to Miss Ethel Knight, who was reared in this city but was educated at other points. She is a daughter of Edward Boardman Knight. Mr. and Mrs. McClintic attend the Presbyterian church. He is prominent in Masonry, being past high priest of Royal Arch Chapter, No. 13; past commander of Kanawha Commandery; past potentate of the Beni-Kedem Temple, and past grand master of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of West Virginia.

IRVIN WOODRUM, who is proprietor of the best general store on Joplin Branch, Loudon District, Kanawha County, W. Va., was born May 17, 1877, in Boone County, W. Va., a son of Green and Mary Frances (Estep) Woodrum.

Green Woodrum was also born in Boone County and has followed farming all his life and is one of the older residents of his neighborhood, having reached his seventy-first year. He was married first to a Miss Griffith and they had three children, William, Robert and Letha, the last named being deceased. He married secondly Mary Frances Estep, who was born in Boone County and was a daughter of James Estep, once a well known farmer there. Six children were born to this marriage, namely: Victoria, who married John Kissinger; Olive, who married Albert Hill; James B.; J. C. Mary Ella, who married E. W. Belcher; and Irvin of the present record. Mr. Woodrum married for his third wife, Louisa H. Dolan, and they have had eight children, as follows: J. Mc., the only son living; Bertie, Sarah and Isaac, all of whom are deceased; Belle, who married Nicholas Dolin; Virginia C., who married Olie Dolin; Geneva, who married William Miller; and Loria, who married William Triplett.

Irvin Woodrum went to work on the railroad after he was through with his school books and was in the employ of the K. & M. road for three years. In 1904 he embarked in the mercantile business at this point and carries a large and well selected stock, including general merchandise and groceries and draws trade from the entire district. He owns his building and also has property on Roane Street, West

Charleston. Mr. Woodrum may be justly styled a self made man and what he possesses he has honestly earned through his energy, temperance and industry and well deserves his prosperity.

Mr. Woodrum married Mary Frances Holstein, a daughter of L. D. Holstein, a farmer of Boone County, and they have four children, born as follows: Virgie May, Feb. 19, 1903; Annie Marie, Feb. 28, 1905; Margie Elsie, Nov. 4, 1907; Clarence Irvin, May 11, 1911. Mr. Woodrum is identified with the Odd Fellows and the American Mechanics.

J. SHIRLEY ROSS, city recorder of Charleston, W. Va., who is now serving his third term in that office, was born in this city August 31, 1883, a son of John Tyler and Hannah (Creel) Ross.

John Tyler Ross, the father of J. Shirley, was born in Patrick County, Va., in 1841, and died at Charleston in 1896. He was reared and educated in Patrick County, where his parents spent their lives. They had a family of six sons and three daughters, all of whom are now living, except John T., and all having families of their own. Some are residents of Virginia and others of New York state. All of the brothers served in the Confederate army, one of them, Capt. D. Lee Ross, being a captain in the 51st Virginia Infantry, under whom his brother, John Tyler, served. The subject of this sketch has lately looked up his father's war record in the War Department at Washington, D. C., and received therefrom the following communication:

WAR DEPARTMENT

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1910.

Respectfully returned to

Mr. J. S. Ross, Department of Records,
Charleston, West Virginia.

The records show that one John T. Ross was a corporal and a private in Company C, afterward Company D (Captain D. Lee Ross and later Captain Wm. T. Akers), 51st Virginia Infantry, Confederate States Army, and that he enlisted May 1, 1862. On the roll of the company dated October 31, 1863, last on

file, he was reported, "Absent, detailed as shoemaker since Nov. 10, '62." The Federal records of prisoners of war show that he was arrested in Roanoke County, Virginia, December 19, 1863, and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and that he was transferred thence to Fort Delaware in March, 1864, at which place he was released June 15, 1865, on taking the oath of allegiance.

(Signed)

W. P. HALL,
The Adjutant General.

Though John T. Ross was never wounded in action, he caught the small pox while in the Federal prison, so may be regarded as having had his share of disagreeable experiences—to a greater extent, perhaps, than many who saw harder field service. After his return from the war he came to Kanawha County and, settling near the present limits of the city of Charleston, engaged in the manufacture of brick. It was through his suggestion that this material was used in street construction in Charleston, this being the first instance also of its utilization in this way in any city. In 1873 a hand-made brick pavement was laid on Summer street, and the result was so satisfactory that the city has used this material extensively ever since. Mr. John T. Ross was a man of acknowledged business ability and of sterling personal qualities. He was a staunch Democrat politically and was affiliated fraternally with the Odd Fellows and other secret orders.

John Tyler Ross was married in Kanawha County, W. Va., to Hannah Creel, who was born at Davisville, that county, in 1848, and who survives him, being now a resident of Charleston. Her father was Bushrod W. Creel, her paternal grandfather being also named Bushrod, while her mother was in maidenhood Alcinda Kinchelo, a member of one of the old Methodist families of what is now West Virginia. She was the third youngest born of her parents' children, the others being John, Bush, George, Henry, Bettie, Lucy, Clara, and Ella, all of whom survive and have families of their own. The brothers of Mrs. Ross served in the Confederate army during the Civil war.

J. Shirley Ross, our direct subject, was the

only child of his parents. He was educated in the public schools and for some years was connected with his father in the brick industry. He is identified with a number of fraternal organizations, including the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Eagles, and others. In politics, like his late father, he is a Democrat. He has given good satisfaction in the office of city recorder, as is evidenced by his election for a third term and is personally esteemed and his family respected throughout this section. He is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Ross resides with his widowed mother in Charleston.

JOHN H. PRYOR, bookkeeper for the Coalburg-Kanawha Coal Company, and a member of the Board of Education of Cabin Creek District, was born February 10, 1859, at East Bank, W. Va., and is a son of W. P. and Bettie (Shelton) Pryor.

John H. Pryor was educated in the public schools and at the age of sixteen years entered the employ of Stuart M. Buck & Co. at Coalburg as office boy. When the firm changed he remained with their successors, the Robinson Coal Company in the same capacity, while in their employ holding the positions of postmaster and bookkeeper. Later he was associated with Neil Robinson and still later with George W. McClintic, subsequently coming to the Coalburg-Kanawha Coal Company. The president of this company, W. S. Edwards, is a son of W. H. Edwards, who was one of the original land owners at Coalburg. Mr. Pryor is an active citizen of this section and owns valuable real estate including his handsome residence of twelve rooms at East Bank, W. Va. He served for eight years as postmaster at Coalburg under two administrations, that of Presidents Cleveland and Harrison.

Mr. Pryor was married June 20, 1888, to Miss Dora Johnson, a daughter of C. F. Johnson, and they have four children, Gypsy, Lillian, William and Julia. He is very active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Morning Star Lodge No. 63, at East Bank and to the Encampment. He belongs also to Kanawha Lodge No. 16, Knights of Pythias. In 1910, on the Democratic ticket, he was

elected president of the Board of Education. In very way Mr. Pryor is a reputable and representative citizen.

NOYES S. BURLEW, a leading business man at Charleston, W. Va., conducting a general hardware store, was born at Sheldrake, Seneca County, N. Y., and is a son of James A. and Sophia (Wood) Burlew. The parents of Mr. Burlew were natives of New Jersey and came of French stock. They moved to Seneca County, N. Y., and there the father died at the age of seventy-five years. They were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and liberal supporters of the same. The father even went to the extent of erecting a church edifice in his own neighborhood at his own expense. Ten children were born to James A. Burlew and wife, six of whom survive and two sons are residents of Charleston, Noyes S. and Abraham, the latter of whom is a well known attorney here.

Noyes S. Burlew remained on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He was educated in the local schools and at Cazenovia College and afterward practiced dentistry for seven years at Ovid and other points in New York state. In 1872 he came to Charleston and engaged in the lumber business for two years and then was appointed a revenue collector, an office he resigned in 1876 in order to engage in business. He established himself in the hardware line, first on Capitol Street, and in 1877 came to his present location, No. 712 Kanawha Street. He has made many property investments since he became a resident of Charleston, and some twenty-one years since erected the Burlew Opera House, of which he has been owner and manager ever since. In politics he has been quite active, early identifying himself with the Republican party. In his first administration, former Governor Dawson appointed Mr. Burlew adjutant-general of the state, and he was reappointed later by Governor Glasscock, and continued in office until 1910, when he resigned and has accepted no public office since.

Mr. Burlew was married at Charleston to Miss Lizzie Rand, who was born and reared here, and is a daughter of William J. and Ella

(Noyes) Rand, who spent their long lives at Charleston. They were members of the Presbyterian church, to which religious body Mr. and Mrs. Burlew also belong. Mr. Burlew is very prominent in Masonry and for the past ten years has been high priest and prophet of Beni-Kedem Shrine, at Charleston, of which he is also Past Potentate.

ADDISON MOFFAT SCOTT—The subject of this sketch, Addison M. Scott, civil engineer, the son of Chauncey L. Scott, a New York farmer, was born in Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y., February 20, 1843. He is of mixed Scotch-Irish and English ancestry. His mother, Margaret L. Moffat, was a daughter of Samuel Moffat, a man of considerable prominence in the early history of Dryden, N. Y.; his father, the Rev. John Moffat, was a Presbyterian minister. This reverend ancestor of our subject graduated from the College of New Jersey (later Princeton College) in 1749; he was settled for a time at Middlesex, N. J., and later in Ulster and Orange counties, N. Y. Samuel Moffat, the grandfather of the Rev. John Moffat, was a Scotch Covenantar and fought at the battle of Bothwell Bridge in 1679. After this historic defeat he fled to Ballylig, Ireland, afterwards emigrating, with his family, to America and settling in New Jersey.

Mr. Scott's grandmother, *née* Ann Shaw, on the maternal side, was also Protestant Scotch-Irish. Her parents, John and Isabella Shaw and family came from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1800, and settled in Cayuga county, N. Y., Mrs. John Shaw was Isabella Tennent, daughter of a member of Parliament and owner of large landed estates in northern Ireland.

The subject of this sketch in his boyhood worked on his father's farm in Dryden and went to the district school. At about sixteen, and for several years after, he attended the Ithaca Academy, at Ithaca, N. Y., directing his studies in large part to mathematics and surveying. While attending the academy he generally taught school during the winters.

In the spring of 1866 he made a trip to the Northwest and at St. Paul joined a party then organizing there under Gen. G. K. Warren of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, for a survey of



ADDISON M. SCOTT



the upper Mississippi river. Upon the disbanding of this party at St. Louis late in 1866, Mr. Scott returned home and renewed his studies at the Ithaca Academy. While at school in the fall of 1867, General Warren offered him a position as assistant engineer on the improvement of the upper Mississippi, then getting under way. This position he accepted with much hesitation, as it broke in on his plan of study, which included a course at college. He remained on the Mississippi work for several years. The latter three years of the time he was employed as assistant engineer on the construction of a large railroad and highway bridge built by the United States across the Mississippi river at Rock Island and Davenport. He was on this work from the first survey for the location of the bridge until its completion in the spring of 1873. On the completion of the bridge General Warren, who had been transferred to the East with headquarters at Newport, R. I., tendered Mr. Scott a position under him there. This would have been accepted but for another, and what appeared a more promising offer, made about the same time.

In that year, 1873, the United States Government undertook the improvement of the Great Kanawha river, which was in the Ohio River Department, then in charge of Col. William E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, with headquarters at Cincinnati, and Mr. Scott was placed in local charge as resident engineer. Through the several changes that took place in the organization of the river improvement force, Mr. Scott was continuously retained in his position as chief assistant or resident engineer.

During his long service here, he devoted himself with persevering zeal and energy to the duties of his professional position, mastering thoroughly the theory and practical details of the Chanoine movable dams which the Government adopted in the improvement of the Great Kanawha river. The first movable dams in America were built in this river. For a full description of the Chanoine dams and a history of the improvement of the Great Kanawha river, see a separate article elsewhere in this volume.

To all his subordinates Mr. Scott was always courteous and kind, winning their respect and

esteem, while he himself possessed the unbounded confidence and kind regards of superior officers. In his profession he has achieved an enviable reputation for capacity, skill, and executive ability. In his general intercourse with the public Mr. Scott is a modest, unassuming, courteous gentleman. He is accurate, prompt, and thoroughly reliable in all business engagements and transactions.

Mr. Scott remained in local charge of the Great Kanawha River Improvement until the fall of 1901, when he resigned, making a continuous service of over twenty-eight years on that work and of thirty-four years as civil engineer in the U. S. Corps of Engineers. A reference to his professional service should not omit the following tribute paid him by the distinguished engineer officer, the late Gen. William P. Craighill under whom he served for twenty-one years, a period embracing the beginning and nearly the entire completion of the lock and dam system of the great Kanawha. As noted elsewhere, Gen. Craighill gave up command of the Baltimore Division of River and Harbor works, which included the Great Kanawha Improvement, in 1895, when promoted to the highest office in his corps, the Chief of Engineers of the Army. In an article on the Kanawha Improvement, that appeared in the "Engineering Record" of June 17, 1899, General Craighill says: "I desire also to call attention in the most emphatic way to another member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who has for more than twenty-five years been connected with this important improvement which has been most successful from a commercial as well as an engineering standpoint. I refer to Mr. A. M. Scott, who was principal engineer on this work when I took charge of it for the United States in 1874; he has remained on it up to the present time when it is completed. The conduct of the work has been most economical, wise and excellent in every way. Mr. Scott has exhibited an unusual degree of skill as a designing and constructing engineer in the management of the improvement and in dealing with the many perplexing problems, which have presented themselves for solution in its progress. To him is due, more than to any other person, the success of this work.

I say what I know, and it gives sincere pleasure thus to bear record to the merit of a most faithful and deserving man."

Mr. Scott has continued to make Charleston his home since giving up active work in the river improvement. He had faith in the future of the city and valley from the first, and proved it by early and judicious investments of his savings in real estate here, that have made a fair provision for his declining years. He has been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers since 1886; and is Vice President of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce; he is a Mason of long standing—past High Priest of Royal Arch Masons, and past Eminent Commander of Knights Templar of the Charleston Commandery. Though not a member of any church, he has been identified with the Kanawha Presbyterian since first coming to Charleston, and is a member of the board of trustees of that church.

He was married in 1907 to Miss Florence L. Jeroloman, a daughter of Judge John Jeroloman of New York City.

Mr. Scott has always been a democrat, and though never prominent in politics, he takes a real interest in all public matters, and, as indicated above, is active in various lines of civic duty.

Note: The above sketch is made up, in part, from extracts taken from the pen of the late Dr. John P. Hale (History of the Great Kanawha Valley 1891), and others as noted in the text.

W. S. L.

FRANK MAYER, farmer in Elk District, Kanawha County, W. Va., was born in Beaver County, Pa., November 20, 1860, and is a son of Felix and Dorothy (Ryder) Mayer.

Felix Mayer was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to the United States when a young man and found work at his trade, that of a painter, at Cincinnati, Ohio. From there he went to Economy, Pa., and there married Dorothy Ryder, who had also been born in Germany and had been brought to America by her parents when she was five years old. In 1871, Felix Mayer with his family moved to what is now called Mink Shoal, Elk District, and was one of the earliest settlers. The coun-

try at that time was wild and uncleared, but he possessed the industry, energy and thrift that enabled him to clear his land and develop it into one of the most productive farms of this section. He died May 30, 1892, at the age of sixty-four years. His widow survives and lives with her son Frank. Eleven children were born to Felix Mayer and wife and Frank is the eldest of the nine survivors, the others being: Minnie, wife of W. Broadhag, of Charleston; Louisa, wife of John Alman, of Seattle, Wash.; Bertha, wife of M. Gatewood, of Charleston; William, a farmer in Elk District; Anna and Clara, both at home; Ida, widow of J. Williams; and Lottie, wife of Edward Lory, of Charleston.

After his school days were over, Frank Mayer assisted his father and soon became manager of the farm, and after the father's death he bought the interests of the other heirs and now owns the whole estate. He carries on general farming and stock raising and is one of the most prosperous agriculturists of this district. He is a charter member of the Lutheran church at Charleston. In politics he is a Democrat but has never been willing to accept office.

PETER YOUNG, grocery merchant at Charleston, W. Va., and one of the representative business men of the city, was born in what is now Union District, Kanawha County, W. Va., April 2, 1843, and is a son of Rev. Robert Young and a grandson of Mathias Young.

Rev. Robert Young was born in Greenbrier County, Va., April 11, 1816, and died at Charleston, November 19, 1892. He was a son of Mathias Young, who was of German parentage, but was reared in Greenbrier county, what is now Fayette County, Va. He there married a Miss Hickman, and later moved into what is now Roane County, W. Va., where his wife died at the birth of their youngest child, who is Rev. Henry Young, the only survivor of a family of seven sons and six daughters. All of the thirteen children married and all but one daughter had children, the family being a prolific and vigorous one, although the mother died when about forty-three years

of age. At a later date Mathias Young moved to Kanawha County, settling in Union District and was there married to Maria Tate, who survived him and married again, dying at the age of sixty-five years. Mathias Young was fifty-seven years old at the time of his death and had four children born to his second marriage. He was a Whig in politics and his business life was entirely agricultural.

Robert Young was the fifth in order of birth in the family of thirteen children. He became the owner of 700 acres of excellent farm land and for twenty-five years was interested with his son in the grocery trade at Charleston, being a silent partner. At the age of thirty-five years he became a Baptist minister and continued in unity with that religious body during the remainder of a long and eminently useful life. He married Anna Wallace, a daughter of Alexander Wallace, Esq., the latter of whom was a justice of the peace for sixteen years in what is now Pocahontas District, Kanawha County, and was very prominent in other ways. He laid out one of the first roads in Kanawha County, and for years was foreman for the Ruffner's, early gardeners in the Kanawha Valley. Mrs. Young was born April 23, 1823, and she still survives, retaining all her faculties. Her memory is quite remarkable. She is a devoted member of the Baptist church and has always been beloved and esteemed for her womanly virtues. To Rev. Robert Young and wife ten children were born, three sons and seven daughters, all of whom married and nine of whom survive. Mrs. Young resides with her widowed daughter, Mrs. Mary Duley, No. 242 Kanawha Street, Charleston.

Peter Young was the eldest born of his parents' family and he remained on the home farm until 1867, when he came to Charleston and in association with his father opened a grocery store at No. 247 Kanawha Street, he being the active member of the firm. The business was continued at the above stand until 1905, when removal was made to the present commo-

dious brick building at No. 233 Virginia Street, where a large stock of staple and fancy groceries is carried.

Mr. Young was married in Union District, Kanawha County, W. Va., to Miss Lorena Casdorph, who was born there March 14, 1846, a daughter of Ezariah and Mary Casdorph, natives of Kanawha and Monroe County respectively. Both of them died in Union District, the father at the age of eighty-four years and the mother aged sixty-seven years. They had thirteen children, all married but one and all are deceased but two. One brother of Mrs. Young, William Harrison Casdorph, who was a private in the Federal Army, serving as a faithful soldier in the 7th W. Va. Cav., was captured by the Confederates in the Lynchburg, Va., raid, and died in Libby Prison.

Mr. and Mrs. Young have had eight children: Anna Laura, who married Henry Cohers, and dies at the age of thirty-two years; David, who resides at home; Walter, who is associated with his father, married Anna Smith and they have a son, Lawrence; Alvin, who is associated with his brothers in operating a laundry; Minnie, who is the wife of Mordica Wallace, a druggist at Ft. Worth, Tex., and has two children; Clarence, who is in the laundry business at Charleston, and is also money-order clerk in the post-office; and Cora and Charles. Mr. Young is a Republican in politics and is serving as councilman of the Third Ward. He belongs to Kanawha Lodge No. 25, Odd Fellows.

JOHN GARNES, a representative citizen and general farmer in Pocahontas District, Kanawha County, W. Va., where he owns sixty-five acres of excellent land which is watered by Allen's Fork Branch Creek and lies twenty-one miles west of Charleston, was born in this district, November 4, 1847, and is a son of George and Nancy (Crane) Garnes.

George Garnes was reared and attended school in Jackson County, Va., and came to Kanawha County when thirty-five years

old. He married Nancy Crane, a daughter of Nathan Crane and they had the following children: Peyton, Hannah, Amanda, Emezey, James, Mary, A. Jackson and Mary. In addition to Jackson and Kanawha Counties, George Garnes lived for some time in both Nicholas and Putnam Counties, his death occurring in Poca District, Kanawha County, at the age of sixty-six years, and his burial was on Miner Slater's farm on Allen Fork. For a short time he served as a trustee of Poca District. He improved his farm of fifty acres in Poca District, which was sold at a later date. His wife was in her forty-eighth year at time of her death.

John Garnes attended school in boyhood, although his advantages were rather meager, and afterward engaged in farming and lumbering and became a lumber contractor. During the Civil War he served as a soldier in the Federal Army, as a member of Co. D, 7th W. Va. Cav., and was mustered out at Charleston and honorably discharged at Wheeling, W. Va. He is a strong Republican but has never been willing to accept public office. He is a stockholder in several telephone companies and is a substantial and reliable citizen.

Mr. John Garnes was married first to Miss Melissa J. Boggess, a daughter of William Boggess, of Poca District, and who was survived by two children: Peter B., who lives on the home farm; and James E., who resides in North Dakota. Mr. John Garnes was married the second time to Miss Katherine Page, a daughter of Ormes and Jane Page.

ABRAHAM BURLEW, a well known member of the Kanawha County bar, who came first to Charleston, in a professional capacity, in 1865, has been a resident of this city for the past forty-six years and is identified thoroughly with its people and leading interests. He was born in Seneca County, N. Y., and is a son of James and Sophia (Wood) Burlew, the latter being a daughter of Wynant and Mary Wood. The

Burlew ancestry is French and Dutch. The grandparents apparently spent their lives in New Jersey. The names of three of their children have been preserved—Katherine, Stephen and James.

James Burlew was a young married man when he moved to Seneca County, N. Y., where he acquired a fine farm that has been kept in the family. Both he and wife died on that place, their ages approximating seventy-five years. They were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church and very liberal supporters of the same. Ten children were born to James and Sophia Burlew, all of whom survived to maturity and six are still living. The family record is in part as follows: James B., the eldest, died in Cayuga County, and is survived by a widow and three children, and they live in Cayuga County; Cornelia, who is now deceased, was the wife of Charles Rose and a surviving son, Charles R., is an attorney in New York City; Sarah, who is now deceased, married Lawrence Hillyard, also now deceased; Noyes S., who is a hardware merchant at Charleston; Anna, who is the widow of Henry Hill; Sophia, who is the wife of Henry Cleveland; Kate M., who lives on the old homestead in Seneca County; Mary, who is the widow of Charles White, lives in Seneca County; and Abraham, who is of Charleston, W. Va.

Abraham Burlew attended the local schools and grew up on his father's farm. He began his law studies with Judge Knapp, at Hackensack, N. J., and later was a student in the office of the prominent law firm of Slossen, Hutchinson & Platt, where he completed his course and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He came to Charleston in 1865 in the interest of a body of New York capitalists and while attending to their business became pleased with the town and foresaw its possibilities as a field for his professional work. Mr. Burlew has been identified with much of the important law business in the Kanawha County courts for many years. He is a Republican in politics, as was his father. He attends the Episcopal church. Mr. Burlew has never married.

VINTON Z. COPEN, a retired farmer residing in Elk District, Kanawha County, W. Va., and the only surviving ex-sheriff, occupies his comfortable, newly-erected residence on his fine estate of 200 acres. He was born in Elk District on Elk River, July 3, 1822, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Cobb) Copen.

John Copen was a farmer all his life, the greater part of which was spent in Elk District, where he died in 1877, at the age of eighty-five years. He married Rebecca Cobb, who belonged to one of the pioneer families of Big Sandy District. Of their large family there are two survivors: Vinton Z. and Nancy, who is the wife of William Moles, a resident also of Elk District.

Vincent Z. Copen had but meager educational opportunities in his youth, the country being comparatively unsettled near his father's home and school-houses far apart. When eleven years old he became useful as a helper in clearing up the place and in farming and subsequently worked at lumbering. When he reached manhood he purchased his present farm. It was known as the "old King homestead," its original owner having been the first settler in Elk District, and the log cabin remained for many years the oldest landmark of civilization in this region. Mr. Copen occupied it for many years and finally assisted in tearing it down and on the site erected his comfortable modern residence. During his active years he carried on farming and stock raising. There was a period of many years during which Mr. Copen was one of the prominent politicians of the county, an active Republican, and holding many offices of responsibility. He was one of the early sheriffs and performed his public duties in that position when only a brave and unusually resourceful man could have successfully coped with conditions then existing.

Mr. Copen married Miss Sarah Ann Sands, and the following children were born to them: Perry, who is a farmer on the home land, married Mary Tully, and they have four children and one grandchild; Henry, who is a farmer in Elk District, mar-

ried Agnes Miller and they have eight children and three grandchildren; Nancy, who is deceased, was the wife of C. King, and they had eight children; Martha, who married E. O'Daniell, a farmer on 2-Mile Creek, and they have five children; Alice, who is the wife of M. Haines, a farmer on 2-Mile Creek; Ida May, who is the wife of B. Edens, a farmer on Elk River; Frances, who lives at home; Rachel, who is the wife of L. Edens, a farmer on Cooper's Creek; and Camos, who resides on the home farm, and married Lula Marion. Mr. Copen has never identified himself with any fraternal organization.

GEN. EDWARD LANGLEY WOOD, sergeant-at-arms of the West Virginia House of Delegates and formerly adjutant-general and also state librarian, is one of Kanawha County's best known citizens. He was born on Brown's Creek, January 30, 1846, a son of Augustus W. Wood, who removed with his family to Ohio in 1848.

Edward L. Wood completed his education at Gallipolis, O., and then returned to his native county, locating at Charleston, W. Va., in 1869. He studied law under the supervision of Mollihan & Nash but before he was ready to apply for admission to the bar, other interests entered into his life and he never engaged in the actual practice of this profession. On September 1, 1875 he was appointed state librarian and, as the legislature of West Virginia, in the following year, passed a law making the incumbent of this office also adjutant-general, Mr. Wood was called on to serve in both capacities. On November 1, 1881 he resigned his offices but was immediately reappointed adjutant-general and served some years longer when he retired somewhat from public life but was recalled when he was appointed sergeant-at-arms of the West Virginia Legislature on January 11, 1911. General Wood resides at No. 1520 Kanawha Street, Charleston. For some years he has been interested in the real estate business. January 28, 1880 he married Nannie T. Smith, daughter of Snelling Merideth and

Elizabeth Stockton Trimble Smith, natives of this county. One child, Margaret L., is the fruit of this marriage.

CHARLES E. KREBS, of the well known firm of Clark & Krebs, civil and mining engineers, at Charleston, W. Va., was born May 19, 1870, in Wetzel County, W. Va., and is a son of John W. and Elizabeth (Hubacher) Krebs.

John W. Krebs was born in Monroe County, O., in 1840, and died in Wetzel County, W. Va., in 1908. He was a farmer and also followed the carpenter's trade in Wetzel County, to which he came in 1869. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Lutheran church. He was a son of Nicholas Krebs, who was born in Alsace Lorain, then in France, and served as a soldier under the great Napoleon, taking part in the battle of Waterloo. In 1816 Nicholas Krebs left France for America and after spending eight months on the journey, settled in Ohio, where he died in 1855, aged seventy years. His widow survived him many years, dying in Monroe County. They had eight daughters and one son and four of the daughters still survive. The son, John W. Krebs, married Elizabeth Hubacher, who still resides in Wetzel County, being now in her sixty-eighth year. The following children were born to them: Emma, who was born in August, 1868, is the wife of A. L. Sidell and they live in Wetzel County and have seven children; George R., who was born March 17, 1872, is a graduate of the West Virginia State University and is a member of the firm of Clark & Krebs, married Lettie Carr and they have five children; Mary Ella, who was born in 1874, died in April, 1894; Lenora B., who was born October 1, 1876, married G. H. Farmer of Wetzel County, and they have five children; Jesse D., who was born July 7, 1878, is assistant superintendent of a coal company in Raleigh County, married Elizabeth Smith and they have one son; John A., who was born in 1880, is a farmer in Wetzel County; Leslie W., who was born March 20, 1883, is a

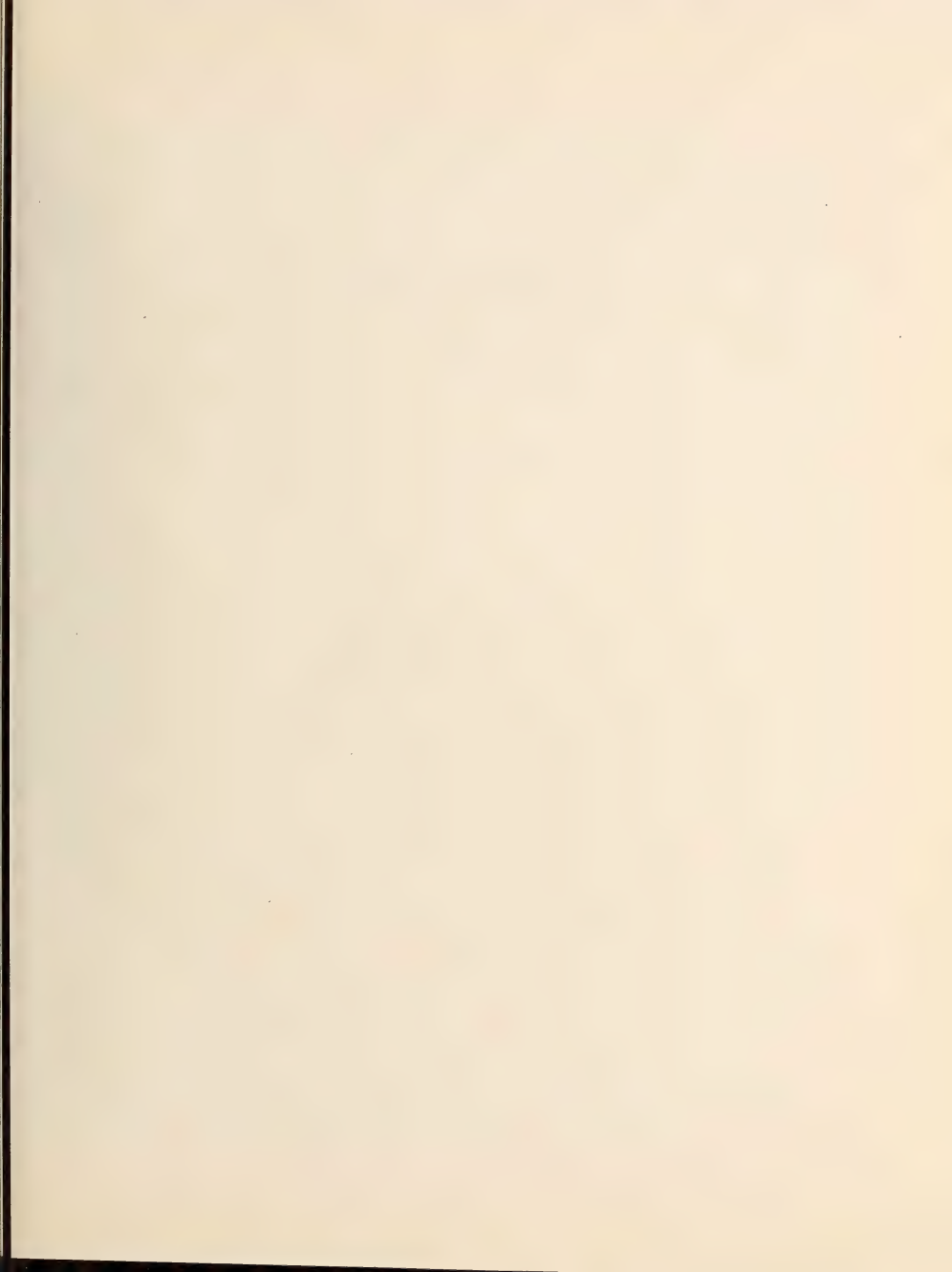
teacher in Wetzel County; and Charles E., who is the second in order of birth.

Charles E. Krebs taught school for three years after completing his High School course and in this way provided the capital necessary to carry him through his course in the West Virginia University, where he studied engineering and in 1894 he was graduated from the technical department with his degree of B. S. C. E. He went to work in the engineering department of what is now the Coal & Coke Railroad and after three years became associated with his present partners in business, locating as civil and mining engineers in the New River coal field, with headquarters at Kanawha Falls, in Kanawha County. The company spent some ten years in Fayette County, in 1908 coming to Charleston. In 1909 Mr. Krebs was appointed assistant to the West Virginia State geologist, for the southern section and being a thoroughly competent man, may naturally look for further honors. The main business of the company is mining engineering and they are well known in this branch all through West Virginia, Virginia and Kentucky.

Mr. Krebs was married first in 1898, in Clay County, W. Va., to Miss Dornie Carr, who died in April, 1902, at Hot Springs, Ark., when aged twenty-six years. Mr. Krebs was married secondly in 1905, to Miss Josephine Stephens, of Wetzel County, and they have one son, Gregory C., who was born December 12, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Krebs are members of the Presbyterian church. He is identified politically with the Republican party. His Masonic connections are with the higher branches of the fraternity and he is a member of Beni Kedem Temple, Mystic Shrine, at Charleston.

WILLIAM M. WELSCH, superintendent of the Monarch Mines at Monarch, Cabin Creek District, Kanawha County, W. Va., is a native of Germany, born there April 5, 1876, and is a son of Nicholas and Theresa (Leipertz) Welsch.

Nicholas Welsch was born in one of the





FREDERICK S. THOMAS, M. D.

Rhine Provinces in Germany, where he married Theresa Leipertz and in 1888 the family came to America and located at Ford City, Pa., moving from there to Ohio in the following year, and the father securing work in the coal mines at Jacksonville. He took out his first citizen's papers immediately after coming to this country, at Kit-tanning, the county seat of Armstrong County, Pa., and his second papers in 1893, at Athens, the county seat of Athens County, Ohio. While living there his wife died. He survived her and now resides with his son, William, at Monarch. There were many children beside William in the family, he being the eldest, namely: Hubert; Nettie, the wife of William Heiser; Harry; Gertrude, the wife of John L. Mandt; and others who died in infancy.

William M. Welsch attended school in Germany for seven years before coming to America and for a short time afterward—long enough to learn the English language—and in 1889 became a miner at Jacksonville, O., where he was rapidly advanced, being appointed a mine foreman in 1901. In that capacity he came to Kanawha County in 1904, for the same company, the Ohio Sunday Creek Coal Company, and continued in their employ until July, 1910, when he came to the Monarch people. Mr. Welsch has been a hard working man all his life and has exercised prudence and forethought and is in comfortable circumstances.

On December 31, 1901, Mr. Welsch was married to Miss Mary Hatfield, a daughter of Theodore and Mary Hatfield, and they have two children, William and Dorothea. He is a member of three important fraternal organizations: the Red Men, the Foresters of America and the Woodmen of the World.

FREDERICK S. THOMAS, M.D., who for a number of years was well known as one of the leading medical men in the southwestern part of the state, and as proprietor and physician in chief of the Thomas Private Hospital, at Charleston, was born near Sissonville, in

Poca district, Kanawha county, W. Va., August 18, 1850. He was a son of George D. and Sarah (Jones) Thomas, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in the district of Columbia. The mother died in Roane county, W. Va., in August, 1910, at the remarkable age of 102 years. George D. Thomas and wife were early settlers in Sissonville, where for some years he followed the occupation of teacher and later that of a farmer. The family is of Scotch origin, belonging to the clans Campbell and Sausria and its members have the coats of arms belonging to those families or clans. The grandfather of our subject was exiled from his native land for some cause, probably political, and, coming to this country, settled in Virginia. Both he and his son George were Presbyterians.

Frederick S. Thomas was only twelve years old when his father died, and, being the eldest son, a heavy responsibility fell upon his shoulders in the care of his widowed mother and the other members of the family. Among the latter was a brother, P. S. Thomas, who is now a physician and surgeon conducting a sanitarium in Kansas, who is married and has two children. A sister also is still living—Mrs. Mary Whitney, of Roane county, W. Va., who has four children. Energetic and ambitious, our subject faced his responsibilities bravely and did all that could have been expected of him in caring for the family. He also managed to attend private and select schools and finally worked his way through Marshall college at Huntington, W. Va. He taught school for a time and later read medicine under Dr. T. P. Carpenter, of Poca, W. Va. In 1878 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Maryland, Baltimore, and later, from Bellevue Hospital, New York City—this in 1887. He also had the additional benefit of a post-graduate course in the New York Medical and Baltimore Medical colleges, and for a number of years subsequently he took post-graduate courses annually, both in Baltimore and New York in order to keep in close touch with the progress of medical science.

In 1878 Dr. Thomas took up his residence at Malden, W. Va., his work lying largely among the mining population of that locality. Coming

to Charleston in 1884, he entered into practice here, and was for a time interested in a drug business, in partnership with Mr. Potterfield, under the style of Thomas & Potterfield, but in 1892 he sold out his interest to his partner. He then devoted his main attention to the practice of medicine and surgery and soon built up a wide reputation as one of the leading members of his profession. It was he who introduced the bath treatment for typhoid fever, since adopted by many other able physicians. But perhaps Dr. Thomas was more widely known as the proprietor of the Thomas Private Hospital at Charleston, a noble institution, in which the residents of the city take a just pride. The fine and commodious building was erected by the city during 1896-97 at a cost of \$30,000 and was under lease to Dr. Thomas, who with a corps of able assistants conducted the institution in a most efficient manner, reflecting credit upon him and his confreres and making it of great value to the southwestern part of the state. Among his assistants were able specialists upon every disease or class of diseases to which human flesh is heir. The hospital is conducted on broad lines and is admirably equipped. Not only are the dangerously sick provided for, but provision was made for those who merely sought rest and restoration from the strain of either business or social life.

Dr. Thomas was regarded as at the head of his profession for some years before his death, which event took place January 7, 1908. He had been influential in the establishment of other hospitals and sanitariums and belonged to the American and State Medical Associations and the County Medical Society. Aside from his profession, he was interested in several important business enterprises, being president of the Charleston Ice & Coal Company, a stockholder in the Charleston National Bank, and being interested also in coal mining operations. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church and was a man of high-minded and charitable disposition, giving freely of his means to worthy causes. In politics he was a Republican.

Dr. Thomas was married, Oct. 7, 1879, in Malden, W. Va., to Ruth Lee Putney, who was

born in Malden, March 19, 1856, a daughter of Dr. James and Mary E. (Reed) Putney. Mrs. Thomas is a great-granddaughter of Ellis Putney, a native of England who, coming to this country settled in Virginia and married Fannie Fearn. He and his wife resided in Buckingham county. Their son, Dr. Richard Ellis Putney, born in Virginia, March 13, 1774, was a physician, and about 1812 or 1814 settled in Malden, Kanawha county, where he died May 12, 1862. He was a man of considerable local prominence, both as a physician and in politics, serving as magistrate for 25 or 30 years. He was also engaged in the manufacture of salt. He married Oct. 11, 1815, Ann, the daughter of David Ruffner. She was born in 1792 and died some years before her husband, who subsequently contracted a second marriage, of which there was no issue. By his first marriage Dr. R. Ellis Putney had several children, including Dr. James Putney, father of Mrs. Thomas. Dr. James Putney was a graduate of the Cincinnati (O.) Medical College and an active physician in Malden for some years, where he died in 1876, being then in his 61st year. He was married May 7, 1850, in Farmington, Iowa, to Mary E. Reed, who was born in Palmyra, Mo., April 13, 1830, and was reared and educated in Farmington. She is still living and although advanced in years, is bright and active both mentally and physically, and keeps well informed on current events. She is, indeed, one of the intellectual women of her day and her interest in the progress of humanity, the advancement of her sex, the purification of politics and other weighty subjects, is deep and keen. Her father, Samuel C. Reed, was government Indian agent in Iowa from 1836 until his death in 1848. He was also elected more than once to the Iowa state legislature. Born in Pennsylvania in 1798, he was reared in Ohio, and married in Charleston, W. Va. to Maria Slaughter. She was born in 1799, a daughter of Goodrich and Hannah (Van Bibber) Slaughter, pioneer settlers in Kanawha county. At the time of Mrs. Mary E. Putney's residence in Iowa, there were many Mormons settled in that state with whom, owing to her father's official position, she was brought more or less into contact, thus obtain-

ing a familiar knowledge of their religious, social and political ideas.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas have been the parents of two children: James Putney and Ruth Mary. James Putney Thomas, born July 13, 1880, was educated in a military school and at the University of West Virginia, and is now an electrician residing in Los Angeles, Calif. He married Miss Drusilla Bolin of Ohio. Ruth Mary, born 25 years ago, is a graduate of Lewisburg college (W. Va.), class of 1906. She married R. W. Edmunds, of a Farmville, Va. family, but now residing in Charleston, W. Va. He is a graduate of Hamden-Sidney college, a civil engineer by profession, and is also engaged in the coal business.

HON. WALTER LEWIS ASHBY, a member of the Charleston bar, is senior of the well known law firm of Ashby & Woodroe, and is associated in business with E. T. Crawford, the firm name being Crawford & Ashby. He is prominent in politics, and in 1898 was elected a member of the state senate of West Virginia. He was born November 3, 1862, in Norborn County, Mo., and accompanied his parents to Boone County, W. Va., in 1865, and four years later to Kanawha County.

Walter L. Ashby attended the public schools at Charleston and subsequently Rock Hill College, Maryland. After deciding upon the study of law, he entered the office of his half-brother, the late Senator John E. Kenna, and was admitted to the bar, January 30, 1885. A short time afterward Mr. Ashby entered into partnership with Hon. C. C. Watts, who was later attorney-general of West Virginia, with whom he was associated until 1900. Since then Mr. Ashby has practiced alone and also with partners, his present firm having been established in 1905. Public matters have interested Mr. Ashby ever since he attained manhood, when he identified himself with the Democratic party, and through that medium has been tendered public positions. While serving as state senator he was a member of committees that had much to do with important legislation, and on account of his legal ability he was extremely valuable in that position. He is one of the representative citizen of Charleston, where he

has invested in property and for the past twenty-five years has identified himself with the leading interests of the city.

HON. GRANT P. HALL, a member of the Charleston bar, and a leading factor in Republican politics in Kanawha County, has served with honor and credit in a number of public positions. He was born in Roane County, W. Va., December 21, 1865, a son of William and Isabel (Guinn) Hall.

Grant P. Hall was afforded exceptional educational advantages. From the common schools of Kanawha County he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, going from there to Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va. For some years prior to 1893 he was engaged in teaching school and in that year was elected superintendent of the schools of Kanawha County and served in that office for two years. In the meanwhile he prepared for the bar, to which he gained admission in 1895, and he immediately began the practice of his profession. In 1896 he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Kanawha County, and served with credit and efficiency in that office for a term of six years. He then went into the real estate business which he has since followed, not having resumed his profession. Although he is active and zealous in the support of his own political party, he is a man of character and his work is done openly and honorably.

Mr. Hall was married in the fall of 1895, to Miss Anna Steele, and they enjoy a beautiful home which is situated at South Side, a property which was formerly owned by J. W. Dawson. Mr. Hall maintains his offices in the Alderson-Stephenson building, Charleston.

ROBERT D. RAY, manager of the Elk Shoe Company, at Charleston, W. Va., and a member of the city council, has been a representative business man in this section for a number of years, mainly identified during this time with merchandising. He was born May 31, 1866, at Buffalo, Putnam County, W. Va., and is a son of Arthur T. and Mary J. (Raines) Ray.

Arthur T. Ray was born in what is now West Virginia and died in his sixty-ninth year,

at Gallipolis, Ohio, in May, 1890, for some years previously having been an exhorter and preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. During the Civil War he served three years as a member of Co. L, 7th W. Va. Vol. Cav., and participated in many hard fought battles and won promotion, at the time of his honorable discharge being an orderly sergeant. He was seriously wounded on one occasion, receiving a fracture of his arm. His second marriage took place in Ohio County, W. Va., to Mrs. Mary J. Raines, who still survives, being now in her seventy-sixth year. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Robert D. Ray obtained his education in the free schools and entered into business at the age of twenty-two years and has always been a merchant since then. For seven years he was associated with C. Pickens, in the dry goods business and before that connection was with Albert J. Humphrey. The Elk Shoe Company was established at No. 320 Charleston Street, in April, 1910, and Mr. Ray has been interested in and manager of the same ever since. In politics he is a Democrat, and is now serving in his second term as a member of the council from the Second Ward, representing South Charleston, or Elk City, and to the advancement of this section he has been particularly devoted.

Mr. Ray was married at Charleston, in 1891, to Miss Maud Harrold, who was born, reared and educated in Kanawha County. They have five children, namely: Ruby H., who was born August 19, 1893; Irene, who was born in 1896; Mary Helen, who was born in 1903; Robert D. Jr., who was born in 1906; and Jessie V., who was born in 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Ray are members of the Baptist church.

R. T. LAYNE, one of the leading men of Union District, Kanawha County, W. Va., resides on his well cultivated farm of 110 acres which lies eleven miles north of Charleston. He was born on this farm, October 20, 1841, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Milam) Layne.

Robert Layne was born in Botetourt County, Va., and was brought to Kanawha County by his parents when small and was early made

fatherless by an accident. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty years of age and then settled on the farm which is owned by his son, R. T. Layne, and spent the remainder of his life here, dying at the age of eighty-two years. In politics he was a Democrat and for some years he served as school trustee in Union District. He married Mary Milam, of Bedford County, Va., who died at the age of eighty-three years. Both she and husband were buried on their own farm. They were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church south. Eight children were born to them, namely: Christopher C., Franklin W., Benjamin W., Timothy S. and William F. Layne, all five being now deceased, the three survivors being Julia Ann, Robert T. and Mary Elizabeth Layne. Julia Ann and Mary Elizabeth became the wives respectively of James Thaxton and Martin Dooley.

R. T. Layne obtained his education in the schools of Union District, which he attended with more or less regularity until he was twenty years of age. He then enlisted in the Union army, joining Co. A, 7th W. Va. Cav., which was organized at Charleston. He was with his regiment in all its marches and battles for three and one-half years, becoming corporal of his company. He was mustered out at Wheeling, having escaped all the dangers of war, and returned to the home farm until his marriage in 1867. He bought and operated the first circular sawmill on the waters of Tupper's Creek, and also ran a grist and sawmill for a time in Jackson County. He then returned to the homestead and has remained here ever since. Mr. Layne is a Democrat and has frequently been elected to office by his party, having served two terms as justice of the peace in Union District, one term as constable, and one term as President of the Board of Education, and one term as a member of the County Board of Supervisors. He has also served several terms as district trustee.

Mr. Layne was married October 22, 1867, to Miss Mary F. Carney, who was born in Jackson County, W. Va., May 15, 1845, and died January 29, 1911. She was a noble Christian woman, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and had a wide circle of attached

friends. She was the beloved mother of the following children: Mahala Jane, who married B. F. Matthew, residing in Fayette County, they having six children—Minerva, Hazel, Pansy, Thomas, Roland and Mildred; J. E., who was born in Union District, married Melissa J. Mairs, and has had two children—Elsie, who is a bright school girl, and William, who died February 22, 1903, aged one year; Robert C., who lives in Poca District, married Elizabeth Derrick; John S., who married Gertrude Jenkins, and lives in Charleston District, they having five children—Cecil, Masil, Russia, Olive and Thomas; Julia, who is the wife of Enoch Shamblin, of Fayette County, and has five children—Rome, Mary F., Lizzie, May and Bessie; Rhoda, who married Rawley Joseph, lives in Putnam County, and has two children—Ida and Roger E.; O. F., who married Cora Milam, lives at Charleston and has three children—Robert, Carl and Arvil; and E. F., who lives on the home farm and married Clara Milam. Mr. Layne is a member of Lodge No. 147, Odd Fellows, at Sissonville.

HON. LOUIS E. MCWHORTER, junior member of the well known law firm of H. C. & L. E. McWhorter, at Charleston, W. Va., is one of the representative members of the Kanawha County bar and a citizen of public worth. He was born November 30, 1856, at Spencer, Roane County, Va., and is a son of Hon. J. M. and Julia A. (Stalnaker) McWhorter.

Judge J. M. McWhorter, father of Louis E., has long been identified with public life in this section, in 1863 representing Roane County in the state legislature, and serving as the first auditor of West Virginia, from 1865 until 1869. Later he removed to Greenbrier County, and in 1870 was appointed circuit judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit; again, in 1896, he became circuit judge of the Tenth Judicial District. He was married first to Julia A. Stalnaker, who died in 1869, having been the mother of ten children. Judge McWhorter was married secondly in 1870, to Julia Kinsley.

Louis E. McWhorter was educated first in the public schools of Greenbrier County

and later at Lewisburg Academy. He then entered upon the study of the law, under the supervision of his father and also under that of Hon. H. C. McWhorter, afterward entering the law department of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. He was admitted to the bar in 1882 but did not enter actively into practice until four years later, when he formed a partnership with Judge H. C. McWhorter, which continued until 1897, when Judge McWhorter retired from practice in order to assume the duties of judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals. Shortly afterward, Louis E. McWhorter became associated in practice with Isaac Loewenstein, and this partnership lasted until May 31, 1909. In the meanwhile Judge McWhorter had retired from his high public office and on August 1, 1909, again resumed private practice in partnership with L. E. McWhorter, under the old firm name of H. C. & L. E. McWhorter, with offices in the Alderson-Stephenson Building.

Mr. McWhorter was married June 27, 1883, to Miss Emma M. Champe, a daughter of Sewall and Almeda Champe. Five children were born to them, four daughters and one son: Julia, Almeda, Lou Emma, Louis Edwin and Ruth Annette. Julia, the eldest, died April 17, 1904. They are members of the State Street Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. McWhorter is a Republican, and he represented Kanawha County in the House of Delegates in 1905, and was city attorney for the city of Charleston, from April, 1905, to April, 1907. His residence is at No. 110 Bradford Street, Charleston. Mr. McWhorter is a liberal and public spirited citizen. He lives up to the demands of the day and takes an earnest interest in the institutions and enterprises which promise to build up the prosperity of this section.

WILLIAM B. DONNALLY, a well known business man of Charleston, where he is engaged in the transfer and freighting business, and is also a dealer in grain and feed stuffs, was born in the Salines, on Ka-

nawha river, this county, in 1851, a son of Van Bibber and Mary B. (Waggoner) Donnelly.

He is a great grandson of Col. Andrew Donnelly, born in the north of Ireland, who came to this country about the middle of the eighteenth century, at which time there was a large Scotch-Irish emigration to the Valley of Virginia. This early ancestor soon became a prominent man in his locality, serving as high sheriff and county lieutenant, or military commander of Botetourte County. This office of county lieutenant, or military commander, was a very important one at that day and was borrowed from the Mother Country, where it was usually held by a person of rank. It carried with it also the title of colonel. Col. Donnelly may have been one of the officers of Botetourte County at its formation in 1770. The fort called Donnelly's was built in 1771 in that county. The colonel or county lieutenant was the person to communicate with the governor and the secretary of the colony, commanded the militia and presided at the county courts. He was appointed by the governor with the advice of the council and was generally the most prominent citizen. The office was held during good behavior. Col. Donnelly was subsequently made county lieutenant of Greenbrier County and continued in that office under Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, the two first governors of Virginia. There is a story current in the family that he was with Washington's army at Valley Forge during the severe winter of 1777-78 and participated in the awful suffering of that period, but, however this may be, there is no further evidence of his being again with the Continental army.

About this time, however, he had his experience of Indian warfare. The murder of the famous Chief Cornstalk by the whites, or rather, by some white men, for it was an act denounced by the best men on the frontier, had greatly exasperated the Indians and they retaliated viciously on the unprotected settlers. In the spring of 1778 they

attempted to surprise and capture Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant, but failing in that, they turned their attention to Fort Donnelly. The occupants of the fort were apprised of their danger in time by two men from Fort Randolph, who succeeded in eluding the savages. Col. Donnelly, who had been absent, returned to the fort at night just as the enemy were investing it, but succeeded in entering it without being noticed. The attack which followed was disastrous to the Indians, who departed after suffering considerable loss. Four white men in all were killed, two while on their way to the fort. Among the defenders, Col. Donnelly's daughter Catherine took a conspicuous part, though then but a young girl of twelve years. Another daughter, Katie, helped to mould the pewter plate and spoons into bullets and poured hot water through the puncheons on the heads of the savages. With perhaps one exception, this was the last raid of the Indians to the Greenbrier. Says a writer in the West Virginia Historical Magazine (Quarterly) for July, 1901: "The responsibilities of Col. Donnelly's position were very great and the work heavy. He felt personally accountable for the lives of the people in the wilds of the Greenbrier, Meadow Creek and Kanawha rivers and their tributaries. The duties of his office called him constantly from home, but it seems that he was ever at hand when emergencies arose. That he was a man of great executive ability, history proves. Stories of his personal courage and great physical strength are too well known to admit of a doubt and his racy repartees became proverbial. . . . He had only 550 men in the militia at his disposal, for the defense of this western frontier. Governor Jefferson was now asking for some of these men to be sent to General George Rogers Clark to aid in his expedition against his Indians of the West. The Assembly also required of him more men for the Continental army * * * The public credit was at so low an ebb that no one would advance money. Ammunition was scarce. The militia must depend upon the corn tax levied on

the settlers. Yet these brave men struggled on and fought for their country."

Col. Donnally resigned his commission as military commander on September 19, 1781. It was not accepted evidently, as he writes officially to Gov. Patrick Henry in 1785. Col. Donnally was one of the trustees of Lewisburg at its establishment in 1782. He did not come to reside on the Kanawha until after the battle at Fort Donnally. He went directly to the mouth of the river and lived just above the present town of Point Pleasant for a year or more. He was one of those who denounced the murderers of Cornstalk, and on one occasion meeting with a man who boasted that he had fired the fatal shot that brought such desolation to the frontier settlements, he knocked him senseless with a stanchion, so that when he recovered he hastened away from the locality and was never more heard of. Colonel Donnally owned many negroes, one of whom, Dick Pointer, distinguished himself in the fight at Donnally's Fort in 1778. A son of the latter was taken prisoner by the Indians in 1790 and was made a chief by them. He subsequently aided the Americans in the war of 1812.

Col. Donnally lived a short time at the mouth of the Elk after leaving Point Pleasant. Kanawha county was formed in 1789 and he was chosen the first representative. The population at this time however, was so sparse that but thirteen votes were cast, although the polls were open for three days. He again served his county as representative in 1803. From the mouth of the Elk he moved to his permanent home, about five miles above Charleston, on the south side of the Kanawha, where he lived in comfort and prosperity for many years. He died about 1825. He had one brother, whose descendants reside in New Jersey and Ohio.

Of his own immediate family he had several daughters, who are represented by the Slaughters, Hendersons and Wilsons, now living here and elsewhere, and are prominently married and represented in the different professions and trades. There has scarcely been a period in the last century

that this state, county or town was not represented by one of Col. Donnally's descendants, either directly or indirectly through marriage. The renowned Daniel Boone was neighbor for years to Colonel Donnally, residing on his place up to the time that he left for Spanish Missouri in 1799. Daniel's son, Jesse Boone, who was Colonel Donnally's brother-in-law, resided in his father's home until 1816, when he also went West.

Colonel Donnally was one of the early salt manufacturers of the county, this industry being an important one at that time on the frontier, as salt, while one of the most necessary articles for the pioneer, was also one of the most difficult ones to obtain, except in the immediate vicinity of salt springs, where the salt was manufactured by the tedious process of boiling and evaporation. The Colonel and his wife were Presbyterians in religious faith. They died when between 60 and 70 years of age and were buried in what is now the old family plot, where many of their descendants have found a last resting-place. They had a family of four or five children.

Andrew Donnally (2d), son of the foregoing and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Fort Donnally, ten miles west of Lewisburg and, like his father, in turn became a prominent man in his community, owning about 100,000 acres of land together with 150 slaves. Together with a Mr. Ruffner, as the firm of Ruffner and Donnally, he owned and controlled the entire salt output of the county, this being the first commercial monopoly known in the history of the county. At one time he lived in Charleston, where he owned valuable property, though he and his wife resided for nearly half a century on the old homestead, which they improved and greatly enlarged in area. A Whig in politics, he was twice high sheriff, was clerk of the courts, and magistrate and a representative in the Virginia legislature. His death took place in 1849 when he was about 70 years of age. In 1802 he had married Marjory, daughter of Captain John Van Bibber, and they had six sons that arrived at maturity, besides two

daughters. The sons married into prominent old families of the valley, and all were engaged conspicuously in business interests. The two daughters married respectively, Henry Fry, great grandson of Col. Joshua Fry, who commanded the Colonial army in 1754, and who had been prominent in Virginia history for thirty years or more, and Col. John Lewis, grandson of Gen. Andrew Lewis, the Indian fighter, and Colonial and also Revolutionary officer of renown. The members of this family, which numbered nine children in all, are all now deceased.

Van Bibber Donnally, father of the subject of this sketch, was the eldest child of his parents. He was born in Charleston, W. Va., in 1809 and grew to manhood in Kanawha county. His literary education was obtained in a college at Athens, Ohio. Like his father, he engaged in the salt business and continued in it most of the time until the breaking out of the Civil War. He was an active member of the Democratic party and in religion a Presbyterian. His death took place in Buffalo, W. Va., when he had attained the age of 72 years. He had married in Mason county, W. Va., Mary B. Waggoner, a native of that county. She was born a little later than her husband and died later, at the age of 75 years. Like him she was a Presbyterian in religion. Their family numbered ten children, of whom there are five still living, one daughter being a widow and two of the children being yet unmarried.

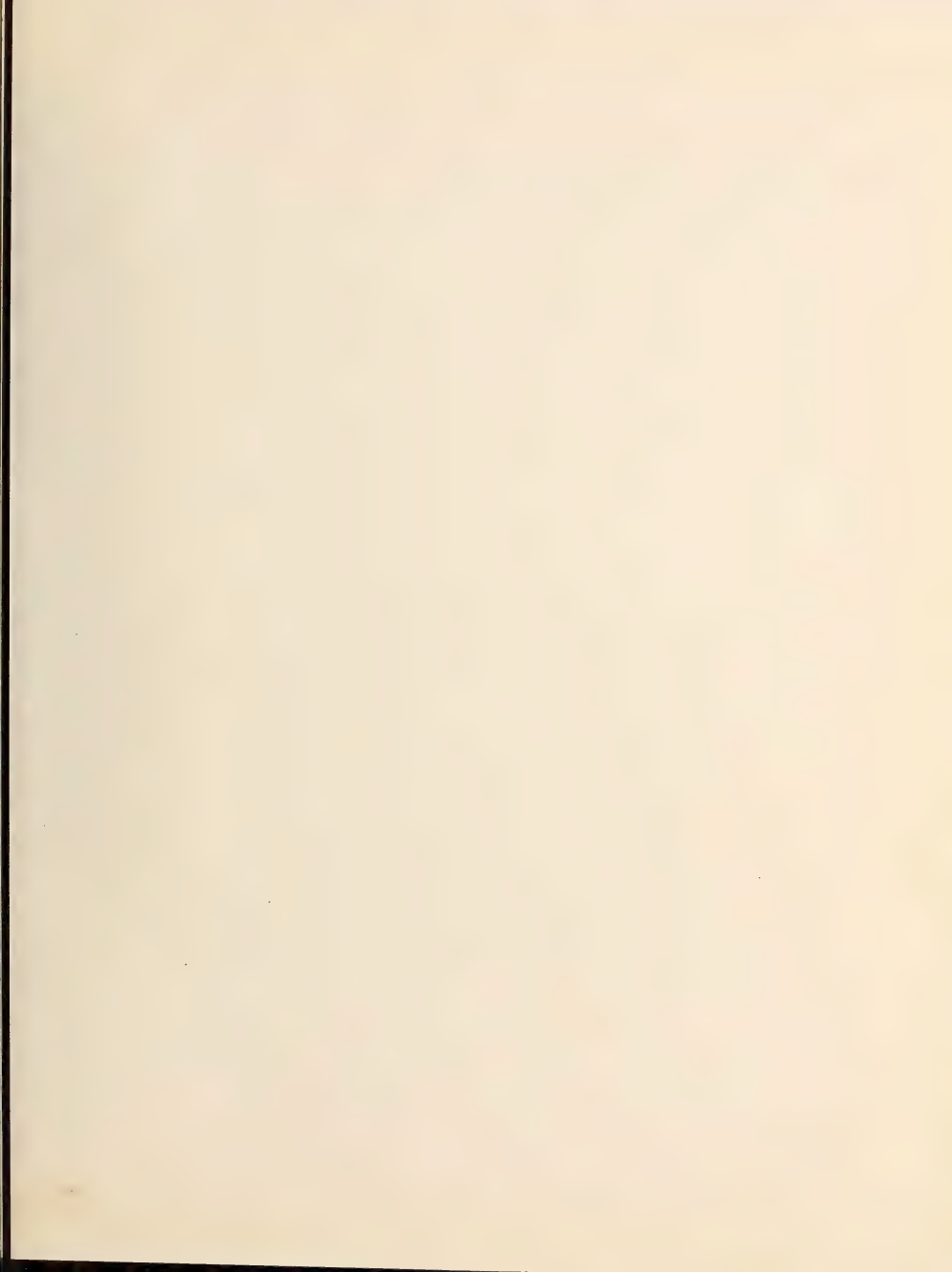
William B. Donnally, the date and place of whose nativity has been already given, was educated in the public schools, but endowed with a good brain and an energetic nature he has since largely increased his mental equipment in the domain of practical knowledge. Coming to Charleston in 1885 he established here the freighting and transfer business, of which he is now the head, and which has since grown to large proportions, giving employment to 25 people. A Democratic in politics, he was nominated for the office of sheriff and twice for county clerk, but this being a strong Republican district, he was defeated.

Mr. Donnally was married in this county

to Sallie Ashton Cotton, who was born in Charleston in 1858, daughter of Dr. John T. and Sarah (Fitzhugh) Cotton, one time residents in Ohio, but who were for many years prominent in the business and social life of Charleston, Va. Of this union there have been ten children, of whom two died young. The living are as follows: Sarah is the wife of L. L. Sheets and has one son, Donnally. John C., who was educated at Phillips-Exeter Academy, graduating also from the law department of the University of Virginia in the class of 1903. Frank Woodman died at the age of 9 years. William B. Jr., who is a well educated young man, is associated with his father in business. The other children, Henry Fitzhugh, Van Bibber, Dorothy, Fitzhugh and Robert, are attending the high school. Mr. Donnally adheres to the religious faith of his ancestors, being a Presbyterian, while Mrs. Donnally is an Episcopalian.

NOANE SNYDER, one of the younger business men of Berrien Creek, Kanawha County, W. Va., where he is engaged in the mercantile line and since 1907 has been assistant postmaster, was born at Queen Shoals, Big Sandy District, Kanawha County, July 1, 1886, and is a son of John F. and Nancy (Lynch) Snyder. The mother of Mr. Snyder died in 1891, leaving three children, Elmer, Noane and Bessie.

After the death of his mother and his father's second marriage, Noane Snyder was reared in the home of his grandparents until he was twelve years old. He attended school and afterward spent two years as a coal miner and later worked with his father as a carpenter until 1905. He then came to Berrien Creek, where he embarked in the general mercantile business. Mr. Snyder is a Republican in his political sentiments. He married Miss Ella Stump, who was born in Kanawha County and is a daughter of George W. Stump, Esq., of Clendenin. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have one son, Russell, who has reached the age of two years. They both belong to old families of this section and are prominent in the pleasant social life of Berrien Creek.





JUDGE LEROY HARLESS

JOSEPH POPP, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest dealer in and manufacturer of harness, retail and wholesale, at Charleston, W. Va., has been a resident of Kanawha County for thirty-nine years and during all this time has been a busy, useful and respected citizen. He was born in the village of Konigsofen, Baden, Germany, his mother's birthplace, September 25, 1854, and is a son of Charles and Mary E (Goetz) Popp.

Charles Popp spent his entire life in Germany and was born at Lauda, in Baden, about 1800, dying there in 1874. He was a maker of window frames, a profitable trade at that time. He married Mary E. Goetz, who was about three years his junior, and her death occurred in 1886. They were members of the Roman Catholic church. Six children were born to them, all of whom married, but the only one to come to America was Joseph, who left his native land at the age of eighteen years.

Joseph Popp obtained a good public school education and then learned his father's trade. He was more enterprising than the other members of his family and decided to cross the Atlantic Ocean and seek fortune in America. He sailed from Bremen-haven, in the steamer Leipsic, which landed him safely at Castle Garden, New York, seventeen days later, and from there he went to Pittsburg and from that city came to Kanawha County in 1875. He followed cabinet making and farming for some years but in 1885 learned the trade of harness-maker with F. E. Perry. Subsequently he embarked in business for himself on Kanawha Street, Charleston, where he carried on a retail business for some years and then added wholesaling and now has both retail and wholesale connections that make him a leader in his line of business in this section.

Mr. Popp was married at Charleston to Miss Minnie Schafer, who was born in 1859, in Allegheny City, Pa., a daughter of Conrad and Pauline Schafer, the former of whom was born in Wertemberg and the latter in Bavaria, Germany. They came to America on a sailing vessel and were married at Allegheny City and lived there until 1880, when they moved to Kanawha County, where the father was a

farmer in Elk District and died there at the age of sixty years. Mr. and Mrs. Schafer had six children born to them, all of whom are living and four married. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Popp: Rose Mary, who lives with her parents, was educated in the parochial schools; Joseph, who was born April 13, 1892, was afforded good educational opportunities and is in business with his father; and Mary F., who is a student in a church school. Mr. Popp and family are members of the Catholic church. They have occupied their comfortable and attractive residence erected by Mr. Popp at No. 613-15 Kanawha Street, for some five years. He is an active citizen and is serving in his second term as a member of the city council. Politically he is a Democrat. Since 1905 he has been a member and treasurer of Lodge No. 771, Knights of Columbus, at Charleston.

JUDGE LEROY HARLESS, now superintendent of the Kanawha County Infirmary, located eight miles west of Charleston, W. Va., was born in what is now Boone county, W. Va., August 23, 1842, and is a son of James H. and Spicey (Barker) Harless.

James H. Harless was born in Giles county, Va., where he was educated. At the time and some time after his marriage, he lived in that part of Kanawha county that now makes up Boone county, W. Va., where he owned about 300 acres of land, which has passed into the possession of his heirs. His death occurred when he was seventy years of age. He married in Kanawha county and his widow survived him some years, passing away in her eightieth year. Ten children were born to them, namely: Martha, Silas E., James B., Leroy, Rachel, Mary, Nancy, Willa, William and Virginia. The survivors are: James B., Leroy, Rachel, Willa, William and Virginia. The parents of the above family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In early manhood the father was a Whig and later became a Republican and on the ticket of that party was elected to a number of district offices.

Leroy Harless was scarcely through school before he joined a volunteer military company,

becoming a member of Co. B, 8th Va. Vol. Inf., recruited for the Union Army. After the termination of his first period of enlistment, he re-enlisted in the 7th W. Va. Cav., with which he remained connected until the close of the war. He saw much hard fighting and bravely faced danger on a hundred occasions or more, but fortunately escaped all serious injury and when the war ended gladly resumed a life of peace. He came back to Kanawha county and for a number of years was engaged in a mercantile business on Coal river, near Fort Peytona. After this he went into the lumber and timber business which he continued until 1892, when he was elected deputy sheriff on the Republican ticket. He served in this capacity for four years under Sheriff Silman, and four years under Sheriff Copenhaver, and two more years under Sheriff John Jarrett. He was then elected a county commissioner in Kanawha county, and after serving six years returned to private life for two years, when he was appointed to his present responsible office, in 1910. He has always been a Republican and a strong party man. He has a beautiful residence at No. 1001 Bigley avenue, Charleston, which is the family home, but six days in the week he is found at the Infirmary, where all the duties pertaining to this institution are faithfully and efficiently considered, both as to the best interests of the county charges and of the tax payers. He owns a farm of 153 acres, situated in Washington district, Kanawha county, on which his son-in-law lives as a tenant.

Mr. Harless was married first on February 25, 1869, to Miss Lethia Keeney, a daughter of Foster and Eliza Keeney, of this county. She died February 7, 1907, and her burial was on Allen Creek in Kanawha county. She is survived by five children: Elmer E., Cora Ollie, Carrie O., Gertrude and Wesley. Mr. Harless was married second, December 24, 1909, to Mrs. Rufiny (Foster) McLane, a daughter of James Foster, of Kanawha county. Mrs. Harless married first Charles Hanna, and they had one child, Minnie. No children were born to her second marriage to Charles McLane. Mr. Harless and wife attend the Bowman Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to Blundon

Post, G. A. R., at Charleston, and also to the Odd Fellows.

JAMES KENNEDY, mine foreman for Mine No. 101, of the Sunday Creek Mine Company, in Cabin Creek District, Kanawha County, W. Va., is a well known resident of this county, where he has lived for thirty-five years, and an experienced and reliable miner. He was born October 5, 1856, in Pendleton County, Ky., and is a son of James and Mary (McKenna) Kennedy.

James Kennedy, the father, was born in Ireland where he learned the trade of brick and stone mason. He then came to America and located at Hamilton, O., where he married Mary McKenna, who was born at Pottsville, Pa., of Irish parentage. From Ohio Mr. Kennedy and wife moved to Pendleton County, Ky., and there he bought a farm, but in 1861 on account of the war, he moved back to Ohio and engaged in mining near Pomeroy. He continued to live in Ohio until his sons brought him to Kanawha County, where he died in 1888, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife had died three years before. Eight children were born to them: Charles, John, James, Margaret, Stephen, William, Edmund and Mary, the last named being the wife of C. P. McCafferty. During the labor troubles of 1876, the sons scattered, each seeking a home where prospects seemed more favorable, Charles going to the West and John and James coming to Kanawha County, W. Va., from which locality they subsequently sent for the family still remaining in Ohio.

James Kennedy was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his father to the mines where he was set to work at tasks suitable to his age and inexperience, but he soon became a regular miner and worked as such until his marriage. About that time, in partnership with John Barrett, he opened a general store at Shrewsbury, in Kanawha County, and they operated it for seven years under the name of Kennedy & Barrett. After they closed the store Mr. Kennedy went back to mining and was for a time in the employ of J. D. Harris at Monarch and later at Shrewsbury, and was made mine foreman and served in that capacity

for three years before coming to the Winifrede Mines, where he was foreman for one year, when he again came back to Shrewsbury and worked as tracklayer for several years. On March 1, 1910, he took the responsible office he now so satisfactorily fills.

On June 24, 1879, Mr. Kennedy was married to Miss Anna Rodgers, a daughter of John and Ann Rodgers, and eleven children have been born to them, namely: Thomas, who is a mine boss under his father's supervision; Mary, who is the wife of M. T. Long; Anna; Rose, who is the wife of T. J. Malone; and James, Lawrence, William, Margaret, Edward, Raymond and Helen. Mr. Kennedy and family are members of the Good Sheperd Roman Catholic church. He is a Democrat in politics and at one time was his party's candidate for county commissioner. He belongs to the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

GEORGE H. SHREWSBURY, a member of the Kanawha County bar, is a native of West Virginia and since 1894 has been a resident of the capital city. He was born July 23, 1872, at Point Pleasant, in Mason County, and is a son of Columbus and Cynthia (Jarrett) Shrewsbury.

Columbus Shrewsbury was born in West Virginia, where he became a man of public importance and large estate. He served in the office of deputy United States marshal under several Republican presidents and later was elected sheriff of Mason County, W. Va. He commanded his own steamboats on the Ohio and West Virginia great waterways. His death occurred in 1902, he having survived his wife since 1882.

George H. Shrewsbury was educated at Point Pleasant and in the Normal schools at Lebanon and Ada, O. At the former place he studied law and was graduated there in 1893, in which year he was admitted to the bar in West Virginia and then—in 1894—located at Charleston. For some years he was associated with other attorneys in practice, but later opened an office of his own in the Charleston National Bank Building. His practice is a general one. Politically he is a Republican. He takes a citizen's interest in all civic movements of im-

portance and belongs to that class of professional men who, while not desirous of political office for themselves, have high ideals and are willing to give support to those candidates only who have proved both their honesty and capacity.

Mr. Shrewsbury was married July 30, 1895, to Miss Carrie H. Seiker, a native of Lebanon, O., and they have one child, Ruth H. Mr. Shrewsbury and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a Mason and member of other fraternal societies. The family residence is on Quarrier Street, Charleston.

VALENTINE FRUTH, a representative business man of Charleston, W. Va., conducting a first class grocery at No. 202 Kanawha Street, where he has been established for twenty-two years, was born November 5, 1858, at Pomeroy, O., and is a son of Abraham and Anna M. (Mees) Fruth.

Abraham Fruth was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1832, and died in Mason County, W. Va., May 20, 1885. He was seventeen years old when he came to the United States and with his parents settled at Pomeroy, O., where he became a miller and millwright and carried on milling from 1845 until 1860, afterward conducting a general store. He moved to Mason County, W. Va., where he lived retired for some years before his death. He was a strong Democrat but was in sympathy with the Federal Government during the Civil War. On May 2, 1851, he was married at Pomeroy, O., to Miss Anna M. Mees, who was born in Germany in 1834, and was brought to the United States by her parents in 1836. They settled at Pomeroy, O., and later moved to Mason County, W. Va., where they died in old age. They reared a large family. Abraham and Maria (Ohlinger) Mees, maternal grandparents of Valentine Fruth, were worthy and respected people and were members of the Lutheran church. To Abraham and Anna M. Fruth the following children were born: Elizabeth, who died when aged nine years; Henry, who died after marriage; Matilda, who also died after marriage; Abraham, who is the junior member of the wholesale and retail meat firm of Fisher & Fruth, at Charleston,

married Elizabeth Fisher and they have one son and three daughters: Valentine; Anna, who is the wife of George Fisher, of the firm of Fisher & Fruth; Emma, who is the wife of Taylor Robinson, now living in Mason County, and has one son and one daughter.

Valentine Fruth attended the public schools of Pomeroy, O., in boyhood, and when sixteen years of age accompanied the family to Mason County, W. Va. He started to work as a mule driver in a coal mine and continued mine work, in various capacities, until he was experienced enough to be appointed a mine boss. In 1889 he came to Charleston. He had worked hard all his previous life but had been able to save little and had a very small amount of money to invest when he started his grocery store, at his present stand. Close attention, prudence and excellent judgment have contributed to Mr. Fruth's business success and he now has one of the largest grocery stocks in the city and is a very substantial citizen financially. He is a strong Democrat and has frequently been tendered public offices and is a member of the school board. He has served also in the city council where his advice on public business was of great practical value.

Mr. Fruth was married at Pomeroy, O., November 28, 1883, to Miss Emma M. Joachim, who was born at Pomeroy, October 25, 1859, and is a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Rasp) Joachim. Mr. Joachim was born in Obenheimer, Germany, and came to America with his parents, and was reared and married at Pomeroy, O. In 1895 he came to Charleston and died February 4, 1911, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife passed away June 12, 1899, when aged sixty-three years. They were members of the Lutheran church. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fruth: Bertha E., Elbert A., and Clifford J. Bertha E., born November 11, 1885, was educated in the public schools of Charleston. She married Clem R. Edgar, who is connected with the Bauer Meat and Fish Company. Elbert A., born January 24, 1886, after graduating from the Charleston High School, entered the University of Virginia and was graduated as an electrical engineer in the class of 1907. He is connected with the electrical Underwriters of

Chicago Company at Milwaukee, Wis. Clifford J. was born November 28, 1895, and is a student in the Charleston High School. Mr. Fruth and family are members of the First German Evangelical Church of Charleston.

C. C. SLATER, postmaster at Track Fork, W. Va., on Trace Fork Creek, which is a branch of Allen's Fork, in Pocahontas District, Kanawha County, twenty-one miles north of Charleston, owns 124½ acres of farm land in this district, in which he was born November 7, 1854, a son of William A. and Miriam (Fisher) Slater.

William A. Slater was born in Kanawha County and spent his life here, his death occurring in 1890, and his burial was on the home farm. A large portion of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, but during the last two years he conducted a small grocery business. He was a Democrat in politics and for some years served as overseer of the poor in Pocahontas District. He married Miriam Fisher, who died in 1900. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church south.

C. C. Slater attended school in Pocahontas District and when twenty-two years of age engaged in farming with his father and after the death of the latter, when the homestead land was divided, his portion was his present farm, which adjoins the other part. He has erected the substantial buildings on the place and carries on general farming, including the raising of stock and cattle. On November 16, 1909, he was appointed postmaster of Track Fork and is the successor of J. W. Harris, who is deceased. Mail is delivered and sent out from this point three times a week. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Postmasters' League of Kanawha County.

Mr. Slater married Miss Sophia A. Hart, who was born in Mason County, Va., a daughter of Columbus and Sidney Hart, and they have had the following children: Peyton, who resides on Frog Creek, Pocahontas District, married Mary Lovejoy and they have three children—Romie, Masil and Naomi; Mary Mamy, now twenty years old is the

wife of W. C. Higginbotham; Ary Amy, a twin sister of Mary M., is unmarried; G. W., who resides on Hammond's Creek, Union District, married Visa Higginbotham, and they have two children; William V., who died at the age of six months; Delilah, who is deceased; Daniel D., who lives in Poca District, married Zella Fields, and they have one daughter, Delilah; and Leff., Thomas, Estel and Sidney Marian, all of whom live at home. Mr. Slater is president of the Allen Fork extension of the Big Four Telephone Company.

HON. R. S. CARR, a representative business man of Charleston, W. Va., and one who has been highly honored by his city, county and state at various times, is now largely interested in realty in this section, and through his enterprise and foresight has been the means of bringing much capital to the Kanawha Valley. He was born November 17, 1845, in Guernsey County, O., and is a son of James and Margaret (Stuart) Carr, both natives of Ireland.

From Guernsey County, O., the parents of Mr. Carr moved to Point Pleasant, in Mason County, Va., when he was ten years old, where he attended school and resided until 1865, when the family came to Charleston. Here he was employed as a clerk in mercantile establishments until 1877. He then embarked in the mercantile business for himself, in which he continued until 1882, when he turned his business energies in another direction. In that year he organized a tow-boat company, of which he became president, and later he became identified with other business interests of the city and section.

Although but indifferently educated, having had but few opportunities for improvement during his youth, Mr. Carr was gifted with a quick and receptive mind and developed into a close thinking and intelligent man in regard to public affairs. He has not always been identified with the same political party, his actions having been guided by principal rather than by party affiliation. Hence, from 1878 until 1880, he was con-

nected with what was known as the Greenback party, having many of the finest types of men in the country as his co-thinkers and associate workers. Later he became a Democrat but shortly afterward he gave up allegiance to that party in order to work in the interests of what was known as the Labor party. It requires no little courage for a public man to thus change his political attitude, but Mr. Carr has always had the support of a large body of progressive men like himself. In the spring of 1879 he was elected a member of the city council of Charleston, serving three years in that body, and in 1882 was elected a county commissioner, and served as president of the board. He was elected in 1886, on the Labor ticket, a delegate from the Ninth West Virginia District, in which election he overcame the normal Democratic majority of 1200 votes. He was still further honored in the session of 1889, when he was elected president of the state senate, serving as such through two sessions. In connection with Mr. Carr's public services a unique situation may be mentioned. At the close of his last term, by simply taking the oath of office, peculiar conditions then existing in the state, he had the chance of ever afterward being numbered with the governors of West Virginia. The honor would have been but a temporary one—of but three days duration—but not every man, when retiring from public life, would have refused even this transient honor, as did Senator Carr.

In 1869 Mr. Carr was married to Miss Julia E. Wilson, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Wilson, of Charleston, and they have one son, Frederick N. Carr. Although no longer very active in politics, Mr. Carr continues to be a foremost citizen and few movements of public importance are carried out in his city without his judgment being consulted. He maintains his office in the National Bank Building, Charleston.

ROBERT M. BLACKBURN, who, for a number of years was a valued and esteemed citizen of Charleston, W. Va., was born in Guilford County, N. C., not far from Hills-

dale, April 5, 1850, and died at Charleston, May 14, 1901. He was a son of Robert and Martha (Washburn) Blackburn.

Robert Blackburn and wife spent their lives in North Carolina, he dying at Greensboro, at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife at Hillsdale, when aged forty years. The Blackburns and Washburns were both old settled families of the Old North State, where, for generations they were slave and plantation owners and were vitally concerned in all those things that made up the business and social life of the South in ante-bellum days. To Robert and Martha Blackburn fourteen children were born and those who survived infancy were the following: Robert M., the eldest; D. Luther; James; Walter, who was accidentally killed by the kick of a horse, at the age of sixteen years; Newton, who also died at the age of sixteen years; Martha, who is the wife of William A. Scott, of Greensboro, N. C.; Minnie, who is the wife of John Cook, ex-sheriff of Guilford County, N. C.; Clifford, who is dead; and Jasper, who resides at Greensboro, N. C.

Robert M. Blackburn was reared in Guilford County. He was mainly educated by tutors as was the frequent custom in the homes of planters at that time, although the outbreak of the Civil war, while he was young, prevented his enjoying advantages that might otherwise have been his. When eighteen years of age he became overseer on the estate of his maternal grandfather, Joseph Washburn, where he remained for some years, after which, in association with George Bennett, he entered into the tobacco trade and in the business of dealing in horses, a partnership that lasted for some years. In 1876 Mr. Blackburn became a resident of Charleston, where he embarked in the mercantile business which he successfully conducted until the close of his life. He was a man well and favorably known, honorable in all business transactions, and ever loyal to his friends and his convictions. Although no politician in the general meaning of the term, and at no time a seeker for office, he was an ardent Democrat and lent support to the candidates of the Democratic party and upheld its principles as long as he lived. He was

a valued member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias at Charleston.

On June 28, 1876, at Charleston, Mr. Blackburn was married to Miss Margaret Lane, who was born in Nicholas County, W. Va., in 1856, but was reared and educated in this city. She is a daughter of Henry Clay and Hannah (Dunbar) Lane, who were born in West Virginia and lived in Nicholas County until just before the outbreak of the Civil War, when they moved to Charleston. Mr. Lane went out as a volunteer in the Mexican War, and when the Civil war broke out his services as a trained military man were gladly accepted by the Federal government, as were those, for the same reasons, of Captain Grant, of Illinois, who later became the commander-in-chief of the Union army. Major Lane served as military instructor with the rank of major. Both he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church—good, kindly people, who gave of their sympathy and means to all who needed help, within the circle of their acquaintance. Of their children, Mrs. Blackburn was the only daughter to reach maturity. One son, John Clay Lane, is a cotton grower in Oklahoma. Harvey E. Lane is connected with a lumber company at Charleston. William Lane resides in West Charleston. Sherman Lane and Spicer P. Lane both live in this city, while the youngest son, Henry M. Lane, is lumber inspector for a company at Crestmont, W. Va.

To Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn the following children were born: Robert E., who died at the age of two and one-half years; Walter, who was born in North Carolina, died aged five months; William M., who died at Charleston when almost twelve years old; George Bennett, an educated, brilliant and popular young man, city auditor of Charleston, who died October 31, 1908, aged twenty-seven years; Lyda B., who resides with her husband at Springton, W. Va., was married to Earl Oscar Harrah, a timber dealer, March 8, 1911; Amy V., who died aged two years; Margaret, who died aged nine days; and Lillian Lane and Fay, the last named dying in infancy. Lillian Lane, the second youngest daughter, was born at Charleston nineteen years ago, and her marriage took place June 28, 1911, her parents' wedding an-

niversary, to William Cline Alexander. Mr. Alexander was born in Virginia and is the leading florist at Charleston. Mrs. Blackburn and her daughters are active members of the Baptist church.

J. B. HARLESS, proprietor of a general store at Marmet, Kanawha County, W. Va., a representative citizen of this section, was born February 27, 1840, in what was then Kanawha County, Va. His parents were James H. and Spisey (Barker) Harless.

James H. Harless was a native of Virginia and was a farmer in his native State for practically all his life, his death occurring when aged sixty-eight years. His wife was also born in Virginia and she outlived him, dying near her seventy-second birthday. They had eight children, J. B. being the third in order of birth. The others were: Martha and Silas, both of whom are deceased; Mary and Nancy, who are also deceased; Rachel, who is the wife of M. Snodgrass; Willard Harold, who is the wife of Albert Harold; and Virginia, who is the wife of L. N. Perry.

J. B. Harless describes the schoolhouse, in which he studied his first lessons, as a log structure with very primitive furnishings, with sessions lasting but three months in the year. On many occasions it became his duty to get up before daylight and find wood with which to build the schoolhouse fire, that being in the contract with the teacher. Mr. Harless then became a farmer and also worked in the timber and continued until he was forty-five years of age, when he discontinued those lines and went into merchandising. He purchased his present store which is favorably located for trade, near the C. & O. Railroad depot, and he carries a large and well selected stock and does a prosperous business. He owns other property and is one of the substantial men of the place. During the Civil War he served in the Union Army, enlisting in 1861, in the 8th and later the 7th Va. Cav., under Col. Lozier, and served two years, during which time he participated in the second battle of Bull Run, the battle of Cedar Mountain and many other engagements. He returned from the army prac-

tically uninjured and resumed his former business activities.

Mr. Harless was married to Miss Mary E. Barker, who was born in Kanawha County, Va., and they have had three sons and one daughter, namely: Wyatt, who is deceased; Watson B., who married a Miss Price and they have four children; C. D., who works for his father, married Alma Grass and they have one child, Reba; Flora, who is the wife of Thomas Evans, and has four children, the oldest Sybil who is an adopted son of Mr. Harless. In his political opinions, Mr. Harless is a Republican.

HON. PETER SILMAN, president of the Glenwood Bank, of Charleston W. Va., has served efficiently and acceptably in many public positions and is one of the representative business men of the Kanawha Valley. He was born in Kanawha County, now in West Virginia, July 15, 1859.

Although Mr. Silman had no other educational advantages than those offered by the public schools, he early acquired the solid knowledge that made him acceptable as a teacher and followed educational work as an instructor for nine years. To be an active and useful citizen in almost any line, it becomes necessary for a man to interest himself more or less vitally in public matters, and Mr. Silman was not slow in recognizing this fact. He won the attention and confidence of his co-workers in the Republican party, and in 1892 was elected sheriff of Kanawha County. The attitude of his fellow citizens regarding his administration may be judged by the fact that when he was a candidate for state treasurer, in 1900, he was elected to that office by a majority of over 20,000 votes. In both his public life and private business Mr. Silman has displayed the practical, sensible qualities which ever mark the strong and successful man, combining with these a large measure of conservatism that is particularly desirable in financial undertakings. In 1908 Mr. Silman became president of the Glenwood Bank, of which his son, Robert Emmett Silman, is cashier, while John J. Melton is vice presi-

dent. Mr. Silman is also a director in the Capital City Bank. He is identified with a number of other successful enterprises at Charleston which rely on his advice and judgment and seek his cooperation.

Mr. Silman was married in 1883, to Miss Minnie C. Jenkins, and they have had five children, namely: Alphonso B., a sign painter; Robert Emmett, cashier of the Glenwood bank; Everett W., who died age 20 years; Hazel, wife of L. J. Higgonbotham; and Helen Lucile.

The family residence is at No. 1213 Anacanda Avenue, Charleston. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

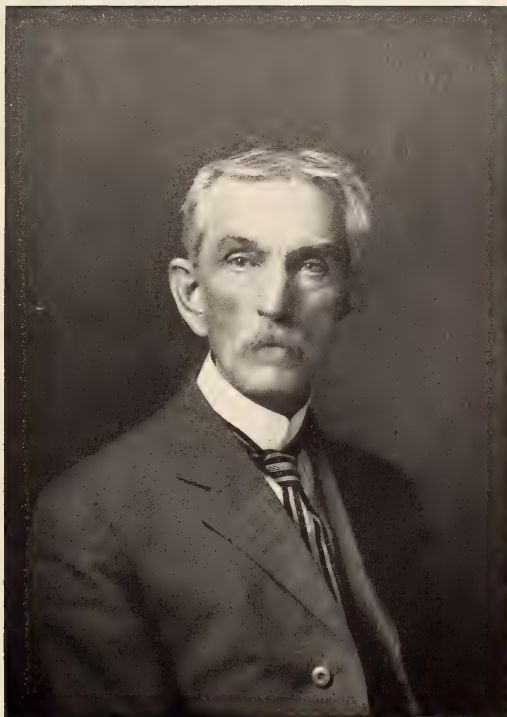
WALTER B. BROOKS, a well known business man and citizen of Charleston, W. Va., was born in Kanawha county, May 1, 1846, a son of William Chauncey Brooks. He is a descendant in the fifth generation of John Brooks, a native of Connecticut, who spent his life in that state engaged in agriculture. This John was a son of the immigrant ancestor of the family, who came from England about the year 1700. John Brooks married a Connecticut girl who lived to the great age of ninety-six years, and who, it is said, on one occasion was honored by dancing with General Washington, at an entertainment in Boston, shortly before the Father of his Country was elected to the Presidency. She was then a young woman. John Brooks and wife were the parents of four sons, Charles, Chauncey, Frederick and John Jr., the last mentioned of whom, after marrying, remained with his widowed mother on the home farm.

Chauncey Brooks, who is the next in direct line to the subject of this sketch, left his native state and settled in Baltimore, where he became a very wealthy man, leaving at his death over six millions of dollars. He was the first president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the head of four large wholesale houses in Baltimore, in which city he was a noted character. He was twice married and had a large family, seven children being born of the first marriage. Two of his sons served in the Confederate army. Charles, one of the three who emi-

grated settled in New York city, married and had a family.

Frederick, son of Chauncey and grandfather of our subject, when a young man set out for Tennessee, intending to go into business there, but at Manassas Junction, Va., meeting a young lady named Frances Oden, he fell in love with and married her, remaining in that place for a time, where he conducted a store. In 1816 he came to the Kanawha Valley, bought salt property and in 1818 settled at the Salt Licks four miles east of Elk, on the north side of the Kanawha river. Here he engaged in the salt manufacturing business, but after residing a few years in this locality he came to the site of the present city of Charleston and bought a block log house on the spot that now marks the crossing of Brooks and Kanawha streets. Some years later and previous to the war, he purchased a large plantation in Kentucky, on which he lived throughout that protracted struggle. Though like other members of the Brooks family, he was the owner of slaves, his sympathies were with the Union cause, and when victory finally declared for the North, he felt it no hardship to surrender the right to his human chattels, or, if it proved a hardship, he at least made the sacrifice willingly. Some of the other members of the Brooks family were supporters of the Confederacy and slave holders on principle. Frederick Brooks died on his plantation in Kentucky, in 1869, aged seventy-seven years. He was an active man of affairs, and was an elder in the Presbyterian church, to which belonged most of the Brookses. In politics he was Whig. His wife died in Kanawha county, some years later at the venerable age of ninety-four. She was a daughter of James and Frances (Skinner) Oden, her mother being a daughter of Gen. Skinner, prominent as a soldier in the Revolutionary army. She lived to the age of ninety-six years. Her youngest son, Maj. James Oden, was born when she was fifty-eight years old, and was noted for his daring courage as displayed in the Revolutionary war.

Frederick Brooks and wife had seven sons and one daughter, all of whom grew to maturity. Five married and four of them had large families. All seven are now deceased, together with their wives. The subject of this sketch



WALTER B. BROOKS



is the only one of their descendants now residing in Charleston.

William Chauncey Brooks, the second son and child of Frederick and Frances Brooks, was born in Loudon county, Va., in October, 1820. He was educated for the law at Princeton college, but later became a salt maker, in which occupation he continued for many years. He became the owner of two boats, the "Blue Wing" and "Blue Ridge," that carried salt to Louisville, Ky., where he did a large business as a commission merchant and spent an active life, until his death in Kanawha county, near Charleston, September 30, 1881. He was a Whig in his political principles, but never cared to be called either a Republican or a Democrat. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church and often spoke in meeting.

William Chauncey Brooks was married in Charleston to Lavinia Virginia Patrick Brigham, who came of a family resident in Virginia for many years but which came originally from Boston, Mass. Her father, William Brigham, settling in Kanawha county, became interested here in salt making, at which he made a fortune. William Chauncey Brooks gave employment to a large number of people and at his death 2,000 salt makers and employes followed him to the grave in funeral procession—a notable concourse for those days in this locality; and showing the great respect in which he was held.

William Brigham's daughter, Lavinia, who became Mrs. William C. Brooks, was born in Kanawha county, W. Va., in 1825, and died in Denver, Colo., in October, 1894. She and her husband were the parents of thirteen children, seven of whom died in infancy. The others were as follows: (1). Walter B., whose name appears at the head of this article and who will be further referred to herein. (2). Aletha B., now deceased, who was the wife of Charles Small, of Denver. She left two children, Lavinia and Charles. (3). Fannie, who became the wife of B. J. James, of Denver, Colo. She and her husband have an adopted child, Phebe Janis. (4). William is a mine owner residing in Mexico and has been very successful there. He is unmarried. (5). Nona is unmarried and resides in Denver. (6). Henry F. is also a resident of Denver, Colo.,

where he is connected with a large manufacturing company. He married Lulu McNamara, belonging to a prominent family of that city. They have no children.

Walter B. Brooks, whose nativity has been already given, was educated in a college at Louisville, Ky., in which place he afterwards engaged in the tobacco business, remaining thus occupied for five years. He was then for ten years connected with the salt manufacturing industry in Kanawha. At the end of that time the business had become unprofitable and he re-engaged in the tobacco business at Danville, and also at Greenborough, N. C. After seventeen years more spent in this manner, he came to Charleston, of which city he has since been a resident. He is executor of the Dr. Hale estate, and secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Rosin Coal Land Company, owning 1800 acres of land adjacent to this city. He has been a magistrate of Charleston but is independent in politics. Both in Danville and Charleston he has served as an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was married at Maysville, Ky., to Mary E. Blatterman, a cultured and well educated young lady, who was born in that city, a daughter of George W. Blatterman and his wife Elinor, the latter in maidenhood Elinor P. Collins, daughter of Judge Lewis Collins. Her father, George W. Blatterman, was born in London, Eng., ninety-one years ago, and is still living, now residing with his daughter, Mrs. Brooks. For one of his years he is remarkably well preserved and is still mentally active. His wife, Mrs. Brooks's mother, died eight years ago at the age of seventy-six years. She came from an old Kentucky family.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are the parents of six children, as follows: (1). George B., born June 17, 1877, is an accountant residing in Charleston; married Mary Hasell McCoy of Wilmington, N. C.; no issue. (2). Edward S., born August 25, 1878, died in infancy. (3). Elinor Collins, born November 21, 1880, is unmarried. (4). William Chauncey, born February 9, 1883, died in infancy. (5). Walter Booth, born March 26, 1884, is now with Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Co. (6). Goldsborough R., born November 22, 1887, died in infancy. Mrs.

Brooks and her surviving children are affiliated religiously with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Brooks is a Free Mason, belonging to the Commandery.

ANDREW C. CALDERWOOD, general contractor and builder at Charleston, W. Va., of which city he has been a resident since the spring of 1881, is vice president of the City National Bank and was one of its incorporators. Mr. Calderwood is of Scottish birth and ancestry and the thousands who yearly make the pilgrimage to the birthplace of Robert Burns, in Ayreshire, Scotland, doubtless pass the little cottage, a few miles distant, in which he was born, March 12, 1856. His parents were James and Mary (Kerr) Calderwood, both natives of Ayreshire, where the mother died in the prime of life and the father survived to the age of eighty-four years. Of their seven children, six survive and five of these still live in Scotland.

Andrew C. Calderwood learned his trade under the supervision of his father, who was also a contractor and builder, and before Andrew was of age he had become superintendent of large contracts in his native section. He was ambitious and after succeeding so well in his own country felt that in America, where better labor conditions prevailed and larger opportunities could be found, he could undertake still greater tasks. After considerable preparation he left the shores of Scotland for the United States, taking passage on a steamship, the Achovia of the Anchor line which took 8 days to make the trip, Mr. Calderwood landing safely in the city of New York. From there he went to Baltimore, Md., where he was engaged for some months and came from that city to Charleston, having been engaged to work on the construction of the State Capitol building. He was given a position of authority as superintending foreman, and before the completion of that contract he had determined to make this city his home and had commenced the building of the Kanawha Presbyterian church. He built also the Roman Catholic church, the

Ruffner Hotel and innumerable private residences and many public buildings and the time has come when the volume of his business amounts to more than \$100,000 annually. His reputation as builder is by no means confined to Charleston but extends all through the state. Mr. Calderwood is justly proud of his success, it having been honestly won. He is especially proud of the fact that in the larger number of his contracts at the present time he is given carte blanche, his reputation for business integrity being well understood. He is an active and public spirited citizen, a supporter of honest civic government and a promoter of education and religion.

Mr. Calderwood was married to Miss Belle Wilson, who was born and reared at Charleston, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Neal) Wilson, both of whom were born in the Kanawha Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Calderwood attend the Presbyterian church. He belongs to Kanawha Lodge No. 20, F. & A. M., Chapter and Commandery at Charleston and is also a Shriner. He is identified also with the Odd Fellows and with other local organizations. In politics he is a Democrat.

FRANK WOODMAN, who is interested in and also officially connected with many of the great industries which make Charleston, W. Va., a point of considerable business importance, has been a resident since 1875. He is of New England ancestry, but was born at Mineral Point, Wis., September 26, 1846, a son of Cyrus and Charlotte (Flint) Woodman.

Cyrus Woodman and wife were both born in Maine, of old Puritan stock. A graduate of Bowdoin College and an able member of the bar, Cyrus Woodman seemed particularly well fitted to enjoy and take part in the intellectual life of the East, but in early manhood he turned his back on these surroundings and, as a pioneer, ventured into the West, locating in Illinois, where he lived for many years and then moved to Wisconsin. In the latter state he subsequently entered into partnership with C. C. Washburn, later a member of Congress and governor of Wisconsin, in purchasing and de-

veloping lands. After the close of the Civil War, however, he returned east and settled at Cambridge, Mass., where the remainder of his life was passed, in most congenial surroundings. His death occurred in 1889, his widow surviving him.

Frank Woodman was sixteen years old when his parents removed from Wisconsin to Massachusetts, and following this removal he was afforded exceptional educational advantages. During a visit of three years made by the family in Germany and France, he was instructed in the languages of those countries. After three years at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., he entered Harvard College, where, in 1869, he was graduated with the degree of B. A., acquiring other degrees in the course of years. He then entered the Cambridge Scientific School and studied civil engineering, afterward spending three years in practical work on railroads in the northwestern part of the country. In 1871, Mr. Woodman returned to Europe, where he visited many sections and also perfected himself in civil engineering by taking a course in the great polytechnic school at Paris, France.

In 1875 Mr. Woodman chose Charleston, W. Va., as his home, immediately investing and identifying himself with the city's varied interests. To name all the successful enterprises with which he is connected would be to recite those which are of major importance to this section. He is president of the Vulcan Iron Works; president of the Donaldson Lumber Company, of Monroe County; secretary and treasurer of the Kanawha Woolen Mills and of the Daveley Furniture Company, and is also connected with the Kanawha Brick Company.

In 1884 Mr. Woodman was married to Miss Nannie Cotton, a daughter of Dr. John Cotton, a well known physician of Charleston. They have two children, Ashton Fitzhugh and Charlotte. The family residence is No. 1210 Kanawha Street, Charleston.

MAJOR JOHN MOULTON, who is a resident of South Side, Charleston, W. Va., and for years a prominent citizen of Kanawha County, in which he served for six years as a

member of the board of county commissioners, is a veteran officer of the great Civil War. He was born in 1835, in Oxford County, Me., and is a son of John and Jane (Coffin) Moulton, both of whom spent their long lives in the Pine Tree State and survived to be eighty years of age. Major Moulton was the third born in a family of three children, both his elder brothers, James C. and Moses S., being now deceased.

John Moulton attended both public and private schools and when he reached maturity went to the State of Minnesota, where he lived for twenty years. In June, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, as a private in the 2d Minn. Vol. Inf. and continued in the army during the war, at the close of which he held the rank of major. He then resumed his lumber interests in Minnesota and remained there until 1876, when he transferred his business to West Virginia and continued active until 1901, when he retired.

Major Moulton married Miss Ella V. Sheeley and they had three children: Arthur and Annie, both of whom live in North Carolina; and Roscoe, who is deputy county clerk, his father having previously been county clerk for four years. In politics Major Moulton is a Republican. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

OTIS COLWELL BLAKE, for a number of years was a well known citizen of Charleston, W. Va., identified with the city's business interests, and prior to his death was connected with the Bradford-Noyes china store. He was born November 24, 1858, in Fayette County, W. Va., and died at Charleston, July 24, 1904. His parents were McDowel and Lizzie (Winsor) Blake.

Both the Blakes and Winsors are old families of the state, generations of the Blakes having lived and died at Hill Top, in Fayette County. McDowel Blake and wife are both deceased but a sister of Mrs. Blake survives, Mrs. Minerva (Winsor) Richards, who is the wife of William Richards, of Oak Hill, W. Va. They are probably the most venerable of all the residents of this section, Mrs. Richards being ninety-one years old and Mr. Richards

being one year older. They are members of the Christian church and both are actively interested in all that goes on in the neighborhood despite their advanced age. A large family was born to McDowel Blake and wife, of which the late Otis Colwell Blake was one of the intermediate members. Those who still survive are: Thomas, who is a substantial citizen of Fayette County; Edgar, who is in the contracting business and lives in California; and Mrs. Mintie Brown, a widow, who resides at Cincinnati.

Otis Colwell Blake was married at Charleston to Miss Ella Rand Means, who was born in this city, March 10, 1859, and was reared and educated here; and with the exception of an absence of eight years in Fayette County, following her marriage in February, 1883, Mrs. Blake has spent her whole life here. She is the only daughter of Joseph and Fanny (Craig) Means, natives of Kanawha County. Mr. Means was a well known business man of Charleston. During the Civil War he was a Unionist in his attitude on public questions, and was always a highly respected citizen. He married Fanny Craig, who was born in Kanawha County in 1845 and still survives. They had two children: William and Ella Rand. William Means was born in 1861 and died in 1898. He was a stationary engineer and followed his profession at Charleston. In politics he was a Democrat and he belonged to the fraternal organization, the Red Men. He never married.

To Mr. and Mrs. Blake three children were born, namely: Gaston, who died at birth; Mildred, who was born in June, 1884, at Hill Top, W. Va., and is the wife of Stephen Harmon; and Allan McDowel, who was born in October, 1887. He was educated at Charleston and lives with his mother. He is an energetic and successful young business man and is agent for an automobile company.

The late Otis C. Blake was reared on a farm in Fayette County and when he came first to Charleston he followed the carpenter's trade and later became a salesman for the above named china company. He was identified with the American Mechanics. In politics he was a

Republican. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, always active in its work, and his widow and children belong to the same religious organization.

WILLIAM HUBBARD GOODWIN, general merchant and representative citizen of Malden, W. Va., was born in this place, April 16, 1872, and is a son of George A. and Sarah E. (High) Goodwin, both of whom are living and are highly respected people of Malden. The father was born in Rockbridge County, Va., and came to Kanawha County in 1871, with the C. & O. Railroad, where he shortly afterward was married to Miss Sarah E. High. They have four children: William Hubbard; Cammie, who is the wife of H. O. Ruffner; Hall G.; and Anna, who is the wife of H. J. Harbey, of Charleston.

William H. Goodwin learned the carpenter's trade with his father after he had attended the public schools and his first business position was a clerkship in the Pioneer Coal Company's store at Dana Station. He then took a business course at Staunton, Va., after which he returned to Malden as clerk for E. L. Rooke and later, in partnership with this employer, opened up a general store at Cedar Grove, Kanawha County, subsequently selling his interest and coming back to his birthplace. In May, 1910, he bought his present store building from Wallace Averill, put in a first class stock and has been quite prosperous, being numbered with the successful business men.

In September, 1894, Mr. Goodwin was married to Miss Lottie L. Scott, a daughter of James and A. E. Scott, and they have one child, Gladys R. Mr. Goodwin is an active citizen and is particularly interested in the public schools. He served four years on the Board of Education and was reelected and served as president of that body for four years more. He is prominent in several fraternal orders, belonging to Lodge No. 87, Knights of Pythias at Malden, and has been deputy grand chancellor; and has been collector of wampum, in Lodge No. 26, Red

Men, also at Malden. In politics he is a Democrat.

SOLOMON LOEWENSTEIN, who founded in Charleston, W. Va., the hardware and saddlery business now carried on by his sons, Isaac, Joe and Abe, was born in 1834 near Berlin, Germany, and came to America in 1860, locating at Columbus, Ohio. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted for service in the Union army, as a private in the 23d Ohio Vol. Infantry, and was honorably discharged after a military service of three years. He then came to Charleston and opened a harness shop, having learned his trade in Ohio, and conducted the business alone until 1890, when he took his two elder sons, Louis and Moses, into partnership, and the business developed into a wholesale and retail hardware, harness and saddlery concern. In 1903 the eldest son, Louis Loewenstein, died at the age of thirty-five years. He left a widow, Ida (Hanauer) Loewenstein, who now resides in Pittsburg, Pa. The father and other son continued the business until 1909, when both died and the younger sons succeeded, these three brothers being Isaac, Joe and Abe the present proprietors of the business. They have a dozen men on the road, besides numerous other employees. The business, which is very large and is both wholesale and retail, utilizes five floors and a basement at Nos. 223-225 Capitol Street, Charleston.

Mrs. Solomon Loewenstein, whose maiden name was Henrietta Fecheiner, was born in Ohio, of German parents, and was married to Mr. Loewenstein at Cincinnati, Ohio. She still survives and makes her home with her sons. She has three married daughters, namely: Amelia, who married Samuel Hess and resides at Charleston, having one son, Morton; Mamie, also a resident of Charleston, who married David Bear and has two children—Howard and Louis; and Bella, who is the wife of Arthur Isaacs, of Columbus, Ohio.

SIDNEY S. STAUNTON, M. D., a well known member of the Kanawha County medi-

cal profession, who is engaged in practice in Elk District, was born August 2, 1846, at Ellcottville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and is the son of Jacob Galusha and Julia A. (Prescott) Staunton.

John Warren Staunton, the grandfather of Dr. Staunton, was a native of Massachusetts and the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and at the age of eight years he began to help support his father's family. Later he located in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., where he became prominent in public matters and served for sixteen years as county clerk. He was married to Sarah Brewster, who was descended from Elder Brewster, of the Mayflower. Jacob Galusha Staunton was born on the old family homestead in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and at the age of eighteen years began teaching school, in the meanwhile carrying on his studies for a legal career. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one years, but on account of ill health was compelled to embark in another occupation and chose the lumber business, with which he was identified until twenty-four. Later he became interested in the real estate business and was made manager for a large concern, but in 1858 he closed out his interests and came to Kanawha County, where with his brother, Dr. Joseph Marshal Staunton, he engaged in the manufacture of Cannell coal oil. During the Civil War, Mr. Staunton became interested in the transportation of meat, and was one of the first promoters of the coal storage system of transportation at Buffalo, N. Y., and also during the latter years of his life, evinced much interest in inventions and patents. His death occurred in July, 1887. He was a member of the Episcopal church. He was a staunch Whig, and later an Independent, and some of his speeches are still held in public memory, although he never cared for office and on one occasion declined the nomination for Congress. In August, 1845, Mr. Staunton was married to Julia A. Prescott, who was born June 21, 1826, at Plattsburg, N. Y., a daughter of Alexander H. and Lucinda (Herrick) Prescott.

Sidney S. Staunton was but twelve years of age when he entered the office of his uncle, Doctor Jonathan Brewster Staunton, and after

completing his education, at the age of eighteen years entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo under the preceptorship of Dr. Sanford Eastman. After his father's failure, he was thrown on his own resources, and during his last year in college kept books in order to pay his expenses. In 1866 he commenced practice as assistant to his uncle, Jonathan Brewster Staunton, and in 1868 he came to Kanawha County, W. Va., and located at his present home, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, in conjunction with operating a farm, to the present time. He has also been somewhat interested in the lumber business. For a full generation Dr. Staunton devoted himself to a hard country practice, but at the end of forty-five years of such work, with increasing age and diminishing strength, he is gradually relinquishing active practice, and devoting more time to domestic and social duties, to reading; and to the writing of reminiscences and fiction, a pastime of which he is very fond. He is a member of the State and County medical associations. In political matters he is a staunch Republican, and served as justice of the peace of the county court, from 1873 to 1877, and was appointed to fill a vacancy as county commissioner during the years from 1887 to 1889.

On February 19, 1872, Dr. Staunton was married to Miss Mary Lucinda Staunton, the eldest daughter of Dr. Joseph Marshal and Mary Elizabeth (Wilbur) Staunton, and to this union there have been born the following children: John Galusha, who is engaged in business at Charleston-Kanawha; Julia Lee, who married Madison T. Davis, Jr., president of the Kanawha Mine Car Co., and has two children, Sidney Prescott and Madison Thenton; Mary Marshal, who married E. A. Palmer, a shoe merchant, and has one child, Mary Elizabeth; and Warren Brewster, who is in the insurance business, and resides at Charleston-Kanawha.

JAMES N. CARNES, cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Charleston, and interested additionally in a number of other business enterprises in Kanawha County, also in

Colorado and Ohio, is a representative business man of this city. He was born at Lancaster, Ohio, in 1858, and is a son of Arthur and a grandson of Col. Robert Carnes.

The Carnes family is of Scotch-Irish origin and the name of Carnes appears among the Scottish and Irish nobility, being particularly prominent before the Restoration. In more recent times, Lord Carnes, Scotch-Irish nobleman, was a member of Parliament. Col. Robert Carnes, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to America from Ireland about 100 years ago, settling in Fairfield County, Ohio, where he spent his subsequent life on a farm. In his native land he married Nancy Stewart, an admirable woman in his own station of life, who lived to be quite aged. Nine children were born to them, of whom Arthur, the father of James N. Carnes, was the youngest. All the sons became farmers, with the exception of James, who was a military man and was killed at New Orleans during the Civil War.

Arthur Carnes, who followed an agricultural life, died when he was about forty years of age. He was a man of sterling character and religious temperament and he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He married Caroline M. Miller, a daughter of Martin and Annie C. Miller, who came direct from Germany, their native land, to Fairfield County, Ohio, in which locality Mrs. Arthur Carnes still resides—at Lancaster, O., bearing well her weight of seventy-eight years. They were the parents of three children—Anna, Ellen and James N. Anna, who married W. H. Keller, is now deceased. Ellen resides with her mother at Lancaster.

James N. Carnes was offered excellent educational advantages, including a business course at Painesville, Ohio. Prior to April, 1879, when he came to Charleston, he was engaged in business in his native state. After removing to Kanawha county, he became associated with George Davis, a well known citizen in the hardware business and their business relations continued until failing health made it necessary for Mr. Davis to remove to Colorado. Mr. Carnes then came to the Citizens National

Bank, of which he is now a director, having continued with this institution since 1896, first as assistant cashier and later as cashier.

On February 24, 1904, Mr. Carnes was married at Wilson, N. C., to Miss Elizabeth Crowell, who was born and reared in that place and who is a daughter of Jonas Williams and Virginia (Vick) Crowell, and a descendant of Oliver Cromwell. In 1674 John and Edward Cromwell, two brothers of the House of Cromwell, sold their estates in England and emigrated to America to escape the persecutions visited on the family under the Stuart dynasty after the Restoration. While on board ship they decided to change their name, and this was done with solemn ceremony by writing the name in full, and then cutting out the "m" and throwing it into the sea, thus making the name "Crowell." They first settled in Woodbridge, N. J. Afterwards John Crowell went south and settled in Halifax county, N. C., at a place now known as Crowells, and which is the original home of the North Carolina Crowells. The family became planters and large slave holders, several of them were active in the Revolutionary war, and in general they have been closely identified with the growth and development of North Carolina.

Col. James B. Crowell, the great grandfather of Mrs. Carnes, was born and reared there; also Col. John Crowell, who in early life resided in Georgia and was for many years a congressman from that state. Col. James B. Crowell was a large slave holder. He married Miss Tabitha Williams, by whom he had two sons—the late Jonas Crowell, who went to Alabama and became a wealthy manufacturer of that state, and William Crowell, the grandfather of Mrs. Carnes, who remained in eastern North Carolina and married Miss Mary Ellen Hamilton, whose family was a branch of the noted English family of that name. He had one son, Jonas Williams Crowell, the father of Mrs. Carnes.

Jonas Williams Crowell was born in Nash county, N. C., and was attending school at the Southern University, at Greensboro, Ala., at the outbreak of the Civil War. He thereupon enlisted in the Fifth Alabama regiment. After

two years with that regiment he secured a transfer to the Thirtieth North Carolina regiment, which was composed of so many of his old friends, and with this regiment he remained until the surrender at Appomattox. He then returned to eastern North Carolina, and engaged in the dry goods business. He married Miss Virginia Vick. After following mercantile business for several years, he became a prominent politician and for many years was known and loved throughout eastern North Carolina. He was a Knights Templar Mason. He died in Wilson, N. C., January 23, 1904, universally beloved and esteemed.

On the maternal side Mrs. Carnes is descended from the Von Veekes of Holland and the Bailies and Whiteheads of Scotland, who settled in eastern North Carolina about two hundred years ago, and became large planters and slave holders. Members of these families have married and intermarried with some of the most prominent and representative people of North Carolina. Col. Asel Vick, of Nash county, N. C., the grandfather of Mrs. Carnes, was one of the most prominent men in his section of the state and one of the largest slave holders. Mrs. Jonas W. Crowell still survives and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Carnes.

Mrs. Carnes was carefully educated; she was instructed by private tutors and for several years was tutored by an ex-member of the faculty of Yale—who in consequence of failing health was sojourning in the South.

Later she attended school at the Convent of Mt.-de-Sales near Baltimore, Md., from which institution she was graduated.

From childhood Mrs. Carnes has been a great reader and an enthusiastic lover of good books. She is an active member of the oldest and most exclusive literary club in the city.

She and her husband are moving spirits in much of the pleasant social life of Charleston. They have no children. In his political sentiments Mr. Carnes is a Republican, but is not actively interested in politics. He has long been identified with the Masonic Order, and is serving as treasurer of Kanawha Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., Tyrian Royal Arch Chapter, No. 13, Kanawha Commandery No. 4, and

Beni-Kedem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is Past High Priest of Tyrian Royal Arch Chapter No. 13 and Past Eminent Commander of Kanawha Commandery No. 4. He is a man of business ability and one who takes a practical interest in whatever is calculated to promote the moral and material welfare of the community in which he resides, while ample means enable him to enjoy life by the gratification of refined tastes.

MAJOR WILLIAM A. BRADFORD, deceased, for many years after the close of his honorable service as a soldier in the Confederate Army, was a foremost business man of Charleston and led in many of the enterprises which contributed to the advancement of this city. He bore an ancestral name that was distinguished even in colonial days but needed no luster from by-gone forefathers to establish his place in the world. Major Bradford was born May 13, 1830, at Earlsyville, Albemarle county, Va. His father was William Ashton Bradford (2) and his mother was Eliza Mildred Lewis (Clarkson) Bradford.

It is well established in the Bradford family that the immigrant settler, John Bradford, who reached the shores of America as early as 1600, coming from Scotland, was the uncle of William Bradford, who, twenty years later became governor of the Pilgrim colony in Massachusetts. John Bradford left descendants in Albemarle county, Va. One son, Alexander Bradford, was born there July 22, 1729. He married Jemima, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Jones, and they passed their lives in Virginia, his death being recorded in 1828 and hers in 1802. Fourteen children were born to them, seven sons and seven daughters.

William Ashton Bradford was the sixth son and the thirteenth child of Alexander and Jemima Bradford. He was born in Albemarle county, March 13, 1774. He served with the rank of Major in the War of 1812 and distinguished himself as a soldier. Like other members of his family he lived in lavish style, maintained great plantations and owned hundreds of slaves and he was also influential in public affairs in Albemarle county. His death took place in 1859. He married Mrs. Ann

Coleman (Slaughter) Fry, a sister of Rev. Philip Slaughter, who was rector of St. Mark's Parish, Richmond, Va., and a niece of Capt. Philip Slaughter, of Revolutionary War fame. She was the widow of Capt. Reuben Fry, who was captain of a company in the Revolutionary War, a man of such military ability and so highly considered by the army, that at one time it seemed possible that he would be selected as commander-in-chief in place of George Washington. To Major William Ashton Bradford and wife four children were born.

William Ashton Bradford (2), son of Major William Ashton Bradford and father of the late Major William Ashton Bradford, the third inheritor of the name, was the only son of his parents and was born in Albemarle county, Va., and died there June 25, 1830, when only twenty-two years of age. He was a man of culture and education and had made something of a name for himself in letters although his life was so early ended. He married Miss Eliza Mildred Clarkson, who was born in Marlborough county, Va., in 1811, and died in 1842. They had but one child, William Ashton (3).

William Ashton Bradford (3) was educated in private schools and by tutors. In 1861, when the Civil War became a fact, he was much interested and not only raised but also equipped a company made up of elderly men for temporary service and after it was disbanded rejoined a regiment of cavalry that was raised at Richmond. Shortly afterward he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Humphrey Marshall, with the rank of major, and when General Marshall was sent to Congress, he transferred to Gen. Preston's staff, and when the latter was sent on an important mission to Spain, Major Bradford, who it might appear, carried good luck with him, was placed on the staff of General Breckenridge and remained until the latter was appointed secretary of war. Major Bradford participated in the battles of Wyandot, Jonesville, Chickamauga, Cold Harbor, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg and Winchester. Subsequently he was taken ill with fever and was sent to a hospital at Wythesville, Va., and was still confined there when Generals Lee, Kirby Smith and Johnson surrendered. After sufficiently re-



MAJOR WILLIAM A. BRADFORD



covering he secured his parole and then returned to Charleston.

Major Bradford's subsequent life was, as before indicated, one of usefulness and activity. He was interested in many lines and for years was one of the city's leading bankers. He was also the patentee of a valuable steam gauge.

Major Bradford was married to Miss Elizabeth Johnston McChesney, who was born in Bath county, Va., and accompanied her parents to Charleston in 1871, where she was reared and liberally educated and fitted for the social circles in which she has always been a figure. Her parents were Dr. Alexander Gallatin McChesney and Sallie Gatewood (Moffett) McChesney, the former of whom died in 1877 while on a visit to his daughter in Virginia and was buried in Virginia; the mother died in 1881. Dr. McChesney was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia and became a prominent physician. His father was James McChesney and his grandfather was Robert McChesney, who was born in Scotland. James McChesney married Frances McNutt, a sister of Governor McNutt, of Mississippi, a niece of General McNutt of Nova Scotia. She was a woman of noted beauty and of great force of character. After her husband had been killed by a maniac, she reared the children and provided them with collegiate advantages and also managed a large plantation with its many slaves.

To Major and Mrs. Bradford five children were born: Elizabeth Ashton, Mildred Lewis, Mary Walker, Sallie Moffett, and Robert Warwick. Elizabeth Ashton was graduated with honors from the National Park Seminary at Forest Park, Md., and afterward became the wife of J. Edmund Price, a well known attorney of Charleston. Mildred Lewis, who is a graduate of Hollins Institute, Va., is the wife of Daniel Kingston Flynn, a well known lumberman of Charleston. Mary Walker is a student of Sweetbrier College, Va. Sallie Moffett died at the age of six years. Robert Warwick, the youngest of the family, is making excellent progress in the Charleston schools. Mrs. Bradford takes a great deal of interest in the society of the Daughters of the Confed-

eracy and holds an official position in this organization.

Major Bradford passed away at his home in Charleston, on February 13, 1907. He had been reared in the Episcopal church. To its various objects of benevolent care he was continuously generous, while his broad mind and kind heart responded to calls for charity whenever made. His ancestry, rearing, surroundings and convictions made him a Democrat but the mere holding of office offered little attraction to a man of his habit of thought and busy mode of life. For many years he had been identified with the Masonic fraternity. His personal character was without reproach and his memory is held in reverent regard.

REV. FR. LEWIS, O. M. Cap., pastor of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church at Charleston, W. Va., was born at Pittsburg, Pa., June 30, 1876, and is one of the five survivors of a family of six children born to his parents, who were Joseph P. and Mary (Snyder) Centner.

Father Lewis attended the parochial schools of Pittsburg and then entered St. Fidelis College, at Herman, Butler County, Pa., where he made his classical course as preparation for the priesthood and was graduated in 1895. After a year's novitiate at Herman he continued his studies, entering St. Peter & Paul's Monastery, at Cumberland, Md., where he remained until 1901, in December of which year he was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons. His first work was educational in character, as he became professor of Latin, mathematics and the natural sciences, at his alma mater. In July, 1910, he was called to Charleston, W. Va., to take charge of the parish of the Sacred Heart, and here he has continued, accomplishing much both in the way of advancing the material as well as the spiritual interests of his people.

Father Lewis has a fine parochial school in operation, under the charge of seven Sisters of the Order of St. Francis. The school proper is free, but a boarding department is conducted in connection with it in order to accommodate pupils from a distance. The

building was erected by the late Rev. Joseph E. Stenger. At present a high standard is maintained, both in regard to moral and intellectual training. The church has its own burial ground named Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

JAMES A. WINES, merchant and farmer and well known resident of Poca District, Kanawha County, W. Va., where he owns eighty-two acres of excellent land, situated on the main Poca River, twenty-three miles north of Charleston, was born February 14, 1868, in Poca District, and is a son of William and Mary Ann (Dolton) Wines.

William Wines was reared in Roane County, now West Virginia, and was brought to Poca District by his parents in his youth. They owned 190 acres that lay along Leatherwood Creek, and he became a farmer and lumberman. After his marriage he settled on the home farm, one-half of which was his portion, which he improved and devoted to general farming and stock and cattle raising. During the Civil War he served in Co. F,—W. Va. Inf., and escaped all injury while in the service. He now resides one-quarter mile south of the old farm, where he owns 110 acres. He is a Republican in politics. William Wines married Mary Ann Dolton, who was born in Carroll County, now Virginia, a daughter of Robert and Rachiel (Reynolds) Dolton, who had four children, the two survivors being: Mary Ann, Mrs. Wines; and Vina, the wife of a brother of William Wines. Robert Dolton was born in Carroll County, ninety-three years ago and now resides in Poca District, Kanawha County. During the Civil War he was a soldier in Co. A, 7th W. Va. Cav., but was neither captured nor wounded during his period of service. To William Wines and his wife the following children were born: Frank, James A., John, Edgar, Albert, Pleas M., Victoria and Eleanor. The parents of the above family are members of the Advent church.

James A. Wines obtained his schooling in Poca District and afterward engaged in farming and lumbering. After marriage he settled at the head of Camp Creek, where

he followed farming for two years and then moved to Leatherwood Creek and for two years there combined farming with lumbering, afterward coming to his present farm, which is a part of the old John Haynes farm. Here he carries on general farming and since 1905 has also kept a stock of general merchandise and is doing a satisfactory business.

Mr. Wines married Miss Lethia Haynes, who was born in Poca District and is a daughter of A. H. Haynes, and they have twelve children, namely: Lewis, Fred, Minnie, Dexter, Lena, Delbert, Bev, Emma, Bessie, Blvia, Lucy and Goldie. The eldest son married Sadie Shaffer, a daughter of Edward Shaffer. Mr. Wines has been a Republican since he cast his first vote. He has served as trustee of his district and has always concerned himself with the best interests of his section.

ROBERT G. LINN, one of the leading attorneys of Kanawha county, W. Va., residing in Charleston, was born at Glenville, Va., (now W. Va.), April 6, 1849, son of Robert and Sophronia (Newcomb) Linn. The following facts in regard to the genealogy of the Linn family have been ascertained and may prove of interest to members of the family.

The Linnns are of Scotch-Irish origin. Joseph Linn was born in 1725 and died April 8, 1800. He married Martha Kirkpatrick, who was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1728, and died March 7, 1791. She was the daughter of Andrew Kirkpatrick. Joseph was adjutant in the 2d regiment of Sussex militia during the Revolutionary war, Aaron Hankison being colonel. Joseph and Mary Linn had four sons and four daughters, namely: Alexander (born Dec. 6, 1753), David, Andrew, Margaret, Mary, Ann, Martha and John. David, Margaret and Andrew are buried at the Yellow Frame.

(1). Andrew married Hannah, daughter of Nathan and Uphamy (Wright) Armstrong.

(2). David married Sarah, daughter of Brig. Gen. Aaron Hankison, and they had

eight children: Alexander married and went to Ohio. Mattie married Jacob Shephard. Polly never married. Margaret married a Mr. Shephard. The Shepards settled in Ohio. Aaron married Eliza Hankison, and settled in Finleyville, Pa.

(3). Andrew was born in 1759, and died April 9, 1799. He studied medicine under Dr. Samuel Kennedy at Log Goal. He married Ann Carnes of Blandensburg, Md., and had five children, namely: Robert married Elizabeth Ryerson, and settled at Hamburg, N. J. Margaret became the wife or Major William T. Anderson of Newton. Mary married David Ryerson. Martha married, first, Hugh Taylor, and second, Richard R. Morris, of New York. Alexander settled at Easton, Pa.

(4). Margaret married Hon. Joseph Gaston, who was paymaster of Sussex militia during the Revolutionary war.

(5). Mary.

(6). Ann married Jacob Hull.

(7). Martha married, first, Isaac Schaefer; second, Joseph Desmond. Martha died in 1830 and was buried at Sandusky, Ohio. The Rev. Isaac Desmond was her son.

(8). John married, May 19, 1791, Martha Hunt, a daughter of Lieut. Richard Hunt. They had a large family of children, namely: Elizabeth married Rev. Edward Allen. Sarah married Nathan Armstrong Shafer. Andrew married Isabella Beardslee. Mary Ann married Rev. Benj. I. Lowe. Caroline married Dr. Roderick Byington. Alexander was a physician at Deckertown; he married Julia Vibbert. William H. was also a physician.

John Linn was appointed to the Court of Common Pleas of Sussex in 1805, and served until his death in 1823. He was twice elected to Congress, and died of typhoid fever at Washington, D. C., during his second term. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church of Hardyston.

The following facts have also been gathered in regard to other branches of the family.

Joseph came into the Hardwick Patent from Lamington, Somerset county, N. J.

In the churchyard at Lamington there is a tombstone with this inscription: "Alexander Linn Esq., who departed this life in the 64th year of his age, A. D. 1776." This Alexander, it is said, was for many years in the commission of the peace; he was an elder in the church, and for some time before his death, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Another headstone marks the grave of Sarah Linn, daughter of Alexander and Sarah Linn, who departed this life Sept. 12, 1755, aged two years, three months and 15 days. A third stone is in memory of Sarah Linn, daughter of James Linn, who departed this life Oct., 1773, one year and six months of age. Mr. Mellick, in his "Story of an Old Farm," says that Judge James Linn was one of Somerset's aristocrats, and a citizen highly esteemed throughout the country; that he lived on a well improved plantation of 600 acres, which he had inherited from his father; that he kept a retinue of servants and 20 slaves, and that he was elected in May, 1776, a deputy from Somerset to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey.

From another source it is learned that James Linn was a nephew of Joseph Linn and that James was a representative in Congress, 1799-1801, from New Jersey. When the Jefferson-Burr contest for President was thrown into the House and the balloting had been so prolonged without result, James Linn broke the deadlock in the New Jersey delegation, thereby throwing the vote of the delegation for Jefferson and electing him President.

John Linn of Knowlton township, Warren county, N. J., came from Virginia, fought in the Sussex militia during the Revolution, and was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and died at the age of 102 years. His will is recorded in the Sussex office, and is dated June 2, 1817. It names as his children, James, John, Elizabeth, Jean, David, Joseph, Robert, Margaret and Catherine. Among other property the will disposes of land in Greene county, Ky. The birth dates of the three earliest Linnns herein named are as follows: Alexander Linn of

Lamington, 1712; John Linn of Knowlton, 1715; Joseph Linn of Hardwick, 1725.

Tradition says that the Linns of New Jersey and the Linns of Missouri were related, and that their common home was in Virginia and West Virginia.

To return to our subject's direct line,—Robert Linn (grandfather of Robert G. Linn), born April 20, 1781, came to Virginia probably from Pennsylvania about 100 years ago, settling at Linn's Mills, in what is now Marion county, W. Va., where he died Sept. 9, 1834. He was a farmer and miller. He married Catherine Lyon, who was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 18, 1788.

Robert Linn, Jr., son of the afore-mentioned, was born in Marion county (now in W. Va., but then in Harrison county, Va.), Dec. 27, 1813, and died Dec. 7, 1860. He studied law in the office of Hon. Edgar C. Wilson, of Morgantown, and was later admitted to the bar at Pruntytown, Taylor county, W. Va., in 1846. He subsequently practiced his profession in Gilmer county, W. Va. He was elected for four successive terms to the office of prosecuting attorney, by the Whig party, and was serving as such at the time of his death. At different times he held other responsible offices, in which he served with marked capacity, and was one of the best known and most popular citizens in Gilmer county. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was married in Fairmont, W. Va, to Miss Sophronia S. Newcomb, who was born at Greenfield, Mass., in 1816, a daughter of Ebenezer, Jr., and Sophronia (Smith) Newcomb. She came of the old New England family of that name, a brief sketch of which will be found subjoined to the present article. She was a lady of refinement and culture, and was all her life a strong working member of the Presbyterian church. Almost her entire life was spent in West Virginia, her parents settling in Fairmont when she was but two years old. She died August 31, 1890.

The children of Robert Linn, Jr., and his wife Sophronia, were as follows: Mary S., born Sept. 21, 1841, married Newton B. Bland, who died in March, 1896. She died

January 28, 1910, leaving a son, Robert Linn Bland, now a lawyer at Weston, W. Va., who is married and has three children. Nancy Catherine Lyon, born May 3, 1849, married Marion T. Brannon, of Glenville, W. Va., and has three children, namely: Hon. Linn Brannon, ex-judge of the Circuit court of Gilmer, Calhoun, Jackson, Lewis and Clay counties; Alice, who is married and lives at Fairmont, W. Va.; and Howard R. Brannon, who is cashier of a bank at Glenville. Robert G., whose nativity has been already given, is the direct subject of this sketch. Sarah L., born July 26, 1853, is unmarried, and resides at Glenville.

Robert G. Linn, in October, 1866, while in his eighteenth year, became assistant clerk in the circuit clerk's office at Clarksburg, where he remained three years. In 1869 he entered the Cincinnati (O.) Law School, from which he was graduated in the Class of 1870, with the degree of B.L. While in college he had for instructors Ex-Governor Hoadley and Bellamy Storer. After his graduation he practiced his profession in Glenville, W. Va., where he became prosecuting attorney, later holding that office for three successive terms—four years in Gilmer county and eight years in Calhoun county, W. Va. Returned to Glenville, Gilmer county, in March, 1884, he remained there until 1890, being associated with Hon. John S. Withers, and in 1900 he came to Charleston, having been associated in partnership here with George Byrne, now of the Baltimore "Sun," and with William E. R. Byrne, with whom he is still thus connected, as also is his son, Robert Linn. He has also a law office at Sutton, Braxton county, W. Va., with Cary C. Hines and W. F. Morrison, Jr., as partners; another at Weston, Lewis county, the firm name being Linn, Brannon & Lively; and a third, or rather fourth, at Glenville, the firm being Linn, Brannon & Hamilton. From 1873 until 1907, also he had as partner, Hon. John M. Hamilton, present Congressman from the Fourth district, with their office at Grantsville, Calhoun county. Mr. Linn stands high in his profession and much of the important

litigation in the county passes through his hands and those of his partners. He is a Democrat in politics, and is fraternally connected with the Odd Fellows' lodge at Glenville. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

Robert G. Linn was married at Weston, W. Va., to Mary Hamilton, who was born, reared and educated in that place. Her parents were Dr. J. M. and Mary M. (Lorentz) Hamilton, her mother being a daughter of John and a granddaughter of Jacob Lorentz. The latter, an early settler in this section, was a farmer and merchant. He married a Miss Stalnaker, who died at an advanced age. John Lorentz married Mary Regerboth, and both died when well along in years. Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Linn have been the parents of eight children, of whom the following is a brief record:

Ernest died young. George died June 22, 1908, while a law student at the University of Virginia. Edna, born June 25, 1878, was educated at Wilson college, Pa., and was for some time a teacher in the normal school. She resides at home. Mary, born April 25, 1880, was educated in the normal school at Glenville and at Hollins, Va., and is also at home. Harriet, born March 30, 1884, graduated from the Glenville Normal school, and as a trained nurse from Washington, D. C. Robert, born July 25, 1882, graduated in law at Morgantown, W. Va. University in the Class of 1906, with the degree of B.L., was admitted to the bar in the same year and has since been a member of the firm with his father. He is unmarried. Ruth, born Oct. 25, 1886, is now taking a course in nursing at Washington, D. C. John Hamilton, born Dec. 6, 1892, is now attending the city high school. The family attends the Presbyterian church.

The Newcomb Genealogy:—Francis Newcomb, born in England in 1605, came to the American colonies in 1635, with his wife Rachel. Their son Peter, born in Braintree, Mass., March 16, 1648, married in April, 1672, Susanna Cutting, daughter of Richard Cutting, of Watertown.

Jonathan, of the third generation, born in Braintree, Mass., March 1, 1685, had wife

Deborah, whose family name has not been ascertained. Their children included Benjamin, born in Braintree, Mass., April 9, 1719, who on coming of age removed to Norton, Mass., and died in 1801. He married, Nov. 24, 1743, Mary, daughter of John and Mercy Everett, of Dedham. She was born March 8, 1720-21.

Rev. Ebenezer Newcomb, fifth in line of descent, and maternal great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Norton, Mass., in November, 1754. He followed the various occupations of carpenter, joiner, and farmer, and was also a Baptist minister. He fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war, being a member of Capt. A. Clapp's company. His death occurred Feb. 13, 1829. He married Wealthy Willis, Feb. 23, 1779, who died May 11, 1818.

Ebenezer Newcomb, Jr., son of the foregoing, and grandfather of Robert G. Linn, was born Oct. 22, 1785. He was a carpenter, joiner and cabinet maker. He moved from Greenfield, Mass., to Fairmont, Va., where he died in 1859. He married Sophronia Smith, who was born April 24, 1792. Their daughter Sophronia, born Dec. 6, 1816, died Aug. 30, 1890. A native of Deerfield, Mass., she came with her parents to Fairmont, Va., when two years old, and as before stated, she became the wife of Robert Linn, and the mother of Robert G. Linn, the direct subject of this sketch.

W. E. MERRICK, whose farm of forty acres lies two and a half miles from Charleston, W. Va., was born September 14, 1857, in Patrick County, Va., and is a son of Edward and Mary (Dodson) Merrick.

Edward Merrick was born in Virginia and came to Kanawha County in 1875, living here for thirty-seven years. He was a mason by trade and was also a farmer. His death occurred on the present farm when he was eighty-three years of age. He married Mary Dodson, who was born in Virginia, and outlived him, she being eighty-eight years old at the time of her death. Of their children, eight in

number, those living are: Elisha, Martha, Berry, Affie, W. E., and Jennie.

W. E. Merrick accompanied the family when removal was made from Patrick to Kanawha County, and has been engaged in general farming during the greater part of his life. His land is well managed and is very productive. He married Miss Nancy Edwards and they have six children living, two—Lonie and Ozella, the second and eighth born—having died. The others are: Walter Bowen, who has a family of four children; Harry and Lizzie, both of whom live in Iowa; and Lena, Ida and Lottie, all of whom live at home. In politics Mr. Merrick is a Democrat.

HON. WILLIAM GUSTAVUS CONLEY, attorney general of West Virginia, and a citizen of that state who has been prominent both in professional and public life for many years, was born in Preston County, W. Va., January 8, 1866, and is a son of Major William and Mary (Freeburn) Conley.

Major William Conley, who was an officer in the state militia, was born also in Preston County, but the mother was a native of Scotland. She came to America with her parents at the age of eight years, resided with them in Philadelphia, and later accompanied them to West Virginia, where her death occurred in 1896, her husband having passed away when their son, William G., was quite young. Major William Conley was a man of local prominence, and at one time was deputy sheriff. He was a school teacher and was also engaged in business as a contractor.

William Gustavus Conley was educated in the public schools of Preston County, and the West Virginia University at Morgantown, and was graduated there from the department of law, in 1893, and in the same year was admitted to the bar. On April 2, 1903, Mr. Conley had conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, by the Nashville College of Law, at Nashville, Tenn. From 1893 until 1903, he was engaged in the practice of law at Parsons, W. Va., during the closing six months of this period being in partnership with Charles D. Smith, under the firm name of Conley & Smith. He was an active and useful

citizen there, serving in the city council and also as mayor. From Parsons he came to Kingwood, W. Va., where he is a member of the law firm of Hughes & Conley, and where he has his residence. Mr. Conley has filled many important political positions. In 1896 he was chosen assistant secretary of the Republican National Convention that nominated the late President McKinley. Subsequently he was twice sent to the convention of the National Republican League Club; for six years was chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, and for several years was a member as well as assistant secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee. On May 9, 1908, Mr. Conley was appointed attorney general, by Gov. William M. O. Dawson, to serve until his successor was elected and qualified, and was elected for both short and long term, expiration being March 4, 1913. This position is one befitting one of his talents, connections and achievements. Attorney General Conley maintains his office on the first floor of the Capitol Building, Charleston.

Mr. Conley was married in 1892, to Miss Bertie I. Martin, who was born in 1873, near Kingwood, W. Va., and they have three children living. Mrs. Conley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while he was reared a Presbyterian. He is identified with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

ALEXANDER RUFFNER, a representative member of the old Ruffner family of West Virginia, which has been prominently identified with Kanawha County since the days of Joseph Ruffner, eldest son of Peter, the emigrant settler who came here in 1794, taking up vast tracts of land. In the same year he made some improvements and in the following year brought his family from Virginia and ever since the name has been one of high standing in this section.

Col. Joel Ruffner, father of Alexander Ruffner, was born in Kanawha County near the present city of Charleston, December 11, 1802, and died here September 8, 1882. He was a well known man both in private and military life and when only eighteen years of age be-

came a colonel in the state militia. He married Diana Marye, who was born October 21, 1809, in the Shenandoah Valley and was of French ancestry on the paternal side. Her death occurred October 23, 1881. They were parents of sixteen children, thirteen of whom grew to maturity, and seven daughters and three sons yet survive, of this family, Alexander being the sixth in order of birth.

Alexander Ruffner was born April 4, 1837, at Charleston. He attended the early schools which were meager in their advantages as compared to the present day, and has devoted the greater part of his life to farm pursuits but in earlier years also followed surveying and helped to make the survey for the old C. & O. Railroad in 1868. During the Civil War he remained at home to look after the affairs, but two of his brothers, Daniel and Joel, lost their lives while serving in the Confederate Army. Since October, 1858, he has been a voter and his ballot has always been cast in support of Democratic principles and candidates. No citizen of Charleston is better known than Mr. Ruffner, although he has never been willing to accept any public office.

Mr. Ruffner was married October 30, 1883, in Poca District, Kanawha County, to Miss Mary V. Wallace, who was born in Poca District, October 29, 1857, a daughter of an early settler, Peter Wallace. The latter lost his life from the foul gas generated in an oil well that he was assisting a companion to dig. His wife, Rachel (Aults) Wallace, also met death through accident, being fatally burned, with one of her sons, Simon, in a fire that swept what is now the south side of this city. Mrs. Ruffner has never been able to get over this great bereavement, having been much attached to her mother and brother. Mr. and Mrs. Ruffner have no children. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while Mr. Ruffner comes of a long line of Presbyterians.

ROBERT DUNLAP, who conducts a general store at Mammoth, was born in Washington District, Kanawha County, March 5, 1864, and is a son of Frank and Sarah (Davis) Dunlap, and a grandson of Rev. Thomas Davis,

who, at one time owned the valley of Davis Creek.

Frank Dunlap was a well known farmer on Davis Creek, in Loudon District and owned the property that now belongs to his son, Rome E. Dunlap. His death occurred in 1891, at the age of fifty-four years. He married Sarah Davis, who survived to the age of seventy-three years. They had the following children born to them: Peter C.; Emma E., who is the wife of Leonard Holstein; and Robert, Stanhope F., Andrew J., Rome E., Golden H., Alice and James B. Alice married Hubert Martin.

Robert Dunlap remained on the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, in the meanwhile attending the local schools. He then became a miner for the Black Band Iron and Coal Company, which work he followed for ten years on Davis Creek. From there he went to the Winifrede Coal Company for four years, and from there to the Campbell's Creek Coal Company, with which he continued until 1897, when he opened a store, on a small scale, at Mammoth, his bill of goods amounting to \$82. Later he moved his stock to Campbell's Creek, but in October, 1907, returned to Mammoth and bought his present store building and subsequently erected his comfortable residence. He also owns stock in some coal and timber land in Malden District on Campbell's Creek, which is very valuable. He is one of the prosperous business men of the place.

Mr. Dunlap was married July 2, 1892, to Miss Mary Stone, a daughter of William M. and Ursly (Nelson) Stone, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have one son, Marcus Talmadge. In politics Mr. Dunlap is a Republican. He is a member of Lodge No. 242, Odd Fellows, at Mammoth, and Haddoth Lodge No. 170, Knights of Pythias, at Putney, W. Va.

GEORGE P. ALDERSON, a well known member of the Kanawha County bar, residing in Charleston, was born at Sulphur Springs, Texas, in 1879, and is a son of Irving N. Alderson, whose death occurred in our subject's childhood. The latter has since then resided with his uncle, Col. J. Coleman Alderson, for-

merly of Wheeling, W. Va., but now a prominent citizen of Charleston. Irving N. Alderson was born in Amherst County, Va., in 1845, a son of Rev. Louis A. Alderson.

George P. Alderson in his boyhood attended a preparatory school in Garrett County, Md. He then entered Columbia College and was subsequently a student at George Washington University, both institutions of Washington, D. C. Graduated with his degree in law in 1905, he was admitted to the bar in Washington, D. C., on January 1st of the following year and later became a member of the bar of Kanawha County, W. Va., and is now located in the Alderson-Stevenson Building. He is a man of recognized ability in his profession, a good citizen having at heart the interests of his adopted city, and in politics is a Democrat.

SAMUEL STEPHENSON, vice president of the Kanawha Valley Oil and Gas Company, and one of the proprietors of the Holley Coal and Coke Company, is largely interested in coal, gas and lumber and land enterprises in this part of the country. He was born March 10, 1859, in Nicholas county, W. Va., and was reared in Clay county, a son of Andrew J. and Mary Jane (Forsythe) Stephenson, the former of whom was born in Nicholas county and the latter at Staunton, Va.

Andrew J. Stephenson was a son of David and Nancy (Rader) Stephenson, and was born April 29, 1829. David Stephenson was also a native of Virginia and died in Nicholas county at the age of fifty years, and his widow at the age of seventy years. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Andrew J. Stephenson spent his life in Nicholas and Clay counties, Virginia, was a lifelong Democrat and for thirty-two years was clerk of the county and circuit courts. His death occurred October 31, 1903, at the age of seventy-four years. He married Mary Jane Forsythe, a daughter of Abraham and Jane (Whight) Forsythe, who were prominent people near Staunton, Va. Abraham Forsythe was a man of large estate before the Civil War and owned many slaves, but his fortune was much depleted on account of his having signed bonds for a county officer, which were invalidated. With his wife he be-

longed to and liberally supported the Methodist Episcopal church. Seven sons and two daughters were born to Andrew J. Stephenson and wife, namely: Glendora, who married T. B. Stephenson, a distant relative, residing in Clay county, and they have three daughters; Forsythe, who is a lumberman, residing at Charleston; Samuel; Elijah L., who is a merchant and miller residing at Clay Court House, married Missouri Young and they have one son and two daughters; Albert, who is a farmer in Clay county and holds the office of assessor, married a Miss Salisbury, now deceased; Florence, who is the wife of John E. Carden, a merchant at Covington, Va., and has six sons and two daughters; Homer, a wholesale dealer in feed residing at Clendenin, Kanawha county, also a farmer and miller, who married Lydia Nichols and has two sons and three daughters; Benjamin L., who died when aged six months; and Eston Byrne, who is a retired physician. Dr. Stephenson is a member of the State Board of Control, having been appointed by Governor Glasscock in 1910. He married Lydia Downey.

Samuel Stephenson is one of the representative and able business men of Kanawha county but he enjoyed only public school educational advantages. He has been a resident of Charleston for ten years and prior to that time was engaged in a timber and lumber business in Clay county. He also engaged in the lumber business for some eight years in Boone county. In association with other capitalists he is concerned in many large enterprises, is an extensive operator in oil, coal and gas in West Virginia.

Mr. Stephenson was married in Boone county, W. Va., to Mrs. Cynthia Dell (Vickers) Sayers, widow of the late Ira G. Sayers, who was survived by two children: Ira G., who resides at Charleston; and Nona B., who is the wife of Dr. Sharp, of Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have two children, Byron Jackson and Rebekah Dell, both of whom are students in the public schools. Mrs. Stephenson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

Mr. Stephenson is not only an influential man in the business circles of Charleston and Kanawha county, but he is also efficient and



SAMUEL STEPHENSON



valuable as a citizen. In 1893 he was appointed deputy revenue collector for the southern district of West Virginia, and performed the duties of this office for two years and then resigned. He has served in his second term as a member of the city council, elected on the Democratic ticket, of which party he is a leading factor in this section. He is a Mason of advanced degree, belonging to the Blue Lodge, at Clay, W. Va., the Chapter, Commandery and Consistory at Charleston and also to Beni-Kedem Shrine, at Charleston.

S. G. BACKUS, M. D., physician and surgeon in active and successful practice at South Charleston, W. Va., was born in 1874, in Nicholas County, W. Va., a son of B. F. and Albina (Dorsey) Backus. The father of Dr. Backus was twice married, first to a Miss Carolina Grose and three of their four children survive. Mr. Backus died on his farm in Nicholas County at the age of seventy-four years. Eight children were born to his second marriage.

S. G. Backus attended the public schools and then commenced the study of medicine, completing his medical course in the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, O., where he was graduated in 1904. He immediately engaged in practice at Summersville, in Nicholas County and remained there until 1909, when he came to South Charleston, where he built his present well equipped office near the C. & O. Railroad depot. His practice comes from a wide surrounding territory. He is special surgeon for the South Charleston Crusher Company.

Dr. Backus married Miss Araminta S. Maynor, a native of Fayette County, and daughter of John A. and Martha Maynor, the former of whom is deceased. They have one daughter, Juanita Frances, who is now five years old. They attend the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Backus is a Republican in politics, and he belongs to the fraternal order, Knights of Pythias.

HENRY PLATT BRIGHTWELL, who holds the responsible position of secretary to the Hon. William E. Glasscock, governor of

West Virginia, is one of the rising young public men of the state. He was born in Prince Edward County, Va., about thirty-five years ago, and is a son of Henry C. and Elizabeth (Pollard) Brightwell. His father died in 1888; his mother is now over sixty years of age and is a resident of Bedford City, Va. Their children were as follows: Carrie B., who is the wife of J. W. Hopkins, resides in Bedford, Va., and has three children; Maude, the wife of Robert Lee Quarles, is also a resident of Bedford City, and has three children; Henry Platt, who is the direct subject of this sketch; and Edward Walker, cashier of the Capital City Bank, of Charleston, who is a graduate of Randolph Macon Seminary, and is unmarried.

Henry Platt Brightwell was reared and acquired his early education in Bedford City, Bedford County, Va. He completed his literary education in the Randolph-Macon Academy, which he entered while yet in his "teens," and soon afterwards became identified with the banking interests of his native state, being thus engaged there from 1893 to 1896, and acquiring a good knowledge of financial methods. In the year last mentioned he came to Charleston, W. Va., becoming associated with the Charleston National Bank of Charleston. A few years later he organized the Richwood Bank and Trust Company, at Richwood, W. Va., which was the first bank in that place, he becoming its cashier and manager. This institution proved a success and has since prospered. After three years, however, Mr. Brightwell resigned his position with the bank to become assistant cashier of the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company of Charleston, W. Va., which position he resigned in January, 1910, to become assistant banking commissioner of the State of West Virginia, the duties of which office are to make periodical examination of the condition of the various state banks, making it a very responsible position. After filling it capably for six months, he resigned in order to become bank examiner of national banks for the United States government, making his reports directly to the comptroller of currency at Washington, D. C. In this posi-

tion also he proved his ability and gained more valuable experience in financial matters. He resigned as national bank examiner December 1, 1910, to assume the duties of secretary to the governor. In this position he has once more proved himself equal to high responsibility, handling intricate situations with the skill of a real diplomat, showing ever-ready tact and efficiency, and relieving the Governor of much arduous labor.

Mr. Brightwell was married in Morgantown, W. Va., December 3, 1903, to Frances Russell White, who was born in that place. Mrs. Brightwell was educated in her native town, at LaSalle Seminary, Boston, Mass., and at National Park Seminary, Washington, D. C. With her husband, she is prominent in the social circles of Charleston and is affiliated religiously with the Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Brightwell are the parents of two children—Frances Pollard, born December 29, 1905, and Elizabeth Morehead, born January 28, 1907.

JOHN THOMAS JACKSON, a member of one of the well known families of Kanawha County, is a representative business man of Clendenin, W. Va. He was born at Osborne's Mills, October 12, 1867, and is a son of Almarine and Rosanna (Atkinson) Jackson, and a grandson of Thomas H. Jackson, the father now living retired at the age of seventy-four years.

After his school days ended, John Thomas Jackson, then eighteen years old, started to teach school, and taught for thirteen terms in Roane and Kanawha Counties, where he was also engaged in farming for five years. In 1903 he came to Clendenin, where he conducted a grocery store for three years, when he lost his stock by fire. Since 1907 he has been associated with his brother in the feed business and is also considerably interested in oil and gas in this vicinity. He is one of the solid and representative men of the town, taking a good citizen's interest in everything but desiring no political office. He is a Democrat.

Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Effie B. Young, who was born in 1879, a daughter of James A. and Josephine (Swan) Young, and

they have two children: Glenn and Clair, aged respectively eight and six years. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

EDWARD BOARDMAN KNIGHT, formerly a prominent member of the Charleston bar and a citizen held in high esteem, was born in Hancock, N. H., August 22, 1834, son of Asa and Melinda (Adams) Knight. He graduated at Dartmouth college in the class of 1861. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1863, and practiced for a short time in New London, N. H., and also in Dover, N. H. In March or April, 1865, he came to Charleston, W. Va., and entered into a partnership for the practice of the law with Col. Benjamin H. Smith under the firm name of Smith & Knight. In a very few years Col. Smith retired and his place in the firm was taken by his son, Mr. Isaac N. Smith, the firm name remaining as before. Mr. Isaac N. Smith died in the fall of 1883, and in 1884 Mr. Knight and Mr. George S. Couch entered into a partnership under the firm name of Knight & Couch, which continued until Mr. Knight's retirement from practice January 1, 1892. Mr. W. S. Laidley says of him: "From almost any point of view Mr. Knight was a strong lawyer, and when he knew he was right always succeeded in impressing the court and jury with the fact, and generally distinguished himself in important cases by his clear-cut, forceful and convincing argument, sticking very closely to the evidence and the truth and therefore to the point. With an apparent seriousness of mind withal he had a remarkable vein of wit and humor when occasion called for an expression of this temperament and was a favorite master of ceremonies, or toastmaster at bar association meetings."

Speaking of his strong manly and moral character, his old law partner, Isaac Smith, said that he was the purest-minded man with the highest moral ideas he ever knew. Mr. Knight was very fond of out-door life and spent his summers mostly in the beautiful hills around Sunnipee Lake, New Hampshire, and was an enthusiastic fisherman. Mr. Knight was a member from Kanawha County of the

Constitutional Convention of 1872, but never held any other political office. He was, however, for a number of years city solicitor of Charleston. In politics he was always a Democrat.

He married on September 15, 1864, Hannah Elizabeth White, of Newport, N. H., who died November 14, 1878. On February 13, 1882, he married Mary Elizabeth White, who with three children by his first wife—Edward Wallace, Harold Warren, and Mary Ethel (now Mrs. George W. McClintic)—survived him at his death on December 16, 1897.

Edward Wallace Knight, son of Edward B. and Hannah Elizabeth Knight, was born April 30, 1866. He graduated from Dartmouth college in the class of 1887, read law in the office of Knight & Couch, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1889. January 1, 1892, he entered into a partnership for the practice of law with Messrs. James F. Brown and Malcolm Jackson, who had theretofore been in partnership under the name of Brown & Jackson, the style of the new firm being Brown, Jackson & Knight. The present members of the firm, in addition to those named above, are Messrs. V. L. Black, John Wehrle, Angus W. McDonald, George S. Couch, Jr., and Oscar P. Fitzgerald, Jr. Mr. Knight has been general counsel of the Deepwater, Tidewater and Virginian Railways since 1902. He served in the common council of the city of Charleston from 1891 to 1894, but has held no other office. He married, January 25, 1893, Mary Catherine, daughter of J. E. Dana, and they have three children—Edward Dana, born March 23, 1894; Elizabeth Swift, born August 3, 1897, and Mary Ethel, born July 22, 1911.

J. WILLIAM PRITT, postmaster at Derrick, W. Va., and manager of his father's farm of 256 acres, which is situated on Derrick Creek, Pocahontas District, Kanawha County, W. Va., was born in this district, May 8, 1871, and is a son of John H. and Mary E. (Samuels) Pritt.

John H. Pritt was born February 14, 1853, in Virginia, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. After marriage he settled first at Sissonville on Pocahontas River, where

he lived with his brother, J. M. Pritt two years and then moved to what is known as Dave Dick's Branch, above Sissonville. From there he moved to Beane Bridge, on the Pocahontas River, and from there to the farm above mentioned. He married Mary E. Samuels, who is a daughter of John G. and Nancy Emeline Samuels, natives of Kanawha County, and the following children were born to them: J. William; Henrietta, who is the wife of R. S. Pritt, who resides at the head of Derrick Creek, and they have five children—George, Susa, Alice, Ethel and Esther; T. F., who married Roxie Witt, a daughter of R. F. Witt, and they have five children—Herman D., John Fletcher, William Roy, Atlee and Clara Ethel; Julia Ann, who is the widow of Frank C. Miller, has three children—Opa, Emmazetta and Otmer; Edward G., who resides on Derrick Ridge between Derrick and Allen Fort Creek, married Ora Witt, and they have three children—Hazel, Oran and Lillie; J. M., who is deceased; Lizzie Jane, who is the wife of Vallie Older, resides on Pocahontas River above the mouth of Kelleys' Creek; E. C., who lives at home; D. B., who resides on Froggs' Creek, married Chlora Jones and they have one child, Ruby; and E. A., who is deceased.

The Pritt men are all Republicans and are leading factors in the political life of Pocahontas District. J. William Pritt is the only one, however, who is filling any political positions having been appointed postmaster at Derrick on April 8, 1907. Mail arrives at this point from Sissonville, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

COLUMBUS JACKSON TURLEY, general merchant, doing business on the south side, Charleston, W. Va., was born April 13, 1862, in Washington District, Kanawha County, and is a son of Christopher Columbus and Susan (Glispie) Turley, and a grandson of John Turley, who was one of the earliest settlers of Washington District.

When John Turley came to Kanawha County and settled in what is now Washington District, he found a wilderness which was but

little changed from its virgin state. After selecting his land he erected a log cabin and began to clear up his property. It was the custom of that time for other settlers to unite and assist the newcomer and John Turley found this neighborly sentiment prevailing as men came on horseback, a distance of thirty miles, to help him in his log-rollings, some of them having to travel for two days in order to reach the place. Subsequently he performed the same kind service for others. John Turley was a cooper and a boat builder and was able to construct his own boats on which he would convey his barrels down the Coal River to the Kanawha, and thence to the Licks, now Malden. He died in 1865, at a goodly age, and had been a Union man throughout the Civil War. Three of his sons served in a northern regiment. He was one of the founders of the Baptist church in his neighborhood and his descendants have continued in the same faith. He married a sister of A. M. Smith, who was once a large land owner and a prominent man of his day in Kanawha County. A large family was born to this marriage and three of their sons—John H., Jackson B., and Christopher Columbus, served in the Federal Army during the Civil War.

Christopher Columbus Turley was born April 30, 1829, in Washington District, Kanawha County, where he still resides, his home being with a son, Oscar B. Turley. During his active years he was a farmer and also a river man, working both flat-boats and steam-boats for a number of years. During the Civil War he served for one enlistment in the 7th Vol. Cav., of West Virginia. He is a strong supporter of the Republican party and still takes a deep interest in its affairs and keeps posted concerning the leading events of the times. He was married in Washington District to Susan Glispie, who was born in 1843 and died in 1899. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church and a wise and tender wife and mother. They had seven children, all of whom reached maturity, married and had children. Francis M., John C., and George S. are deceased. The survivors are: William H., who has charge of an ice plant at Montgomery, W. Va., married twice; Jennie, who

is the wife of Cornelius Pickens, a general merchant at Charleston; Columbus Jackson; and Oscar S., who is a general merchant in Washington District, and married Jennie Chandler.

Columbus Jackson Turley has been looked upon as a successful man, prosperous and well informed, for many years, but it required a hard struggle in his boyhood and youth to secure an education and to gain a foothold in business. He recalls conditions as they were at that time, with the old log school buildings separated many miles from each other and as many from the homes of the pupils. He was very ambitious as a student and held a foremost place in his class one winter when he was obliged to walk two miles to school. On one occasion his father bought him a pair of brogan boots, but they did not fit and the father had to make a week's trip in order to change them for another pair. Snow was on the ground but nevertheless the lad attended school even when it necessitated his going back and forth in his bare feet. This spirit of courage and perseverance continued with Mr. Turley and has been a useful asset. In 1887 he began work as a mechanic in railroad construction in the southern states, becoming a contractor, and continued in this line until 1892, when he returned to Kanawha County and engaged in merchandising at the Forks of Coal River, remaining there until 1896. He then went to Danville, Boone County, W. Va., where he conducted a mercantile business under the firm name of Pickens & Turley, also engaged in milling and operated the only planing mill in the county. In 1901 Mr. Turley purchased his present business from John A. Carr, who was formerly a partner in a produce company and built the store building in 1897. Mr. Turley has made many substantial improvements since he became owner and has put in a large stock of goods. He carries on a general store trade and deals in the wholesale line in feed and flour, and retails groceries and vegetables. He also deals in corn, ship-stuff, middlings, salt, lime, straw, meal, bacon, etc.

Mr. Turley was married January 30, 1890, at Birmingham, Ala., to Miss Almeda Byers, who was born August 16, 1866, at Sterrett,

Shelby County, Ala., a daughter of Robert and Ann H. Byers, who reside at Sterrett. As was Mr. Turley, Mrs. Turley was reared in the Baptist faith. They reside in their beautiful residence which is so situated at Charleston as to overlook the Kanawha Valley. In politics Mr. Turley is a Republican. He is identified fraternally with the Masons and Odd Fellows, also being a Shriner.

WILBUR F. SHIRKEY, M. D., physician and surgeon at Malden, W. Va., where he is an honored member of his profession, belongs to one of the old families of Kanawha County, it having been established early by his grandfather, David Shirkey, who came from old Virginia. The parents of Dr. Shirkey were John G. and Martha (Matheny) Shirkey. His great grandfather came from Ireland about 1790 and settled in Virginia. He spelled his name "Sharkey." The name was changed to Shirkey by his grandfather. The father of Dr. Shirkey was born near Sissonville, Kanawha County, in 1832, and he died on his farm on the Elk River, in Elk District, in 1887. He was a farmer and also a school teacher. He married Martha Matheny, who was reared at Pinch, in Elk District, and still survives. They had five children, namely: Wilbur F.; David W., who is an attorney at law; Sherman, who is manager of a company store in this section; Margaret, who died at the age of eight years; and Susan.

Wilbur F. Shirkey was a child when the family moved to the farm in Elk District and there his boyhood was spent. He attended the public schools and also had advantages at Carbondale Academy, and attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Md., beginning his practice at Jarrett Ford and later returning to the medical college to graduate with the class of 1894. Subsequently he took a post graduate course at the New York Polyclinic, and a second one at the Chicago Post Graduate College, at Chicago, Ill. In 1890 Dr. Shirkey came to Malden, where he has ever since been es-

tablished, and here, through professional ability and sterling traits of character, he has won his way to success in his profession and to the esteem of his fellow citizens. He keeps fully abreast with the times and is a member of the Kanawha County Medical Society, the West Virginia State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Shirkey was married April 14, 1881, to Miss Sarah Woody, a daughter of Fleming Woody, and they have five children: Ethel, who is accomplished in music, which she teaches; Wilma, who has turned her talents in the direction of teaching; Sidney, who is a mining engineer; and Wilbur F. and Sarah, twins, who are still in school. In his political sentiments Dr. Shirkey is a Republican and is active in party councils, being a member of the County Republican Committee. He is identified fraternally with the Red Men at Malden and to the Masons, belonging to Blue Lodge No. 27, at Malden and to the higher branches at Charleston, being a "Shriner."

GUSTAV B. CAPITO, M. D., of Charleston, W. Va., was born in this city in 1878, a son of Charles and Sophia (Bentz) Capito. His paternal grandparents were Godfrey and Catharine (Miller) Capito, the former a native of Germany, who in 1856 settled with his family at Mason City, Va., where he was a well known business man for many years, first as a blacksmith and later being engaged in the brewing trade.

Charles Capito, who was seven years of age when the family settled in Mason City, was there reared and partly educated, subsequently being a student for six years at Concordia College, at Fort Wayne, Ind. He then returned home and engaged in the drug business at Mason City, later becoming a grocer. In 1872 he came to Charleston, where he has since resided. For eleven years he conducted a fancy grocery and vegetable business here, after which he went into the wholesale liquor business, which he followed until 1905, when he retired. Subsequently he became identified with the city's banking interests, and since

September 1, 1910, has been president of the Kanawha National Bank, of which he is also a director. He has also been officially connected with the Kanawha Valley Building and Loan Association and other important enterprises. He is one of the leading business men of the city and for eleven years has been president of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce.

Charles Capito was married in 1877 to Miss Sophia Bentz and they have four children—Gustav, Bertha, Henry and Kate. Henry Capito is also a prominent business man of Charleston, being superintendent of the Diamond Ice and Coal Company.

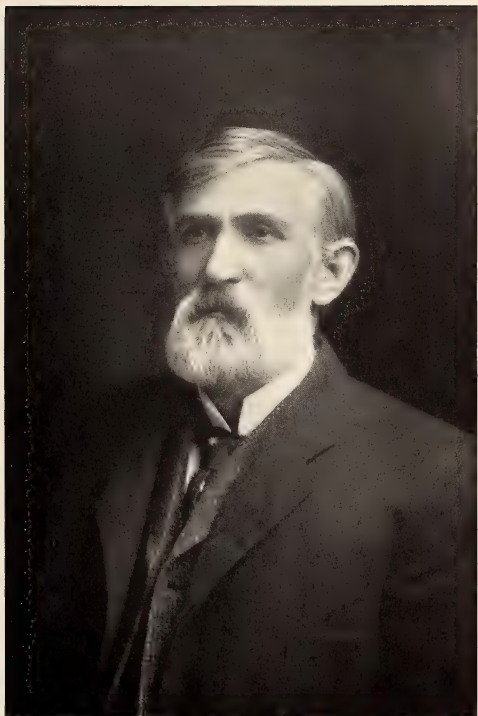
Gustav B. Capito was educated in the public schools of Charleston and at the Washington-Lee University, where he was graduated in 1899 with the degree of B.A. Later he entered the medical department of the college and was graduated M.A., M.D. in the class of 1905. He also pursued medical studies in 1904 and 1906 at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, and later in Berlin, Germany. Then returning home he began medical practice in his native city and has already achieved a good professional reputation. He is interested in hospital work and is a close student of medical science. He belongs to the county, state and national medical associations. Perhaps few men of his age could be found better equipped for his profession, and with the excellent beginning he has already made, it may be confidently expected that his future will be one of still more honorable achievement.

HON. WILLIAM MERCER OWENS DAWSON, ex-governor of West Virginia, was born at Bloomington, Md., within a few hundred yards of the Virginia (West Virginia) line, May 21, 1853, son of Francis Ravenscroft (sometimes written Ravenscraft) and Leah (Kight) Dawson. He is descended on the paternal side from martial ancestors who accompanied Oliver Cromwell to Ireland and fought to subdue the insurrectionary forces in that unhappy island. One of them came to this country quite early in the history of the colonies. At a later date we find a branch of the family residing in Alle-

gheny county, Maryland, where John Dawson, our subject's grandfather, was born. The latter was a blacksmith by occupation and locally a well known and respected citizen. He married a Miss Ravenscroft, who was born and lived and died in Maryland, in or near Dawson. John Dawson and wife had seven children, most of whom grew to maturity, married, and reared families of their own. The members of the family generally were Methodists in their religious affiliations. The youngest son of John Dawson, the Rev. Samuel R. Dawson, was for many years a well known and popular preacher in the M. E. church, North, and died in 1892 at an advanced age, at Ellenboro, Ritchie county, W. Va. Another son of John, Hanson B. Dawson, was clerk of the Circuit Court of Romney, Hampshire county, W. Va.; he died September 6, 1876. He married a Mrs. Shabe, widow of Daniel Shabe and daughter of James Parsons, whose wife was a sister of General Fairfax. They had no issue.

Francis Ravenscroft Dawson, father of our subject, was the eldest child of his parents, and was born near Dawson, Md., in 1809. He learned his father's trade of blacksmith, and later became clerk for Samuel Brady, a wealthy man who owned a large plantation and a number of slaves. Later Francis R. Dawson took up the mercantile business at Piedmont, W. Va., and at Bloomington, Md. He died in July, 1881, at the age of almost eighty years. He was a class leader in the M. E. church, and a very hospitable man. During the Civil War period, his sympathies were with the Union cause. One of his sons, Frank M., was a soldier in the 17th W. Va. Volunteers, enlisting as a private and serving from 1863 until the close of the war.

Francis R. Dawson married, in 1832, Leah Kight, who was born in Virginia in 1811. Her father, John Kight, and her mother, whose maiden name also was Kight, were both Virginians. They were active members of the Methodist church and both attained an advanced age. The children of Francis R. and Leah Dawson were Penelope, John H., Nancy C., Mariam, David Shoaf, Frank M., and William Mercer Owens. Of those other than our subject, the record in brief is as follows: Pen-



HON. WILLIAM M. O. DAWSON



elope, who is the widow of E. Clark Jones, but has no children, resides in Terra Alta, W. Va. John H., who was a well known steamboat captain on the Ohio river, died at Parkersburg, W. Va., in 1879. He married Miss Jennie Shaffer, who resides at Parkersburg, W. Va. Her only son, Harry H. Dawson, of Norfolk, Va., died in the fall of 1910. Nancy C., widow of George E. Guthrie, resides with her son, the Rev. Charles E. Guthrie, pastor of the First M. E. church at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Other children of hers are D. S. Guthrie, of Chicago; Wade H., state printer at Charleston, W. Va., and William V., publisher of "The Methodist," of Baltimore, Md. Mariam, the fourth child of Francis R. and Leah Dawson, married Joseph Goodrich, and died leaving several children. David Shoaf, the fifth child, if now living, is probably in South America. No news has been received from him for a considerable time. Frank M., whose military history has been already referred to, is a machinist, and resides in Toledo, Ohio. He married Miss Cole of Grafton, W. Va., and they have several children.

William M. O. Dawson, with whose history we are more directly concerned, had the misfortune to lose his mother when he was a child of less than four years, and he resided successively with his father at Cranberry (now Terra Alta), Bruceton Mills, and Ice's Ferry. In 1863 he began to learn the cooper's trade at Cranberry, where also for a time he attended public school, subsequently continuing his education in a private school at Terra Alta. During this period he also worked for some time as a clerk and taught school. In 1873 he became a resident of Kingwood, the county seat of Preston county, and became editor of "The Preston County Journal," a Republican newspaper, for which he had previously been a correspondent, as well as for the "Wheeling Intelligencer." Two years later he became the owner of the "Journal" which under his management became a potent factor in state politics. In 1874, though not seeking the position, he was elected chairman of the county Republican committee, and was twice re-elected, serving for thirteen years, at the end of which time he retired. In 1880 he was unanimously nominated as the Republican can-

didate for state senator from Tenth district, composed of Monongalia and Preston counties, and was elected. He was the youngest member of the body, and the only Republican member except his colleague. At the end of this four-year term, he was again nominated without opposition, and re-elected to the state senate. In 1888, at the end of his second term, he declined to be again considered as a candidate though he could have been nominated for the third time without opposition. When he retired in 1888 the Senate was nearly equally divided between the two political parties. During his career as senator Mr. Dawson rendered valuable service as a member of the committee on banks and corporations, on finance, on the joint committee on finance, on the joint subcommittee on finance to prepare the appropriation bills; on counties and municipal corporations, on the penitentiary, on mines and mining, on public printing, and was the only Republican member of a special committee to investigate the public printing, his report being adopted by the Democratic senate. The decided stand he took for the protection of the school fund is still well remembered and is a matter of public record. He also advocated the regulation of railroad charges on the lines afterwards adopted by the Federal government in the creation of the inter-state commerce commission. He is also the father of the first mine inspection law of the state, and he initiated and carried through much other beneficent legislation. His name has been since associated with the "Dawson Corporation Law," enacted by the legislature in 1901, while he was secretary of state, and which made much needed and beneficent alterations in the corporation laws of the state, adding over a quarter of a million dollars to its revenues from the tax in corporation charters.

In 1891 Mr. Dawson was unanimously elected chairman of the Republican State Committee, a position to which he was twice re-elected. When he took charge West Virginia was Democratic by a majority of 5,000 to 6,000, and had been in complete control of the Democratic party since 1871. His conduct of the campaign of 1892 wrought a great change in the political situation and was a surprise to all the party

leaders of the state, and particularly so to the enemy. Under his management the Republican party won the great victories in West Virginia of 1894, 1896, 1898 and 1900. Since 1896 the state has been Republican in all branches of the government, having a majority in both houses of the Legislature. Mr. Dawson resigned the office of chairman in 1904.

In 1897 he was appointed secretary of state by Governor Atkinson, and was reappointed to that office in 1901 by Governor White, being the only man who has served two terms in that important office. His administration of its affairs was marked by personal integrity, efficiency, and devotion to the public welfare that won for him universal commendation and compelled the respect even of his political enemies. Having the legislature pass the "Dawson Corporation Law," referred to above.

Every one remembers the great political campaign of 1904 in West Virginia. The all-absorbing issue was "tax reform." It was based on the recommendations of the tax commission of 1901, which made its report to the legislature of 1903. The body refused to consider the bills to amend the tax laws proposed by that commission. On the question of their consideration Mr. Dawson became a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. It was a fierce, hot campaign. Mr. Dawson was nominated; and the campaign that ensued, resulting in his election, was probably the most hotly contested in the history of the state. Mr. Dawson served as Governor of West Virginia from March 4, 1905, to March 4, 1909, and during his administration he succeeded in having "tax reform" enacted into laws, now often referred to as the "Dawson Tax Laws."

As the incumbent of this high office, he again justified his party's choice and his record as governor is one that will bear close comparison with that of the ablest of his predecessors. It is sufficiently well known to the people of the state to need no detailed recapitulation here. Among minor offices that have been held by Mr. Dawson are those of clerk of the House of Delegates, in 1895, and mayor of Kingwood. He is a member of the Masonic order belonging to Preston lodge, No. 90, A. F. & A. M. of Kingwood, and is past chancellor of Brown lodge,

No. 32, also of Kingwood. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and has been active in Y. M. C. A. work.

Mr. Dawson was married in 1879 to Luda, daughter of John T. Neff, of Kingwood, W. Va. She died in 1894, leaving a son, Daniel; and in 1899 Mr. Dawson married Maude, daughter of Jane Brown, of Kingwood, of which union there is a daughter, Leah Jane, born April 4, 1901, and now attending the public schools. The son Daniel, who was born January 13, 1881, was educated in the Charleston schools, including the high school, and subsequently entered the University of West Virginia at Morgantown, where he was graduated in 1904. He then took a one year course at Harvard University, and later graduated from the law school of West Virginia University. He is now engaged in the practice of law at Huntington, W. Va. Ex-Governor Dawson is a printer by trade and a lawyer by profession. He is now engaged in the practice of law at Charleston, the capitol of West Virginia.

JOHN R. WALKER, M. D., one of the older members of the medical profession at Marmet, formerly known as Brownstown, Kanawha County, W. Va., was born in this county, June 19, 1832, and is a son of Albert G. and Mary (Sims) Walker, and a grandson of John Walker and John Sims, and a great-grandson of Charles Hunter.

John Walker was born in England and was a young man when he came to America and settled in Essex County, Va., where he married Lucy Kock. Their children were: Livingston, Jane May, James H., Harriet W., Thomas and Albert G.

Albert G. Walker, father of Dr. Walker, was born in Essex County, Va. He became a farmer and in 1850 embarked as one of the pioneer merchants at Brownstown, where he continued in business for many years, finally retiring and his death took place here when he had almost reached his seventy-sixth birthday. He married Mary Sims, a daughter of John Sims, who was a farmer below Charleston. The Sims family as well as the Walkers and Hunters were all old and prominent people in Virginia. Col. Charles Sims was a member of

the U. S. Congress, from California, being a native of Nicholas County, where the family at one time was rich and prosperous. William Sims of Nicholas County, was sheriff, and another William Sims became a judge in California. John Sims lived to the age of eighty-four years, spending his last days in the home of Albert G. Walker. Sixteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Walker, the survivors being John R., Lucy Hill, Mildred Brazee, Millie Rose Grant, Hattie Scott and Josie Mathews. The mother of Dr. Walker died at Brownstown when aged eighty-two years.

John R. Walker obtained his early education in an old log schoolhouse with slab benches and puncheon floor. Later he became a clerk in his father's store, and while still selling goods, studied his medical books, but before an opportunity came for him to complete his professional education, the Civil War broke out and he became a soldier, enlisting in 1861 in the 8th Va. Cavalry, Confederate Army, in which he served for three years, participating during this time in many warm engagements. He was fortunate enough to escape capture and wounds and after a short period at home entered the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1867. For eight years Dr. Walker then practiced medicine at Logan Court House, coming then to Brownstown, where he has been a very busy general practitioner until quite recently and has been the oldest practicing physician in Kanawha County. He still consents to a little office practice, but in the main passes over his heavier professional responsibilities to younger shoulders.

Dr. Walker married Mrs. Fanny (Powell) Walker, at that time a widow. Her parents were Charles and Lucinda Powell, who owned several plantations in Virginia prior to the Civil War. Dr. and Mrs. Walker had two children, Albert G. and Powell Edward. The former, a railroad man, married Lizzie Lewis and they have one daughter, Margaret Elizabeth. The younger son died at the age of two years and Mrs. Walker passed away on May 23, 1895. Dr. Walker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Politically he has always been a Democrat. When Winifrede was first made a post-office, Mr. William O'Connor,

who was the owner of the Winifrede Coal Mines there was made postmaster and Dr. Walker became assistant; and later, for about twenty years served as postmaster at Brownstown.

BUCKNER CLAY, attorney-at-law, and member of the law firm of Price, Smith, Spilman & Clay, of Charleston, West Virginia, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, December 31, 1877. His mother, Mary Woodford, was the daughter of John T. Woodford and Elizabeth Buckner—both descendants of Virginia ancestors. Through his father, Ezekiel Field Clay, he is descended from John Clay, who came to Virginia from Wales in 1613. From the three sons of John Clay were descended all the Kentucky Clays, including Henry Clay.

The first of his Clay ancestors to come to Kentucky was General Green Clay, a soldier in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Green Clay settled in Madison County, Kentucky, near the present town of Richmond. His home has later become better known as "Whitehall," the home of his son, General Cassius M. Clay, who first became known as a zealous advocate of the Abolition of Slavery, having freed his own slaves, of whom he had quite a number. When but thirty-two years of age his speeches in advocacy of this cause were published by Horace Greeley. He was a graduate of Yale College and studied law; served for several terms in the Kentucky Legislature; was a soldier in the Mexican War, and was commissioned Major General in the Civil War; he edited the *True American*, an anti-slavery paper; and later served as Minister to Russia under Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Grant.

Brutus Junius Clay, the grandfather of Buckner Clay, was another son of Green Clay. He settled in Bourbon County, Kentucky; was a farmer and breeder of blooded stock. He represented the Ashland District, made famous by Henry Clay, in the 38th Congress. He was twice married. His first wife was Amelia Field, and his second, her sister, Anne Field. To his first wife

were born four children: Martha, Christopher Field, Green and Ezekiel Field, and to his second, Cassius Marcellus, Jr.

Martha married Henry B. Davenport, of Jefferson County, West Virginia. One of their sons, Henry B. Davenport, is an attorney-at-law of Clay, West Virginia.

Christopher Field Clay was a farmer, who lived and died in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

Both Green and Cassius were graduates of Yale College. The former served as secretary to his uncle at St. Petersburg, and later as Secretary of Legation to Minister Marsh in Italy. For many years he owned and cultivated a plantation in Mississippi, and now resides on his farm at Mexico, Missouri.

Cassius M. Clay, Jr., served for several terms in the Kentucky Legislature and was President of the last Constitutional Convention of Kentucky. He is also a farmer, having inherited "Auvergne," the home place of his father, near Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. However, he has always devoted much time to the study of public questions.

Ezekiel Field Clay, the father of the subject of this sketch, was educated at Bacon College, Harrodsburg, Kentucky; served in the Confederate army first as Captain and then as Colonel of Cavalry—for the most part under General Humphrey Marshall. He was twice wounded, and the second time taken prisoner and imprisoned at Johnson's Island. Since the war he has devoted his attention to farming and breeding thoroughbred horses, at his home "Runnymede," in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

Buckner Clay is the fourth of six children; Ezekiel Field, Jr., Woodford, Brutus J., Buckner, Amelia and Mary Catesby.

Ezekiel Field, Jr., a graduate of Yale College in the Class of 1892, is, like his ancestors, a farmer in the good old County of Bourbon.

Woodford and Brutus J. Clay were both graduates of Princeton College, the former in 1893 and the latter in 1896. The former has devoted his attention to the

breeding and racing of thoroughbred horses—the latter studied law at the University of Virginia and is now a practicing lawyer of Atlanta, Georgia.

Amelia married Samuel Clay, who is descended from a different branch of the Clay family. Mary Catesby is unmarried and lives at the home place.

Buckner Clay graduated at Kentucky University in the Class of 1897; farmed for one year; graduated in law at the University of Virginia in 1900; practiced law at Paris, Kentucky, for about two years; went to Atlanta in January, 1903, and was later admitted to practice in Georgia; in June, 1903, he came to Charleston to enter the law office of Flournoy, Price & Smith. In January, 1907, he became a member of that firm, which became Price, Smith, Spilman & Clay. He is a Democrat.

JAMES M. THACKER, whose valuable farm of 208 acres lies in Union District, Kanawha County, W. Va., one mile east of the dividing line from Putnam County, has been a resident of the county since he was twelve years of age. He was born in Putnam County, W. Va., and is a son of Dilla and Jane Thacker. His parents moved into Kanawha County in 1861 and resided here until 1865, when they returned to Putnam County, where both died. One of their sons, A. L. Thacker, was a soldier in the Confederate Army and was taken prisoner by the Union forces and confined in Lookout military prison but after the end of the Civil War he returned to Putnam County.

James M. Thacker obtained his education in Putnam County and later attended school for a time in Kanawha County. Farming has been his main business all his life and since his marriage he has resided on his present farm, 175 acres of which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. This is the old Lilly homestead, which has been in the Lilly family for four generations. Mr. Thacker assisted in the erection of the farm buildings while the property was still under the control of N. B. Lilly, and since then has built the present commodious and comfortable residence.

Mr. Thacker married Miss Elizabeth J. Lilly,

who was born on this farm in Union District, Kanawha County, a daughter of N. B. Lilly, and they have three living children: Sallie, who is the wife of J. L. Goff; Annie, who is the wife of W. M. B. Williams, of Union District; and Everett, who is his father's assistant. He married Cora E. Francis, a daughter of Thomas P. Francis, of Putnam County. Both Mr. Thacker and his son are Democrats in politics but neither have ever been willing to accept office. Everett belongs to Poca Grange, No. 312, and is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Putnam Lodge No. 85 at Poca, to Buena Vista Encampment, No. 80, and Forest Rose Rebekah Lodge No. 143, I. O. O. F. Both families are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. They are men of excellent standing and representatives of the best citizenship of the district.

FRANK LIVELY, who holds the important office of assistant states attorney general of West Virginia, was born in Monroe County, this state, November 18, 1864. His parents were Colonel Wilson and Elizabeth (Guwyinn) Lively, and he is a grandson on the paternal side of Cottrell Lively, who was of English ancestry but who was born and died in Albemarle County, Va., where he followed farming. This paternal ancestor of Mr. Lively's attained the advanced age of ninety years. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, of whom Wilson, our subject's father, was the youngest.

Col. Wilson Lively was born in 1802 and grew up on the farm, being trained to agriculture by his father. He became a prominent man, served several terms in the office of sheriff, and later became colonel of a Virginia regiment that formed a part of the Confederate army. At the same time he served as a member of the state legislature. In the spring of 1865, while en route to Richmond to attend to his duties as representative, he heard that that city had been evacuated by Lee and that it was in possession of the Union forces. This news proved so great a shock to him that it caused his death. He was a man much respected, who did his duty as he saw it and in accordance with the precepts and principles of

his early training, and was a consistent member of the Methodist church. He was married in Monroe County, his place of residence, to Elizabeth Guwyinn, who was born and reared in that county. She survived her husband many years, dying in 1894 at the age of sixty-eight years. She was a daughter of Andrew Guwyinn, who was of Irish descent, and like her husband she belonged to the Methodist church. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom are now living and are married, with families of their own.

Frank Lively, who was his parents' youngest child, was educated in the public schools and subsequently at the normal college at Athens, Mercer County, where he was graduated in the class of 1882. For a short time subsequently he followed the occupation of a teacher, in this manner earning enough to pay his way through the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1885, receiving also diplomas from other departments. In 1886 he became principal of the Hinton High School. He had already been admitted to the bar—in 1885—and in 1887 he began the practice of law, following his profession in Summers and other counties, and being entitled to practice in any of the courts of the state. By force of ability he soon came into public notice, and, having identified himself with the active work of the Republican party, was appointed in 1898, by Governor Atkinson, as game and fish warden, two years later being elected as prosecuting attorney. After serving three years in the latter office, he resigned to become state game and fish warden, having a great interest in the preservation of the game and fish of this region. This office was created in 1897, being filled the first year by Capt. E. F. Smith, who resigned it to perform military service as captain in the Second Regiment of West Virginia Volunteers in the Spanish-American war. Mr. Lively is the second incumbent of this office. In 1904 our subject was the Republican nominee for judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit but was defeated at the election. In the following year he accepted the position of assistant attorney general under C. W. May, resigning it a year later to become pardon attor-

ney and confidential assistant to Governor Dawson, in which capacity he served until the close of the administration. He was then appointed to his present office of assistant Attorney General, his term ending in 1913. He has been active generally in local and state politics, serving usually on the regular committee of his party to prepare the platform. In all these various positions he has shown excellent capacity and proved himself an able man of affairs, besides maintaining a high standing in his profession. He belongs to Blue Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M., at Hinton, in which he has filled all the chairs, being now past master.

Mr. Lively was married in 1890, at Hinton, to Miss Anna Prince, who was born forty years ago in Raleigh County, W. Va., her parents being wealthy and influential residents of that section. She was educated at a private school in Kentucky, and is a lady of culture and refinement. Mr. and Mrs. Lively are the parents of children as follows: William, who graduated from the high school in 1910, and is now a student at the University of West Virginia, class of 1914; James, now attending the city high school; Frank W., Jr., who is also attending the high school; Frederick and Jennie Hill, who are students in the common schools. Mrs. Lively is a member of the Methodist church.

IRWIN C. STUMP, M. D., physician, engaged in the practice of his profession at Clendenin, W. Va., was born in Roane County, W. Va., September 24, 1871, and is a son of Dr. C. E. Stump, one of the representative medical men of this section, now retired.

Irwin C. Stump attended the public schools and was reared in a professional atmosphere, his father having been prominent as a physician for many years. He was graduated at the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, Ky., in March, 1894, and has practiced in Roane, Clay, Kanawha and Calhoun Counties. For eight years he was physician for the Queen Shoals Coal Company and the Queen Coal and Coke Company, and also the Clay Coal Company of Berrien Creek, making his headquarters at Queen Shoals. At present he is the only practicing physician in Big Sandy District. Dr.

Stump is identified with both the Masons and Odd Fellows at Clendenin. He is unmarried.

JOHN SLACK who is now living in Charleston, was born November 1st, 1834, in Elk District, this County, which was then a part of the State of Virginia. His parents were Greenbury and Amelia (Triplett) Slack.

The Slack family of West Virginia is of German origin. At an early day Philip Slack and wife came to Elk District from Pennsylvania, and here passed the rest of their lives. Of their children no record has been preserved, save of their son John, the grandfather of our subject, who was already a young man when he left Pennsylvania. He resided for some time on Elk River, but later moved to what is now known as Slack Branch of Blue Creek in the same district. This region was then quite a wilderness. He was a man of much native ability, became one of the early justices of the peace of Kanawha County, serving under the old Constitution of Virginia in operation prior to 1850-51. He acquired a small farm on Elk River, which property is now owned by one of his granddaughters, Mary Wingfield. He was a staunch supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a personal friend of Rev. Mr. Bascum, afterwards Bishop Bascum of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; who was recommended by Henry Clay to be Chaplain of the United States Congress and was appointed. By virtue of the office of justice of the peace he became the high sheriff of Kanawha County at some period early in the forties and lived to the age of eighty years. He married Comfort Samuels and their children were Greenbury, John, Benjamin, Polly, Nancy and Martha. Polly died in Charleston in middle life the wife of John Atkinson. She was survived by a son and daughter. The son died young and the daughter became the wife of the Rev. J. B. Feather of the Methodist Church.

John Slack (2nd) was born in Kanawha County and in early manhood came to Charleston. He was deputy sheriff under his father and became the purchaser of the office of sheriff as was the custom of that day; and later in the year 1834 being regularly elected sheriff. The first sheriff elected under the Constitution of

1850-51 was J. H. Fry; Slack being the second sheriff. Was elected for two terms, two years each. Also prior to the war he carried on salt manufacturing as a business, and also steam-boating, being captain. He married Sarah Porter and they reared a family. He was county and circuit court clerk of Kanawha County for several years, commencing with the date June 20th, 1863.

Benjamin Slack was a teacher and farmer. He married twice, first to Martha Phillips and secondly to a Miss King, and had children by both wives. Nancy Slack married Charles Bryant, a carpenter; they resided in Charleston and were survived by children. Martha Slack married Edward High and lived to advanced age in Kanawha County, and they left children.

Greenbury Slack, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Elk District, Kanawha County, W. Va., in 1810, and died at Charleston, W. Va., in 1874. He was identified with public matters both in the county and state for many years. After the Constitution of 1850-51 became effective he was elected a justice of the peace. At the time the State of Virginia seceded he was an earnest supporter of the Union; and was later a member of the Constitutional Convention that brought about the admission of West Virginia to statehood in 1863. He also took an active part in the organization of the state government at Wheeling called the restored government of Virginia. Afterwards he was elected to the West Virginia Senate, and was also at one time collector of tolls on the river for the State. Always a strong anti-slavery man, he naturally allied himself with the Republican party; and although not an apt public speaker, he was a strong and forcible writer. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and at one time wrote and published in pamphlet form a history of the early Methodist and Presbyterian Church in the Kanawha Valley.

Greenbury Slack was married in Nicholas, now Braxton County, W. Va., to Miss Amelia Triplett, who was born on an island in the Ohio River, and who was a daughter of Hedgeman and Mary (McClanahan) Triplett, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Slack's father died from a

gunshot wound received in the early border wars with the Indians. They had quite a family of children, one of whom was Marshall, the youngest of the family, and who was for many years a prominent politician and a leader in public affairs in his county, being the first Representative in the Legislature of Virginia from what is now Braxton County. He was also a soldier in the Confederate Army, was twice imprisoned and died subsequently at his home in Webster County.

To Greenbury Slack and wife four sons and one daughter were born, the latter being the youngest of the family. She is the widow of John Wingfield, who died at Fort Worth, Texas. The eldest son, Hedgeman Slack, died May 18th, 1908, on his farm near Charleston. He married Mary Jacobs and they had one son, Greenbury, who is now deceased. During the Civil War Hedgeman Slack was a soldier in the Union Army, raising a company which became part of the famous 7th W. Va. Cavalry, and of this regiment he was made major, after participating in many engagements including the second battle of Bull Run. After being honorably discharged he was appointed U. S. Marshal for West Virginia by President Johnson and again by President Grant, and capably filled that office for some years.

Greenbury, the third son, was a soldier in the Civil War and was killed in battle September 19th, 1864, near Winchester, Va. He was then captain of his company, which was a part of the 8th W. Va. Vol. Infantry. His superior officer, Col. John Hall, was killed in the same valley just a month later. The fourth son, Marshall, who was born July 12th, 1838, died August 23d, 1851.

John Slack, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was the second born of the above mentioned family. From 1852 to 1861 he was a deputy sheriff of Kanawha County, and under the new State of West Virginia was elected first sheriff of Kanawha County, and entered upon his duties in June of the year 1863. He has also held other minor offices, both State and Federal. Mr. Slack married Miss Harriet Young, who was born in Elk District. Her grandfather, John Young, came to this section

as a scout for settlers from the Virginia Valley, and, it is said, killed the last Indian—one of a band that had stolen a boy. A white man was also killed and was acting with the Indians. The place bears the name of White Man's Fork on the Little Sandy Creek. He attained a ripe old age. John D. Young, father of Mrs. Slack, and son of John and Mary (Tackett) Young, was a farmer in Kanawha County and died in Charleston. When the Civil War broke out he raised a company for the 8th W. Va. Vol. Infantry, of which he was Lieutenant. He married Elizabeth James, who also died at Charleston.

Mr. and Mrs. Slack had five children born to them, namely: Nellie Amelia, who died at the age of five years; Norman H., who is a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Hubbard, Slack & Lewis of Norfolk, Va., and who married Miss Lillian D. Kensett; Lizzie S., who is the wife of W. T. Williamson, manager of the Bell Telephone Company at Charleston, they having a twelve-year-old daughter, Harriet Viola; John M., who is employed by Lewis, Hubbard & Co., wholesale grocers of Charleston; and Charles Marshall, who is in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company and who married Miss Dora Supple.

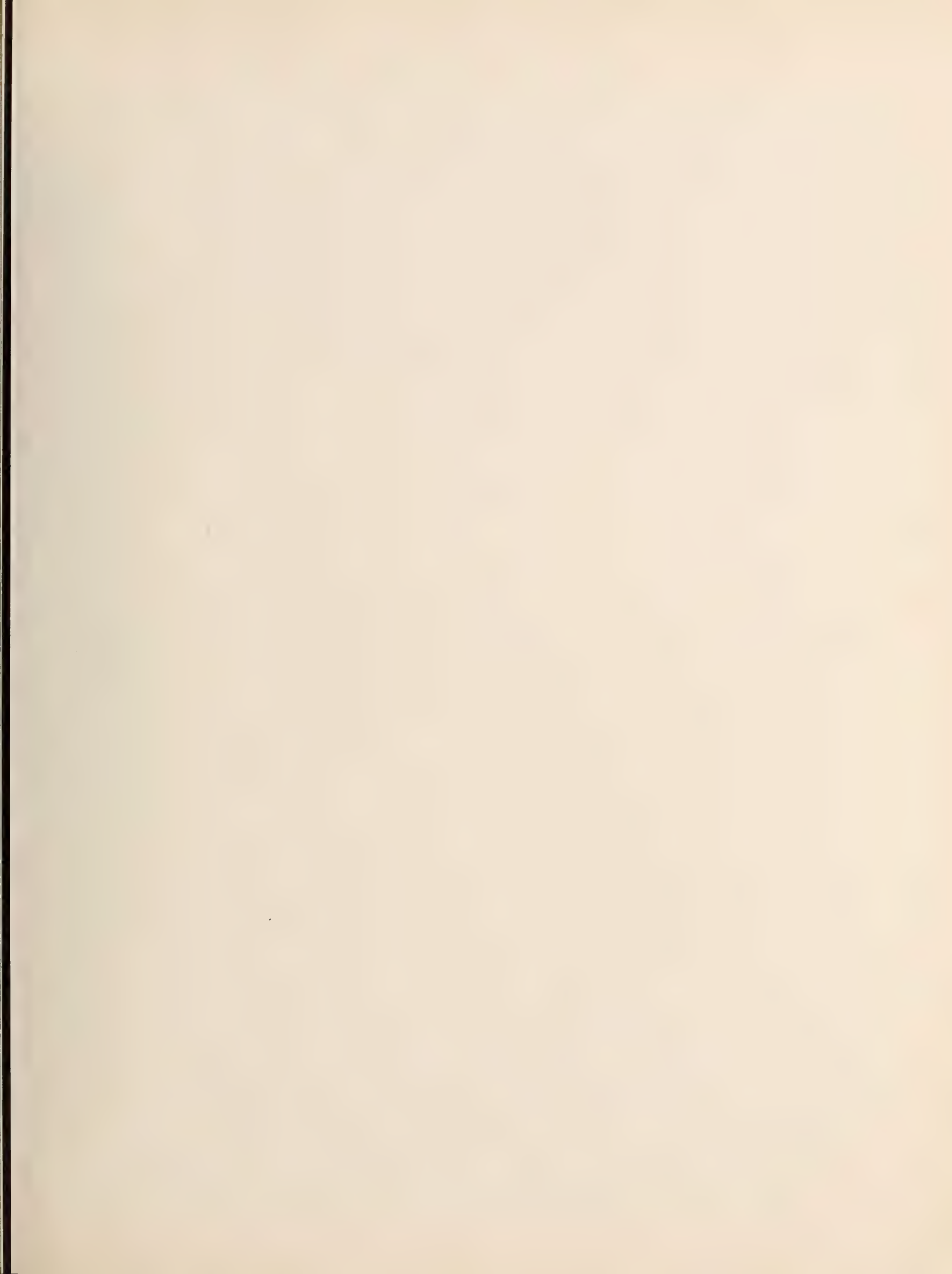
J. D. GARDNER, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Snow Hill, Malden District, is a native of this county, born in Loudon District, March 27, 1860, and is a son of T. J. and Catherine Gardner.

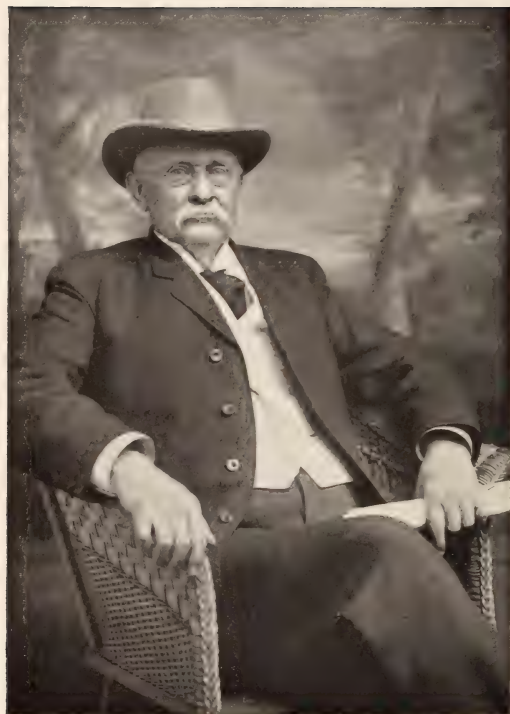
J. D. Gardner went to school in early boyhood but was not yet very old when he went to work in the mines. He thus continued for a number of years, filling almost all the mine positions before he retired from that industry. Some sixteen years ago he started a grocery store and continued there until 1903, when he came to his present place and embarked here in a general mercantile line. He and wife have a small farm and he cultivates that in connection with his other business. He is a well known and respected citizen of his section and is a member of the Democratic District Committee of Malden District.

Mr. Gardner married Miss Susan M. Roberts, a daughter of James Riley and Adeline (Leftvich) Roberts. Mr. Roberts was one of the pioneers in the salt industry in Kanawha County. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have children and grandchildren and all are residents of Kanawha County. Charles A., the eldest son, married Willie Woolvine and they have four children—Sterling Reed, Hazel, Margaret and Charles Wellington. They reside at Malden. Howard C., the second son, married Helen Winnel and they live at Dana, W. Va. Nannie S., the eldest daughter, married James H. Skiles and resides at Dana, W. Va. They have three children—Ruth Alma, Charles Ira, and Mary Susan. The two younger children, Camille and Julius S., still live at home. Mr. Gardner is a member of the Red Men and the Knights of Pythias, both at Malden.

E. LESLIE LONG, state treasurer of West Virginia, who was elected to his present office from McDowell County, W. Va., in 1908 for a term of four years, was born in Tyler County, W. Va., July 23, 1874, a son of L. H. and Martha (Henthorne) Long. His paternal grandfather, who was a native of Tyler County, died in the prime of life when his son, our subject's father, was a child. The paternal great grandparents of Mr. Long were from Pennsylvania.

L. H. Long was born in West Virginia in May, 1847. He resides in Alma, Tyler County, where he formerly carried on a mercantile business and was postmaster for some fifteen years. In April, 1863, he enlisted in the 11th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, although not then quite sixteen years of age, and subsequently took part in many engagements, but escaped unhurt. His commander was Col. Bukey of Parkersburg, W. Va. His brother-in-law, Capt. Eli C. Henthorne, was captain of Company C, 7th W. Va. Regiment in the Federal army, and died from a gunshot wound received at the battle of Spottsylvania. Mrs. Martha Henthorne Long, our subject's mother, was a daughter of James Henthorne, a native of Ohio, and Matilda (Conaway) Hen-





LEWIS PRICHARD, M. D.

thorne, a native of West Virginia. James Henthorne died in Ohio at the age of forty-one years. His widow married for her second husband a Mr. Davis, of which marriage there was no issue. She died in West Virginia in 1897.

E. Leslie Long began his education in the public schools of Tyler County and was subsequently graduated from the West Virginia Wesleyan College at Buckhannon, W. Va., in the Class of 1898. He was later graduated from the law department of the University of West Virginia at Morgantown, Class of 1901, and being admitted to the bar the same year, began the practice of his profession at Welch, McDowell County, this state. He early became interested in politics as a member of the Republican party, and has been a delegate to every state and county convention since 1896 and is chairman of the judiciary committee of the 8th Judicial District, consisting of McDowell, Mercer and Monroe Counties. In 1908 he was elected, as above noted, to his present responsible position as state treasurer, this being the first public office he has held in the state. Since assuming its duties he has justified the choice of his party, having capably administered the business pertaining to the office. As may be inferred, he stands high in the councils of his party in this state. Mr. Long belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 112, Welch, W. Va.; the Consistory of West Virginia and of Beni-Kedem Temple, M. S., of Charleston; also of the Pi Kappa Psi college fraternity. He is unmarried.

LEWIS PRICHARD, M. D., president of the Charleston National Bank, at Charleston, W. Va., belongs to an old and prominent family that has been established in America since before the War of the Revolution.

From that acknowledged authority, "Burke's Landed Gentry of Wales," it is learned that the Prichard family can be traced many hundred years back in that land before any of its venturesome members crossed the Atlantic ocean to the American colonies. Prior to this dis-

tinctive national annal, the name seems to have been known in different parts of New England. The branch of the family to which Dr. Lewis Prichard belongs, names William Prichard as the first American ancestor, claiming that he left Wales when a boy of fourteen years, accompanied by his brother John Prichard. The lads, according to family tradition, had ventured from land on board an Italian vessel, carrying wool, probably with the expectation of selling it, and the vessel sailed while they were on board; whether through design, or carelessness of their captors, may never be known. At any rate they were taken across the sea and were left on the shores of Virginia, about 1745. William Prichard was next discovered in Russell county, Va., in 1800, and in 1811, in what was then Greenup county, but is now Boyd county, Ky., where he died in 1819. His burial was on the shore of Big Sandy River, in Boyd county.

William Prichard was married, perhaps while living in Russell county, Va., to Dorcas Lunsford, or possibly her name was Glover. After the death of Mr. Prichard she was married a second time, to Solomon White, and lived to be an aged woman. To the first marriage the following children were born: John; James; Lewis; and Elizabeth, the latter of whom married Samuel White, of Boyd county, Ky.

Lewis Prichard, Sr., was born November 23, 1800, in Russell county, Va., and died in November, 1879. From the age of eleven years he was reared in Boyd county, Ky., where he owned a large tract of land and was a well known and respected citizen. He was long recalled for his keen wit and also his abounding good nature, for his kindly beneficence and willing charities. In Kentucky he was married to Lucy Toler, who was born in 1801, in Virginia, and died in the old Kentucky homestead, December 30, 1883. She was the mother of twelve children, nine of whom were sons and three were daughters. She was an unusual woman, possessing great executive ability and remarkable grasp of the ordinary affairs of life. She not only undertook and completed the educating of her husband, who had had no educational opportunities, but of her sons as well. She reared this large family, with one

exception, to the age of maturity, setting an example of womanly virtue, courage and resourcefulness. Of this family four yet survive.

Lewis Prichard, Jr., son of Lewis and Lucy Prichard, was the eighth in order of birth in the family of twelve children. He was born near Big Sandy River, in Boyd county, Ky., near Buchanan postoffice, twelve miles above Cattlesburg, Ky., January 19, 1839, and grew up on the homestead. His educational opportunities were but meager but the devotion of his mother supplied what was lacking and he became an acceptable school teacher before he was twenty-one years old. Later he was able to complete his education, being under the instruction of the well known educator, Prof. Holbrook, at Lebanon, O. He pursued his medical studies in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated with his medical degree in the class of 1867. Subsequently he became a physician and surgeon of eminence in Northeastern Kentucky, where he first became interested in banking, having there organized the Grayson Banking Company of which he was president.

In 1884 the present The Charleston National Bank was organized and Dr. Prichard was one of the original stockholders, became prominent in its affairs, and has continued his connection since its incorporation. Its first president was his brother-in-law, Charles P. Mead, and when Mr. Mead died, in July, 1888, Dr. Prichard became president and has been at the head of this institution ever since. The original capitalization of this bank was \$50,000, but from time to time it has been increased as business has warranted, and at present the bank is capitalized at \$500,000, with an equal surplus.

Dr. Prichard was married near Ironton, O., on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, Jan. 7, 1868, to Miss Sarah Belle Mead, a daughter of Henry Armstead and Elizabeth (Powell) Mead. The Mead family has been one of prominence in Greenup county, Ky., for years and is especially noted for its beautiful women. The father of Mrs. Prichard died in that county at the age of ninety-four years, his wife having passed away aged seventy years. They had eight children, four of whom survive, Mrs.

Prichard having been the fourth in order of birth.

To Dr. and Mrs. Prichard three children were born: Henry Lewis, Frederick C. and Armstead Mead.

Henry Lewis Prichard was born December 25, 1868. He is a graduate of Notre Dame University, Ind., where he was a member of the class of 1890, and there received his degree of B. C. His entire business life has been connected with banking and he has been continuously identified with the Charleston National Bank since 1890 and is its cashier. It is not too much to say that undoubtedly much of the success that attends this institution is due to his watchfulness, together with his courteous treatment of customers. He has long been regarded as one of the city's safe business men. In 1895 he was married to Miss Emma E. Walker, a daughter of Henry S. Walker, who was distinguished all over West Virginia as an orator. To Mr. and Mrs. Prichard two children have been born, Henry Lewis, Jr., born September 9, 1903; and Frederick Walker, born December 26, 1906.

Frederick C. Prichard was born March 1, 1871, and was educated at Notre Dame University. After completing his education he entered into business as a coal operator and at present is one of the owners of much property, including one-half interest in the Robson-Prichard Concrete Building, at Huntington, where he lives, and is vice president of the Huntington Banking & Trust Company. He married Miss Alice Clare Wilson, of Laporte, Ind.

Armstead Mead Prichard was born September 9, 1875, at Grayton, Ky. Like his elder brothers he entered Notre Dame University, becoming a student there in 1889, but before completing his course entered the law department of the University of West Virginia, where he was graduated in June, 1897, with his degree of A. B. L., and was immediately admitted to the bar and engaged in law practice until 1910, since when he has been associated with his father in the banking business. He was married at Charleston, January 7, 1902, to Miss Lydia B. Robson, who was born November 1, 1880, in Fayette county, W. Va., a daugh-

ter of James S. and Laura B. (Nugent) Robson. Mrs. Prichard died June 19, 1910. She was a member of the Baptist church. Two little daughters survive her: Belle Mead, who was born August 15, 1905; and Lydia Robson who was born January 4, 1908.

Dr. Prichard brought his family to Charleston in October, 1889. He is one of the men of independent fortune in Kanawha county. In addition to his financial interests already mentioned, he is a stockholder in fifteen other banks and a director in three, and he owns a large part of 20,000 acres of rich coal and timber lands in this state. Dr. Prichard has been an admirable citizen. He has helped to promote almost every important interest in the city and lends of his ability and means to foster all enterprises of substantial worth. In politics he is a Democrat but has never sought nor held a public office. Many years ago he united with the Masonic fraternity. He is also a member of the First Presbyterian church of Charleston, W. Va.

CHARLES C. GROFF, general manager of the barreling station at South Ruffner, Kanawha County, W. Va., for the Standard Oil Company, with which corporation he has been identified for twenty years, was born October 9, 1851, in Maryland, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Barr) Groff.

John Groff was born in Pennsylvania, probably of German parents. He followed farming all his life and owned a farm in Baltimore County, Md., on which he died at the age of fifty-two years. He married Elizabeth Barr, who was also born in Pennsylvania, and she survived him many years, passing the closing ones at the home of her son, Charles C., where she lived to be eighty-seven. Five children were born to them, namely: Ida M., who married Joshua Francy; Anna E., who married J. K. Gies; Charles C.; William B., who is a resident of Philadelphia; and a daughter who is deceased.

Charles C. Groff obtained his education in Maryland and then assisted his father on the farm and after the latter's death conducted it for his mother until he came to

South Ruffner. In July, 1891, he became an employe of the Standard Oil Company, at first as foreman of the shops and gradually advancing until he secured his appointment and promotion to his present responsible position. He resides at the plant and thus keeps a careful eye on all business operations including the barreling and shipping from this point to others all over the country. He is justly considered one of the most reliable and trustworthy employes of the company.

Mr. Groff married Miss Mary R. Fisher, a daughter of George W. Fisher, and they have had four children, as follows: G. Fisher, who is in charge of the store of the Nuttleburg Coal Company, married Grace Malcolen and has three children—Charles Malcolen, Forrest Barr and Mazie Hunter; Forrest C., who has been with the Charleston National Bank and also the Pine Lumber Company of St. Albans; Benjamin B., who is in the hardware business in Oregon, married a Miss Veach; and Charles C., who died when aged one year. Mr. and Mrs. Groff are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a man of strict temperance and votes according to his convictions, with the Prohibition party.

IRA P. CHAMPE, M. D., an able physician and well-to-do citizen of Charleston, was born in Kanawha County, near this city, July 17, 1866, son of Sewell Preston and Almeda (Eastwood) Champe. The Champes are an old Southern family, having had many representatives who have honored the name in their respective communities and whose influence has always been exerted for good. Sewell P. Champe was born in that part of Virginia that is now Craig County and was a farmer by occupation. He was a Whig in politics and sympathized with the Union at the time of the war. His death took place September 21, 1866, a few months after the birth of his son Ira, he being then forty-seven years old. His wife died June 30, 1901, at the age of sixty-nine. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was the

mother of eleven children, of whom eight are still living, all the survivors being married. Two died in infancy. Those who grew to maturity were as follows: Elizabeth is the wife of Rev. A. J. Compton, M. D., a Presbyterian minister, and now resides in San Diego, Calif. George W. is a merchant residing in Montgomery, W. Va. He married Mrs. Anna Allen, of Lexington, W. Va. William F. also resides in Montgomery, W. Va., being now retired from active business life. He married Anna Montgomery, of the same place. J. B., who is a retired contractor of Montgomery, where he has also served as justice of the peace, he married Jesse Handley, of Winfield, W. Va. Anna, now deceased, was the wife of M. Gilchrist. Her husband, who is still living, resides in Charleston. Ellen married a Mr. Rand and resides at Elsnore, Calif. Charles E., a retired merchant, resides in Charleston. Emma is the wife of L. E. McWhorter and resides in Charleston. The remaining child was Ira P.

Ira P. Champe was the youngest of the nine children of his parents that grew to maturity. After acquiring a good elementary schooling, he entered the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, where he continued his literary education but did not graduate, leaving before the completion of his course in order to take up the study of medicine in the College of Physicians at Baltimore, Md., where he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1892. He then took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic College. He then began the practice of his profession in the city of Charleston, W. Va., where he has since remained, having met with marked success. He is a member of the county and state medical societies. Aside from his profession, Dr. Champe is interested in various business enterprises and is a man of large landed possessions in the Kanawha valley, the result of his own thrift and business acumen.

He was married in this city to Margaret Wilson Blaine, a member of an old and respected family and third cousin to the late

Hon. James G. Blaine, the eminent statesman. She was born in Missouri in 1871 and acquired her education in Charleston, W. Va. and at the Waynesboro (Virginia) Female Seminary. She was the adopted daughter of William C. Blaine, now deceased, whose widow, Elizabeth, subsequently marrying Rev. A. J. Compton of California, as above noted. Dr. and Mrs. Champe are the parents of three children, as follows: Elizabeth Blaine born November 21, 1894, who is now attending the high school in the class of 1910; Ira Preston, Jr., born March 1, 1896, also a high school student; and Emily Rebecca, born May 1, 1899, who is attending the public schools. Dr. and Mrs. Champe are affiliated with the Presbyterian church.

F. L. DERRICK, who resides on his fine farm of 203 acres, which lies on Poca River, in Poca District, Kanawha County, W. Va., fourteen miles north of Charleston, was born on this farm November 5, 1860, and is a son of Michael and a grandson of Jonathan Derrick.

Jonathan Derrick was born in Botetourt County, W. Va., and came from there to what is now Poca District, Kanawha County, in the year 1810 and was the first man to settle on the stream which later was named Derrick Creek in his honor. He married Mary Haynes and they had thirteen children: Betsey, Mary, Catharine, Rachel, Martha, Agnes, Andrew, John, George, Leroy, Michael, Nancy and Amanda. Jonathan Derrick acquired 2,572 acres in Poca District and all of it at that time was covered with timber, and also a vein of coal in the hills, seven feet thick. He cleared a road from his farm and made improvements on the land and in addition to his other enterprises, followed the trade of blacksmith. He made bells which were hung on the necks of the cows to keep them from getting lost in the forest and some of these are still in existence showing a large measure of mechanical skill. His death occurred in 1846 and his burial was on his own land, as was the custom of that day.

Michael Derrick was born in what is now Kanawha County, West Virginia, February 9, 1818, on the farm now owned by E. C. Crane. He attended school at Pocotaligo, in Poca District. He married Julia Ann Dawson, who was born near Sissonville, Kanawha County, and they had seven children, namely: S. W., who died on April 11, 1910; Addison B., who died at the age of nineteen years; Letha M., who died aged seventeen years; Adna A., who died March 14, 1908 (was twice married, first to Emory Aultz, and second to John Dawson); Elmina, who is the wife of Joseph B. Mairs; Elmore M., who was married first to Sidney Clinton, and secondly to Nancy E. Hackney; F. L., the subject of this sketch. After marriage Michael Derrick and wife settled on the farm now owned by E. C. Crane and then moved to the farm under consideration, erecting his buildings on an elevated portion, on which site his son F. L. Derrick has rebuilt. He was a man of industrious habits and exemplary life, both he and wife being regular attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church. He took a good citizen's interest in politics, not caring for office, but never failed to vote, and was a Republican. His estate consisted of 159¾ acres of the present farm and of a second farm of 350½ acres across Poca River. He died at the age of sixty-two years and his wife died fifteen years later; their burial was on the home land.

F. L. Derrick obtained his early education in the Derrick Creek schoolhouse, after which he became a farmer and has lived on the farm of 159¾ acres, to which he has added a few acres, ever since his marriage. He cultivates all his land with the assistance of one tenant. Mr. Derrick is interested in the Kanawha & Putnam Counties Telephone Company.

Mr. Derrick married Miss Anna Johnson, who was born in Poca District, a daughter of William Johnson, and they have had seven children: Dora, John, Newman, Julia, James, Ivy and Michael S. John died when three years old. Mr. Derrick has been a Republican ever since casting his

first vote. He belongs to the lodge of Odd Fellows at Sissonville, W. Va.

PATRICK L. GORDON, M. D.,* physician and surgeon, is one of the younger men of science at Charleston, W. Va., but is recognized as a thoroughly representative member of his profession. He was born at Camden, N. C., November 24, 1873, and is a son of Thomas George and Mary E. (Lamb) Gordon.

The Gordon family is of Irish extraction. Thomas Gordon, the great-grandfather of Dr. Gordon, came from Ireland to the United States about the close of the Revolutionary War. He settled in North Carolina and was one of the early merchants at Camden. His death occurred September 26, 1825, while he was on his way to Philadelphia to purchase merchandise. He was twice married, first to Mary Guilford and second to Frances Richardson. A son of the second marriage, Samuel Gordon, became the grandfather of Dr. Gordon. He married Ellen Brite, who survived him, living until she had seen all their children established in life. With her husband she belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Thomas George Gordon, the eldest son and second child of Samuel and Ellen Gordon, was born in 1839, at Camden, N. C., and died June 25, 1910, in Camden County. He was a farmer and stock dealer and was also in public life, and after his military service was over, was elected sheriff of Camden County. Mr. Gordon served in the Confederate Army under General Beauregard, in the Civil War, and was wounded in the first battle of Bull Run, which entitled him to a furlough. In his political views he was a Democrat. He was married in Camden County, N. C., to Miss Mary E. Lamb, who died in 1889, a woman of many virtues and a devoted member of the Baptist church. Of the seven children born to this marriage but two survive: Samuel O., who resides at Norfolk, Va., and Patrick L.

Patrick L. Gordon was educated in the public schools of Norfolk, Va., and private schools in the same city, and when prepared

to enter upon the study of medicine, became a student in the College of Medicine, at Richmond, Va., where he was graduated with the class of 1898, afterward spending one year in hospital work in that city. Dr. Gordon then entered into practice at Thomas, W. Va., and later for several years, was surgeon for several coal companies on Cabin Creek, with headquarters at Carbon, Va. After taking a post-graduate course in Chicago, Ill., in 1906, and a second course in New York, in 1909, he came to Charleston.

Dr. Gordon was married at East St. Louis, Ill., to Miss Alice Zimmerman, who was born in 1880, at St. Louis, and was educated in Missouri. She is a daughter of Benjamin W. and Eleanor (Carr) Zimmerman, the former of whom belonged to an old family of Virginia and the latter of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman reside at St. Louis, where he is engaged in the lumber business. Dr. and Mrs. Gordon have three children: Ellen Waters, born March 17, 1905; Thomas George, born July 24, 1906; and Benjamin W. Z., born July 22, 1908. Dr. and Mrs. Gordon are members of the Episcopal church. He is a Mason of high degree and a Shriner.

ROBERT LEE MASSEY, who is engaged in business at Big Chimney, Kanawha County, W. Va., as a miller and wholesale feed merchant, was born in Raleigh County, W. Va., September 5, 1879, and is a son of George W. and Lydia (Acord) Massey.

William Massey, the great-grandfather of Robert Lee Massey, was born in Virginia and moved, during the Civil War, to Raleigh County, where he died in 1885, in advanced age. He reared a large family and his eldest son, Steel Massey, was the grandfather of R. L. Massey, and he, like his father, spent his life in the pursuits of agriculture. He married Caroline Cantley, a native like himself, of Raleigh County and they had the following children born to them: George W., Henry and Mary, Henry being the only survivor.

George W. Massey was born in Raleigh County, in 1851, spent his life in the same neighborhood and there his death occurred in November, 1895. He was a farmer and was the owner of considerable land which is still retained by his family. He was quite prominent for many years in local politics and was noted for his generous hospitality, keeping up many of the old customs which are particularly southern in character. He married Miss Lydia Acord, a native of Charleston, W. Va., and to them the following children were born: Romanza, who is the wife of Louis H. Pettry, of Raleigh County; L. Christopher, who is county clerk of Kanawha County; Robert L. and Mary J., twins, the latter of whom is the wife of Robert A. Hopkins, of Summers County, W. Va.; Laura B., who is the wife of R. L. Williams, of Masseyville; Calvin W., who is postmaster at Masseyville; Virginia A., who resides with her mother, at Masseyville; and Ettie, who died in childhood. Mrs. Massey married for her second husband, William G. Daniels, a member of one of the old and substantial families of Raleigh County.

Robert Lee Massey attended school until he was fourteen years of age when he fell a victim to an epidemic of typhoid fever that swept through this section and caused the death of his father. His recovery was slow and he did not return to school. His first work was done as a clerk for the Blackland Coal Company, with which corporation he continued for four years, after which, for one year, he was associated with his brother in the Cabin Creek Mercantile Company, in Cabin Creek District, and then went back to Masseyville, where he engaged in a general store business. Two years later his stock was destroyed by fire and he then turned his attention in another direction, in 1910 coming to Big Chimney where, in partnership with Grant Copenhagen, he is doing a large flour and feed business, under the firm name of Copenhagen & Massey. They have a well equipped plant situated on the Elk River, and use all kinds of modern machinery in producing their first class.

products. Although the business is a comparatively new one, great progress has been made and the future looks bright for the firm.

Mr. Massey was married first, on February 18, 1902, to Miss Lucy Snodgrass, who died August 1, 1906, aged twenty years, five months and twenty days. She was a daughter of C. F. and Mary (George) Snodgrass, natives of Virginia, who now reside near Charleston. Mr. Snodgrass was formerly a mine superintendent and is now engaged in farming. One child was born to the above marriage, Arizona, who is now six years old. Mrs. Massey was a lady of beautiful character, a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was beloved by all who knew her.

Mr. Massey was married secondly to Miss T. A. Pringle, who was born in West Virginia, June 20, 1889, and is a daughter of F. E. and Mary (Puckett) Pringle, the former of whom, now deceased, was formerly a teacher of penmanship at Ravenswood. Mrs. Massey was reared by her grandparents, John and Sarah (Stainer) Puckett, the former of whom is an old Civil War veteran, and has reached his ninety-third year. Mrs. Massey was carefully educated and is a graduate of the Ripley School and prior to her marriage, taught one term of school in Marsh Fork District, Raleigh County. Mr. and Mrs. Massey have one child, Chelya Vaughne. Politically he is an active worker in the Republican party but has never desired office for himself. He is identified fraternally with the Odd Fellows at Spring Hill, and the Red Men at Dungriff, W. Va. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

BENJAMIN STEPHEN MORGAN, who is engaged in the practice of law at Charleston, West Virginia, bears a name that has been linked with the history of West Virginia since the earliest settlement. The name has been honorably borne by pioneers in different counties, whose descendants have filled positions in both civic and military life, and all, down to the latest

generation, have been noted for the sturdy independence that is characteristic of Welchmen the world over.

Col. Morgan Morgan, the lineal ancestor of Benjamin Stephen Morgan, was born in the Principality of Wales and received his education in London, England. During the reign of William III he came to the colony of Delaware, and during the reign of Queen Anne was a resident of Christiana, Delaware, moving from there to the colony of Virginia, prior to 1726 settling near Winchester. He is credited with having made the first white settlement and with having built the first church in the territory of West Virginia (in the present county of Berkeley). In "A History of Frederick County, Virginia" (now comprising the counties of Hampshire, Berkeley, Jefferson, Hardy and Morgan in West Virginia and Clarke, Warren, Shenandoah and Frederick in Virginia) by Mr. T. K. Cartmell, and in Bishop Meade's "Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia," and also in "Records of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Western Virginia and in West Virginia" by Bishop Geo. W. Peterkin, we find such an account and record of the public and private life of Col. Morgan Morgan as unmistakably shows that he was a man of splendid character and a high type of christian manhood. He married Catherine Garretson and they had eight children born to them, namely: Morgan, Jr., Ann, Zackwell, David, Charles, Henry, Evan and James. Morgan Morgan, Jr., became a minister in the Protestant Episcopal church. Ann married a man named Springer. Zackwell Morgan served with the rank of Colonel in the Continental Army. James Morgan was a Captain in the Continental Army and was captured and shot by a party of Tories at a place afterwards called Torytown, Berkeley County, Virginia.

David Morgan, third son of Morgan and Catherine (Garretson) Morgan, was born in 1721 at Christiana, Delaware, and died in 1796 and was buried in the family graveyard about one mile below the present town of Rivesville, Marion County, West Vir-

ginia. He was a surveyor and with his brother Zackwell moved to the valley of the Monongahela. Zackwell settled where is now the old town of Morgantown, after whom the town was named. David settled near where is now the town of Rivesville, Marion County. His name is mentioned in connection with the Indian border warfare in "Wither's Border Warfare," and he is the great-great-grandfather of Benjamin Stephen Morgan of Charleston.

In 1887 his descendants and relatives erected a monument to him on the spot where he had the encounter with the Indians in 1779.

He was the father of the following children: Morgan, Evan, James, Zackwell, Elizabeth, Stephen and Sara. Elizabeth married a Mr. Lowe and Sara married a Mr. Burris.

Stephen H. Morgan, son of Zackwell Morgan, spent his entire life in what is now West Virginia. He was for several terms elected to the State Legislature of Virginia.

Smallwood G. Morgan, son of Stephen H. Morgan, and father of Benjamin Stephen Morgan, was born in Marion County, West Virginia, and on February 9, 1911, passed his ninety-first milestone. He has lived a long and busy life, his business interests mainly agricultural, and during his active years he served as a Justice of the Peace and in many public capacities where sound judgment and enlightened views were necessary qualifications. He retains his faculties to a remarkable degree and continues to be interested in all that concerns local affairs in his county and also in the great outside world, concerning which he is well informed.

Smallwood G. Morgan has been twice married, first to Oliza Thorn, and second to Mrs. Anary (Windsor) Wilson, the latter of whom was the widow of Thomas Wilson. The first wife, Oliza Thorn, was born in 1822, in Monongalia County, now West Virginia, and died there in 1866. She was a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Magruder) Thorn, who moved from Frederick County, Virginia, to the Monongahela Val-

ley. He was a large planter and slave holder prior to the Civil War. Six children were born to this marriage and four of these survive, namely: Margaret, who is the wife of A. S. Wisman, residing on a farm in Grant District, Monongalia County, and they have five children; Sherrard, who is a farmer in Grant District; Benjamin S.; and Eugenie, who is the widow of W. C. Fisher, who was a farmer and merchant. He is survived by three children and they live with their mother near Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia.

Benjamin S. Morgan was born in 1854 in Marion County, Virginia, but was reared in Monongalia County. He attended the University at West Virginia and graduated with the class of 1878, in the classical course and military training school, and later from the law department of the same institution, securing his degree with the class of 1883. Prior to the completion of his law course, however, he had been prominent in educational work and had been superintendent of the public schools of Morgantown from 1878 until 1881 and county superintendent of Monongalia County from 1881 till 1885, having been twice elected.

In 1884 he was elected State Superintendent of Free Schools, having been nominated on the Democratic ticket. He was renominated and elected in 1888, receiving each time the largest vote cast for any state officer. His work as State Superintendent was along broad and constructive lines. While County Superintendent of Monongalia County, he prepared and published at his own expense an outlined course of study for use in the country schools of his county. Acting on the fundamental principle that the teacher must first possess the qualities you desire to put into your schools, he sought to improve the teachers' county institutes held annually and the State Normal Schools. At conveniently accessible points, throughout the state, special graded institutes, provided with a corps of instructors of national reputation, were held each year by him under the auspices of the Peabody Education Fund. County institute

work, so far as practicable, was graded, thus enabling teachers to secure better results in the short time given to this work.

A state teacher's reading circle was established and the building up of public school libraries encouraged. He also secured the enactment of a law providing for the preparation by the State Superintendent of a graded course of study for all ungraded country schools. To this measure he had given much attention.

An Act was also secured for the establishment of a State Reform School for boys.

Taking "The Unification of the Educational System of the State" as a rallying sentiment, he advocated the extension of the Graded and High School work, and with the co-operation of the West Virginia University, graduates of a number of high schools were admitted to the University on their diploma. As President of the six State Normal Schools, he was present at the forty-eighth commencement exercises and delivered the diplomas to the graduates.

Mr. Morgan's attention and labors covered a wide field during his term. He was president of the State Educational Association and prepared the annual program, also published and edited the West Virginia School Journal during the eight years. He superintended the preparation of the State's educational exhibit for the World's Columbian Fair at Chicago in 1893 and in this connection with Mr. J. F. Cork prepared the first History of Education in West Virginia. Ex-officio he was a member of the State Board of Public Works, the Printing Commission and the Board of the School Fund.

He declined to be a candidate for a third term and at the close of his second term, again began the practice of law. Charleston has profited by securing Mr. Morgan as a citizen for his interest has been easily secured in promoting every public spirited movement and every enterprise of determined value to his section. He has served in the City Council. While being a good business man and enjoying his profession,

he is at the same time a man of scholarly and literary tastes.

Mr. Morgan was married at Wheeling, W. Va., to Miss Annie Thoburn, who was born and educated at Wheeling, and is a daughter of John and Jane (Miller) Thoburn, both of whom were born in Belfast, Ireland, coming to Wheeling in early life. The father of Mrs. Morgan was killed in a railroad accident, while still in the prime of life. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have two children: John Thoburn and Benjamin Stephen. The older son was born November 25, 1889, and after graduating from the Charleston High School, entered the engineering department of the West Virginia University at Morgantown. Benjamin Stephen, the second son, was born October 27, 1901, and is a student in the public schools. Mrs. Morgan was reared in the United Presbyterian church, while Mr. Morgan was brought up in the Methodist faith.

JAMES T. KEENEY, building contractor, at Eskdale, in Cabin Creek District, Kanawha County, W. Va., has been a resident of this county all his life, and was born at East Bank, November 7, 1875, and is a son of Foster and Eliza (Gatewood) Keeney.

The Keeney family was established in Kanawha County in 1823, when Great-grandfather William Keeney came and built his log cabin with the other three or four on Cabin Creek. He died here, leaving four sons, William E., Michael, Stires and Moses. William E. Keeney, grandfather of James T., spent his entire life here and was a prosperous farmer of Cabin Creek District. He married Sallie Huff, of Kanawha County. They lived to be aged people and when she died in August, 1908, was said to be over 100 years of age. They had seven children: Charles, Foster, Zackariah, Samuel, Nannie and two babes that died unnamed. The only survivor is Nannie, who is the wife of L. L. Williams.

Foster Keeney, father of James T., was born where the latter resides at Eskdale, when eighteen years of age left home to seek employment, moving to East Bank, after his marriage, where he resided for fifteen years. He then

worked at the carpenter's trade in Charleston for three years, 1892-93-94 and '95, and lived at Eskdale for sixteen years prior to his death, which occurred May 10, 1909, when he was aged seventy-four years. He married Eliza Gatewood, who died at the early age of twenty-seven years, the mother of four children: Grace, James T., Theodore, and Oakley, who died when four years old.

James T. Keeney attended the public schools at East Bank and then learned the carpenter's trade with his father, with whom he continued to live. He does a very satisfactory business and has been concerned in the erection of many structures in this section. He is one of the representative men of the town and is a member of its board of councilmen.

Mr. Keeney was married April 13, 1905, to Miss Edna Jacobs, a daughter of J. J. Jacobs, and they have four children: Lucille, Arthur, Elmo and an infant. He is identified with the order of Odd Fellows and belongs to the lodge at Eskdale.

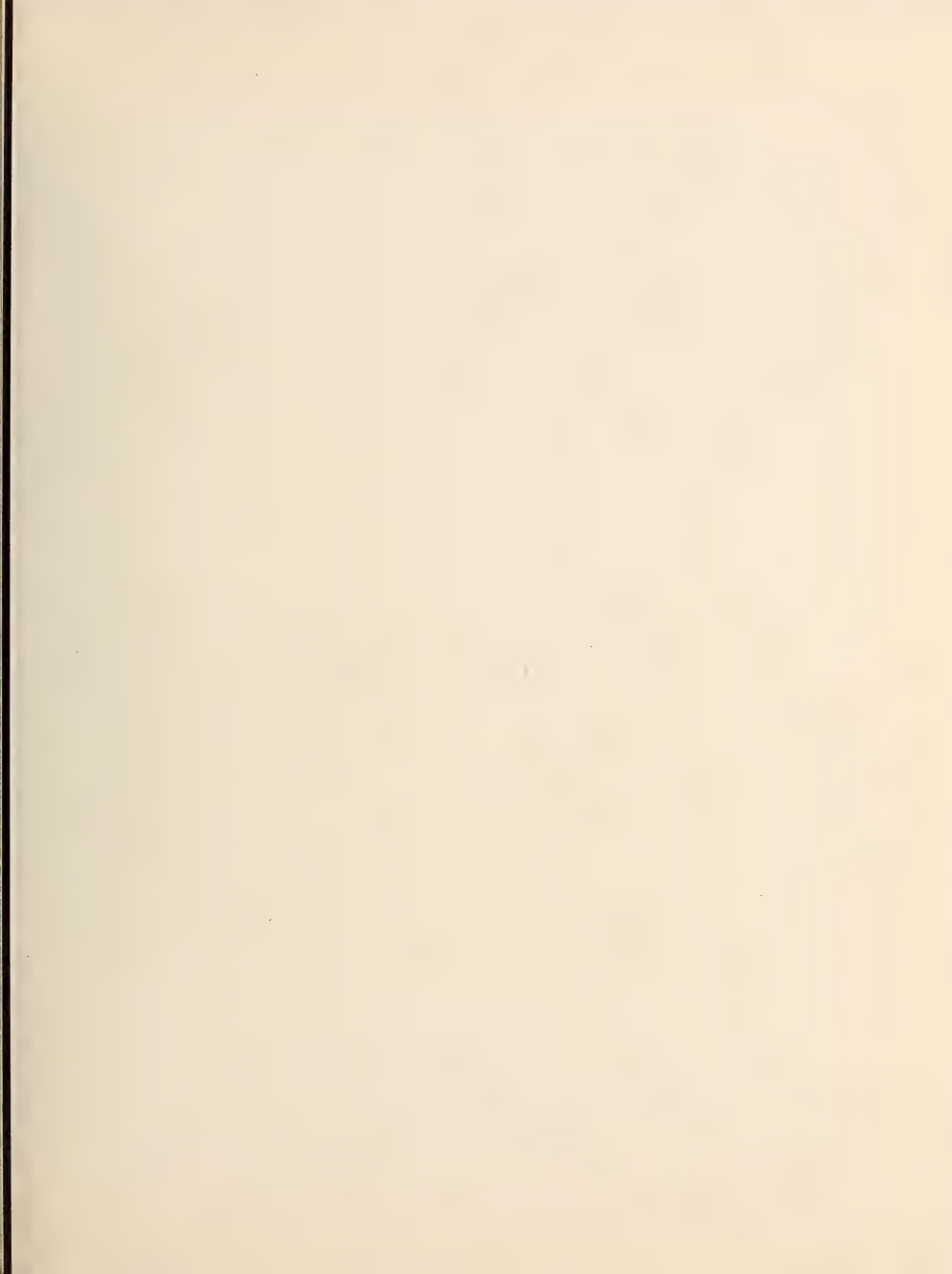
VALENTINE L. BLACK, an attorney of Charleston, a member of the well known law firm of Brown, Jackson & Knight, was born in Beaver County, Pa., November 14, 1864, a son of Isaac and Sarah (Kay) Black. His first American ancestors, including the immigrant, settled at an early date in the state of Maryland. John Black, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed to Beaver County, Pa., where he engaged in farming. He died there when past middle age. His wife in maidenhood was Mary Smith, or Smyth, whose ancestors were from Germany. She lived to the remarkable age of 101 years. The Smiths were at first Lutherans but afterwards became attached to the Presbyterian faith. The children of John and Mary (Smith) Black were Andrew, John, Adam, Mary and Isaac, the father of our subject.

Isaac Black became a coal and steamboat operator on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, meeting with varied success in these occupations. In April, 1872, he came to Charleston with his family, and for the rest of his active life he was engaged in business here. His death took place in 1888, when he was about

sixty-three or sixty-four years old. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church. He married in Pennsylvania, Miss Sarah Kay, who was born in Yorkshire, England, and was of English parentage and ancestry. She was twelve years of age when she accompanied her parents, Henry and Mary (Ward) Kay, to America. The Kays are said to be chiefly of Norman stock while the Wards are Saxon. Mrs. Black's parents on coming to this country, settled in Allegheny County, Pa., where they lived and died. She herself died in Charleston, W. Va., at the age of fifty-three years, in December, 1891, having survived her husband about three and one-half years. Their children were William, Henry, David, Alice, Valentine L., Thomas W. and Sarah, whose records in brief are as follows: William and Sarah died in childhood. David Marcus is a printer residing in Charleston. He is married and has three children, namely: William, Nellie, who is married and has a daughter; and Alice, who is also married and has two children, a son and a daughter. Alice (daughter of Isaac and Sarah Black) became the wife of James S. Stewart and resides at Newport, Ky. She has one daughter. Thomas W. died unmarried when over thirty years of age.

Valentine L. Black was about seven years old when his parents took up their residence in Charleston. He was educated in the public schools of this city, became a clerk, and read law with his brother, Judge H. K. Black, now of the Intermediate Court, but who was then—from 1891 to 1896—circuit clerk of the county. Admitted to the bar in 1896, he became in January of the following year, associated with the firm of Brown, Jackson & Knight, and is still associated with this firm, which transacts a large amount of the important legal business of the county. He is a Republican politically, and belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of Kanawha Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 13, R. A. M.; Kanawha Commandery, No. 4; and Beni-Kedem Temple, M. S. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason, having taken the fourteenth degree; and an Odd Fellow, belonging to the Encampment; and a member of Glen Lodge of Elks, No. 95.

He was married in Charleston, W. Va., in





JAMES B. MENAGER

December, 1899, to Miss Maybell Burdett, who was born in this city in 1877, being a daughter of Hon. Samuel C. Burdett, judge of the Circuit Court of Kanawha County. Mrs. Black was given a good education, attending the best schools in Charleston. She and her husband are the parents of two children: Ruth B., born December 9, 1900; and Mildred, born December 19, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Black are members of the Episcopal church.

Henry K. Black was born in Freedom, Pa., and was educated in the public schools of that place. Coming to Charleston in 1872, he began the study of law and was subsequently deputy clerk and clerk of the Circuit Court for sixteen years. He was admitted to the bar in 1896 and was later appointed vice chancellor or commissioner of chancery. In 1902 he was elected to his present position as judge of the Intermediate Court (or Criminal Court) of Kanawha County, being re-elected in 1908. He has proved his ability on the bench and has been usefully active in many local matters. He was a member of the city council for three years, being elected in 1899. In politics he is a Republican. He is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, No. 29, of Charleston, and he is a charter member also of Elkana Lodge, No. 63, K. P.

Judge Black was married in Denver, Colo., to Miss Etta Anderson, a Charleston lady and daughter of John P. and Ellen (Irslow) Anderson. Her father, who was engaged in the brick manufacturing industry in Charleston, died some twenty years ago. His widow, Mrs. Black's mother, survives him and resides with her son, James R. Anderson, in this city. She is a member of the Methodist church, South, and is an active, intelligent, and well informed woman. Her husband was a Presbyterian in religion and a strong Democrat in politics. Judge and Mrs. Black have been the parents of three children, namely: Frances, who is attending the city high school, being a member of the class of 1912; and Henry K., Jr., and Harold K., who died in childhood. Mrs. Black and her daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

JAMES B. MENAGER, who for many years has been a leading member of the West

Virginia bar, and since the spring of 1903 an active and interested citizen of Charleston, bears a name that has been one of more or less distinction in America since his ancestors left France and Holland for these shores at the time of the French Revolution. He was born in Mason county, Va., October 23, 1850, and is a son of Louis B. and Cornelia (Steenbergen) Menager.

Louis B. Menager, father of our subject, was born in Ohio, a son of Claudius R. and Mary (Bobin) Menager, colonists from France, who left Paris prior to the storming of the Bastille. Ohio offered them a home and at Gallipolis they spent the remainder of their lives, which were worthy in every particular. Claudius Menager became one of the men of wealth and influence in that town and reared a family that has been proud of its American citizenship. The fourth son, Louis B., was offered excellent educational advantages, and he, in turn, became a man of influence in his community. His life was mainly devoted to agriculture, although his education and natural talents qualified him to become a successful advocate. From Ohio he removed to Mason county, Va., where he became a leading citizen, taking a prominent part in public affairs. When the Civil War cloud began to loom threateningly upon the political horizon, Louis B. Menager went on record as a strong opponent of secession. He lived to see the triumph of the Union cause, his death taking place in June, 1870. He was twice married and was survived by four children. Maria M., a child of the first marriage, became the wife of Rev. George T. Lyle. The children of the second marriage were Ida, who became the wife of Dr. L. F. Campbell; James B., and Julius L.

James B. Menager, after attending Bethany College, in West Virginia, completed his literary education at Washington and Lee University, where he was a student during the last year that Gen. Robert E. Lee was its president. Mr. Menager subsequently taught school for one year in Mason county and then took up the study of law in the office of Hon. C. P. T. Moore. He was admitted to the bar of West Virginia February 25, 1872, and for thirty-eight years has been engaged in the practice of his profession in his native state, for twenty-

nine years of that time at Point Pleasant and since then at Charleston. In 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney and served in that exacting office for four years, retiring with an honorable record. For a number of years he was concerned in much of the important litigation in this part of West Virginia, but in recent years has somewhat lessened his activities. In his earlier political life he was a Republican, casting his first Presidential vote for Gen. U. S. Grant. He served as delegate to Republican conventions and was an elector on the Garfield and Arthur ticket. Differing from the majority of his party on the currency question at the time the free coinage of silver began to be agitated, he followed the lead of his own convictions and identified himself with the Democratic party. He has studied the public welfare with unprejudiced mind and gives his support to men and measures according to his own ripened judgment.

Mr. Menager was married, June 14, 1886, to Fannie Sehon Pomeroy, who was born at Pomeroy, Ohio, a town that perpetuates the name of her grandfather. She was a descendant on the maternal side of Col. Charles C. Lewis, who fell at the Indian battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774. Mrs. Menager died in 1902, survived by four children—Charles L., Sibly C., Frances P. and Louis B. Mr. Menager and family attend the Presbyterian church. He is identified by membership with a number of fraternal organizations, including the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Elks.

REV. JOSEPH S. JENKINS, minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now stationed at Malden, Kanawha County, W. Va., and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of this section, resides on a valuable farm of 138 acres, which lies three miles from Charleston in Kanawha County, W. Va. He was born May 1, 1835, in Appomattox County, Va., on the present site of Pamplin City, and is a son of Thomas and Martha B. (Fore) Jenkins.

Thomas Jenkins was born in 1797, in Prince Edward County, Va., and his death occurred in 1883, in Kanawha County, W. Va. He was educated in the subscription schools and was a

man of fine natural talent. He learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until 1842, when he moved with his family to Kanawha County, where he purchased 330 acres of wooded land. The remainder of his active life was devoted more or less to the clearing and cultivating of his land and he became an extensive and successful farmer for his day and surroundings. He was never a politician in the strict sense of the term, but cast his vote in early days with the Whig party. He was widely known for his many sterling qualities. Hospitality to strangers he made a duty, and many a weary traveler found welcome and refreshment at his fireside. He married Martha B. Fore, who was born in 1808, also in Prince Edward County, and died in Kanawha County, W. Va., in 1881. Both she and husband were laid to rest in a private cemetery on their own land. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and all their lives were consistent Christians. Before coming to Kanawha County they had the following children born to them: William H., John R., Martha Susan, Robert T., Mary A. B., Joseph S., Catherine B., Martha J. and L. R. After settling in Kanawha County, three more children were added to the family: America Virginia, Plina Annettie and G. W.

Joseph S. Jenkins was seven years old when the family moved to West Virginia, and was mainly educated in the local schools and later at Gallipolis, Ohio, where he was under the instruction of Professor Sears for three years. In 1859 he became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church and has been in active service in the ministry ever since, his labors being mainly confined to West Virginia, but preached some in Kentucky and Ohio. Few men are better known in the section where he labored in the ministry, and surely none are more highly respected, if preaching of funerals and solemnization of matrimony are an indication of respect and appreciation.

In 1857 Mr. Jenkins was married first to Sarah A. Humphrey, who was born in Kanawha County, a daughter of Samuel H. and Elizabeth Humphrey of Union District. She died in 1887 and her burial was in the family cemetery. Three children survived her,

namely: Leonidas L., who is a shareholder in the 20th Street Bank of Huntington, W. Va., and now is a resident and merchant at Ashland, Ky.; Laura V., who was a much beloved teacher in Union District, and died at the age of twenty-three years; and Leodora B., who became the wife of Samuel L. Farley. They had one child, Anna Laura, who died when aged seventeen months and Mrs. Farley died shortly afterward. Mr. Jenkins was married secondly to Mrs. Mary Morgan, who was born in Kanawha County and died in 1906, at Charleston. Mr. Jenkins' third marriage was to Mrs. Emily C. (Shirkey) Guthrie, who was the widow of John Guthrie. Mr. Jenkins is a pronounced Prohibitionist in politics. Owing to a defect in his hearing he took a Supernatate relation in the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1900, but has filled four pastoral charges since that relation, and is now pastor at Malden, building a new brick church. He is active and in the possession of good health, preaches from two to three sermons per week, and attends to his pastoral labors.

GEORGE F. COYLE, a member of the well known firm of Coyle & Richardson, Charleston, W. Va., was born in Berkeley County, Va. (now West Virginia), in 1852, a son of Edward V. and Mary Winpyglar Coyle. His great-grandfather, James Coyle, emigrated to this country from Donegal in the North of Ireland in the year 1745, settling as a pioneer in what is now Jefferson County, West Virginia. A part of his original estate is still in the family name, being the home of a brother of our subject, Jerome B. Coyle.

Edward V. Coyle, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Jefferson County August 1, 1800, and died in Berkeley County in May, 1890. His sympathies were with the South in the war of 61-65; and although too old to serve as a soldier he was active in his aid to the Confederacy and was held a prisoner at Fort McHenry for several months, not having been released until some time after the war was over.

Three of his sons were in the Confederate Army, one of them, Joseph C. Coyle, a member of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, was killed

at the age of twenty-two while on a scouting expedition with a detachment of Colonel Mosby's command, in 1864. The other sons, James W. and Jerome B. escaped all serious casualties, the former dying at his home in Jefferson County some years after the war.

Mr. Coyle was married in Thomasville, Ga., in 1884 to Miss Nannie G. Coyle, no relation, though of the same family name. She was born in North Carolina, and is the daughter of Dr. Thomas Finley and Nancy (Cardwell) Coyle, members of prominent North Carolina families.

Mr. and Mrs. George Coyle are the parents of two children, Margaret Lynn and George Lacy. The former was educated in the public and high schools of Charleston and private school in Baltimore. George was educated in the public schools and at Fishburne's Military School, and Washington and Lee University. He now holds a responsible position in the Coyle & Richardson store.

The Coyle family are all active members of the First Presbyterian church of Charleston, and take an active interest in every movement for the moral and material betterment of the community.

The firm of Coyle & Richardson is composed of George F. Coyle and J. Lynn Richardson; the two partners having been associated since boyhood, commenced business in Charleston in 1884, and now have one of the handsomest, largest and best equipped business houses in the city, and a business that is second to none in the state. Their store is on the corner of Capitol and Lee streets, the most prominent and accessible part of the city.

JOHN SMITH, who has been a resident of Kanawha County, W. Va., the greater part of his life and now conducts a first class meat market at Cedar Grove, was born December 4, 1869, in Loudon District, Kanawha County, and is a son of John and Marjorie (Flayman) Smith.

The parents of Mr. Smith were natives of Scotland and they were reared and married there and did not start for America until after their first child was born. The father came to the mining sections of Kanawha County and was a very industrious and reliable man, serv-

ing under Joseph Patterson, a well known contractor, in tunnel construction. His death occurred in 1882, in Loudon District, at the age of fifty-two years. He married Marjorie Flayman, who died in 1896, at the age of fifty-two years. Six children were born to them, namely: Catherine, who is the wife of O. G. Griffith; Jennie, who is the wife of Charles E. Simpson; and George L., Frank, John and Joseph P.

Mr. Smith spent his early boyhood in working on the farm on which his parents lived and attending the country schools, and later became a miner at the Acme mines on Cabin Creek and still later at other mines. In 1904 he came to Cedar Grove to work at the Sunday Creek mines and has remained here ever since, on December 1, 1910, going into partnership with C. E. Chandler in the meat business. They continued together until June, 1911, when Mr. Smith bought Mr. Chandler's interest and he now does a very satisfactory business, having a fine local trade and operating a wagon through the mining district.

Mr. Smith was married first to Miss Carrie Angel, and after her death was married to Miss Augusta Jackson, a daughter of Edward Jackson, of Hernshaw, W. Va., and they have one child, Virginia. Politically he is a Democrat. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, both at Marmet, W. Va.

WILLIAM WIRT BRANCH was born in Kirtland, Ohio, September 5, 1835, and died in Charleston, W. Va., April 12, 1907, at the age of seventy-one years, seven months and seven days.

He was descended from Peter Branch of Kent County, England, who with his son John emigrated to America in 1632. The father dying on ship-board, the son landed on an island in Massachusetts Bay, which was afterwards called Branch's Island. On his mother's side, his ancestry traced to Roger Williams. His mother, Lucy J. Bartram, being also a direct descendant of the famous botanist of that name.

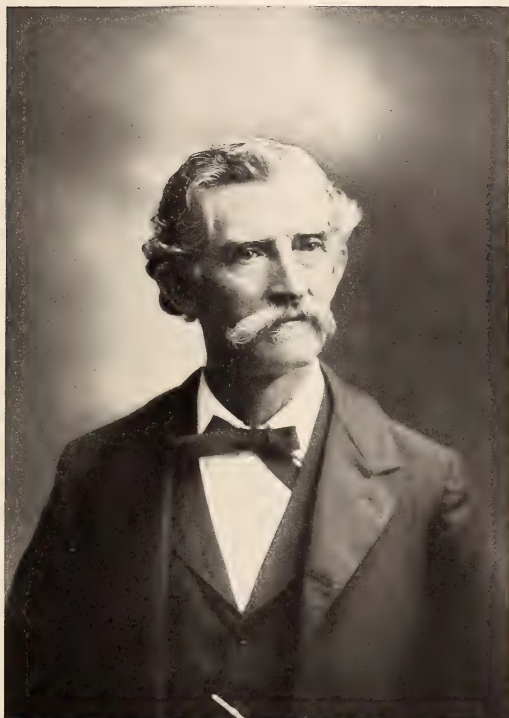
William Branch, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, enlisted in the Continental Army at the age of seventeen and

served through the entire war, being engaged in many of the most noted battles, Brandywine, Monmouth, Fort Mifflin, and others. He was with Washington at Valley Forge. He was present at the court-martial of Maj. Andre, and was one of the three guards who removed the body from the gallows. Later, in the War of 1812 he was commissioned a lieutenant.

William Witter Branch, the father of William Wirt Branch, was a man of much prominence in Lake County, Ohio. Being a wagon-maker by trade, and later being admitted to the bar in 1842, he arose through his own efforts, and was elected to Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and served capably on the bench for many years. He encouraged the building of railroads in his section, and it was largely due to his influence that the opposition to the construction of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern was overcome.

William Wirt Branch was the oldest of nine children. He had a common school education, and after teaching for several years, during which time he studied law, he was admitted to the bar in Cleveland. His tastes and talents led him also to mechanical pursuits and manufacturing. He invented and patented several labor saving devices, and becoming interested in the lumber industry, he finally gave up the law. The veneer industry to-day owes much to him for the many improvements he made in veneer cutting machinery. He was one of the pioneers in the industry in this country, and was introduced at the first meeting of the National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers Association as "The Father of the Veneer Industry." He established the W. W. Branch Veneer and Lumber Company, in Madison, Ohio, in 1867, and in 1884 moved to Charleston, W. Va., where it soon grew to be one of the important business concerns of the city.

A man of public spirit, he gave active support to all movements of a public nature that his judgment approved, and was an especially ardent advocate of educational enterprises. Politically, he was a Demo-



WILLIAM W. BRANCH



crat, but ever lifted his voice in behalf of purity and honesty of government. He was prominent and active in the Masonic fraternity, having his membership in Kanawha Lodge No. 20; Tyrian Chapter No. 13; Kanawha Commandery No. 4; and in Benikedem Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. In 1876 he was married to Miss Annie M. Lewis in Utica, N. Y. Three children were born to them. The wife, two children, two brothers, and four sisters survived him.

HENRY E. WEISE, who is head carpenter for the Marmet Coal Company, at Hernshaw, Loudon District, Kanawha County, W. Va., is a skilled mechanic, in addition to being competent in the carpenter line, being also a first class blacksmith. He was born in the State of New York, October 5, 1862, and is a son of Charles and Susan (Renne) Weise.

Charles Weise was born in Pennsylvania, learned the carpenter's trade in his youth and followed it during all his active years, passing the closing years of his life at Lebanon, Pa., where he died in his eighty-sixth year. He married Susan Renne and they had eight children.

Henry E. Weise attended the public schools in boyhood and then learned the blacksmith's trade which he followed in his native state for eight years and then learned the carpenter's trade with his father. Prior to coming to West Virginia he worked as a carpenter in Pennsylvania and later worked at the trade for six years at Davis Creek. In 1898 he accepted his present position, working first as carpenter but soon afterward being promoted to be head carpenter. He has a large amount of responsibility resting on him in this position and has a number of men in his employ.

Mr. Weise has a pleasant home at Hernshaw, with wife and children. He married Miss Lulu Cotton, and they have two sons, Harry and Charles. He is a Republican in his political views.

JAMES M. GATES, who was a prosperous business man and respected citizen of

Charleston, W. Va., for many years, was born in Gallia County, O., a son of Moses and Harriet (Baultzett) Gates, and died at his home at Charleston, January 15, 1904, aged sixty-eight years. He was a younger member of a large family born to his parents and he is survived by his youngest brother, George Gates, who is a retired citizen of Cincinnati. The father was a blacksmith by trade and the sons served an apprenticeship at the forge and anvil. Mr. Gates was quite a young man when he came to Charleston and shortly afterward enlisted for service as a drummer boy in the 23d Virginia regiment, which was recruited in this section for the Civil War. He remained in the army for four years and after the close of hostilities, returned to Charleston and embarked in the grocery business, but a few years afterwards sold out and from then until the time of his last illness, he conducted a paint and wall paper business. He was careful, shrewd and foresighted and thus was always able to protect his business interests and accumulated valuable property. The business now conducted under the name of J. M. Gates' Sons Company, was previous to the death of Mr. J. M. Gates run under his own name, and years ago was run under the title of "Gates Bros.," he having two other brothers in connection with the same at that time, namely: Virgil A. Gates and George W. Gates. His other two brothers were John Francis, a Universalist minister, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., and Daniel Haskell, a farmer and statesman, of Round Knob, Putnam County, W. Va., both being now deceased.

Mr. Gates was married June 2, 1862, at what is now St. Albans, Kanawha County, to Miss Virginia Rand, who was born in Iowa City, Ia., and was four years old when her parents, Christopher C. and Nancy (Pines) Rand, moved to Kanawha County. Later they came to Charleston where Mr. Rand died at the age of sixty-eight years and Mrs. Rand when aged seventy-three years. Mrs. Gates was reared and carefully educated at Charleston. She is one of a

large family, not many of whom survive. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gates are as follows: James Henry, who is a member of the firm of J. M. Gates' Sons Co., of Charleston; Cora Matilda, who is the wife of Cameron Savage, a timberman of Charleston, and has two children; George Daniel, who is in the bicycle and phonograph business in Charleston; Daniel Haskell, who is associated with his brothers in the paint business, is married and has two sons; William Stevens and Jesse Arthur, both of whom are members of the J. M. Gates' Sons Co.; Virginia Rand, who is the wife of Alva R. Fisher, a railroad man, resides in Cincinnati and has one son, Marion M.; Edward Psalmon (twin brother of George D.) who died at the age of thirteen years; Albert Rand, also deceased; Henry and Eben, who are also deceased, both dying in infancy.

Mrs. Gates resides in her pleasant home at No. 408 Broad Street. In politics, Mr. Gates was a Democrat. He was reared in the Universalist faith and has always adhered to it and his children also belong to that church. He was a man of sterling character and throughout life was looked on by his fellow citizens as an honorable and upright man, charitable in the extreme in times of any public calamity, ready with both his purse and his sympathy.

GEORGE G. REYNOLDS, postmaster at Elk View, and for many years one of the prominent citizens of Elk District, Kanawha County, is the proprietor of a flourishing mercantile establishment, and has besides other business interests. He was born Oct. 6, 1857, near Elk View, Va. (now W. Va.), a son of John T. and Mary (Given) Reynolds, and is a grandson of Reuben Reynolds, a pioneer of Roane County.

John T. Reynolds was born November 13, 1813, in Lewis County, Va., and as a young man accompanied his parents to Roane County. In 1865 he located in Elk District, Kanawha County, where he carried on a mercantile business for fifteen

years. In the year 1880 he retired and the remainder of his life was spent on his farm. Politically he was a Republican and an active worker for his party. He served seven years as justice of the peace at a time when the incumbent of that office was the head of the county court; he was a delegate to various conventions and in 1866 was appointed postmaster at Elk View, then the old Blue Creek postoffice.

John T. Reynolds married first Nancy Vineyard, daughter of Presley Vineyard and by her had four children—Presley V., John P., Archie P. and Harriett Y.—of whom all three of the sons served in the Civil War. Mr. Reynolds married for his second wife Mrs. Mary (Given) James, who was born in 1823, a daughter of George and Margaret (McGuffin) Given. Her father located near Elk View before the war and at one time owned most of the district. To John T. and Mary Reynolds were born three children—Margaret J. (now deceased), Mary E., who married Charles Campbell; and George G.

George G. Reynolds attended school until he was nineteen years old and for fifteen years subsequently taught school, his summers however being spent in farming. He worked for his father until reaching the age of twenty-three, and then purchased a farm on Indian Creek, which he operated for three years, but eventually returned to the old homestead. Later he succeeded his father in the mercantile business which he has conducted to the present time. He has also engaged in leasing and operating coal mines.

On May 26, 1880, Mr. Reynolds was married to Miss Lenora Slack, who was born June 18, 1860, a daughter of Major Hedge-man Slack, an old resident of this district. To Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have been born six children, namely: Florence, who is residing at home; John H., who is a railroad engineer; Charles G., who is engaged in farming on the home place; Lewis D., who assists his father in the store; M. Ruth; and Allie, who is deceased. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Masonic order, (Clendenin

Lodge No. 126); also of the Knights of Pythias, No. 147, of Blue Creek, in which he has passed all the chairs; Glen Elk Lodge No. 95, of Odd Fellows; Elk Encampment No. 63, in which he has passed all the chairs and is now scribe; and the Senior Order of American Mechanics, in which he has held various offices. An active Republican, like his father, he has served by State appointment as a member of the Board of Equalization. He has also served on the Jury Commission, has been a notary public for two terms, and for a long period postmaster at Elk View. At one time he was a candidate for the legislature but failed of election owing to the local political conditions.

MARK S. JARRETT, a well known citizen of Charleston, where he is engaged in the real estate business, also holding the office of overseer of the poor, comes of one of the old settled families of Greenbrier County, W. Va. He was born on the old Jarrett homestead in Elk district, then in Virginia, March 25, 1856, son of Eli and Nancy (Newhouse) Jarrett.

His paternal grandfather was Owen Jarrett, who was born in Greenbrier County, where he married Elizabeth Vincent. After the birth of their first child Mr. and Mrs. Owen Jarrett removed to Kanawha County, and settled at Jarrett's Ford on Elk River, in 1812, and purchased land in Elk District—several hundred acres, all of which was virgin land, which he retained possession of until his death in the fifties. The ford in the river near his farm is still known as Jarrett's Ford. His widow survived him many years, being ninety-six years old at the time of her death. They were among the early supporters of the Baptist church in Elk District and were people of social importance. Their family consisted of six sons and three daughters, namely: Eli, a farmer who lived and died at Jarrett's Ford, in Elk District; Squire Jarrett, in Big Sandy District; John, now in his ninety-fourth year, who has always lived in Elk District, on Little Sandy; Rose

Ann, who married John Samples, she and her husband being both now deceased; Vincent, a farmer who died in Big Sandy District; Nancy, who is the widow of Charles Osborn and resides in Big Sandy District; Owen, Jr., who owned a farm at Jarrett's Ford and who died in 1910; and Sarah, who was the wife of Benjamin Melton, a farmer in Elk District, both being now deceased. Descendants of the above mentioned family still reside in Elk and Big Sandy Districts.

Eli Jarrett was born in Greenbrier County in 1809 and was three years old when his parents came to Kanawha County. The region was then practically a wilderness. The forests were full of wild game and the streams of fish and the land responded generously to the most primitive attempts at cultivation. This great abundance of the necessities of life, for which there was then practically no outside market, induced a generous scale of living and giving that might be called typically Southern, though changed conditions have since necessarily modified the method, though not the spirit of hospitality. It was said of Mr. Eli Jarrett that he would never sell a neighbor one of his flock, but would take pleasure in giving it; his neighbors knew they had permission to shoot game all over his estate, and he would frequently join them, as he was a good marksman and was fond of hunting. He was a large hearted, generous man, and possessed all the qualities of a good citizen. He succeeded to the parental homestead, on which he resided until his death, which occurred May 11, 1897. He was a Democrat in politics but served in no public office.

Eli Jarrett was married in Elk District, to Nancy Newhouse, who was born there in 1811 and who also died there, at the age of eighty-seven years, in 1899. Her people were early settlers in Elk Valley. Both Eli Jarrett and wife were members and generous supporters of the Baptist church. Eight sons and three daughters were born to them, as follows: Columbus, who was a farmer in Elk District, married Mary Slack,

both being now deceased; Harrison, who is also deceased, married Sarah Matheny and reared his family in Elk District; Caroline, who is the wife of Birdet Price, a farmer in Elk District; James, who married Nannie Darlington, both being now deceased; Owen V., who followed farming in Elk District until his death, and married Martha Cummins, both being now deceased; Elizabeth, who is the widow of Marshall Depew, of Roane County, a farmer and stock raiser who died in 1909, leaving an estate worth about \$100,000; Catherine, residing in Elk District, who is the widow of David Jarrett; Eli T., now residing in Cabin Creek District, who married Matura Jarrett, now deceased, their children being born in Ohio; John T., a lumberman living in Malden District, who married Betty Copenhagen; Squire B., who has been in the livery business at Charleston for many years and who married Mary Vickers; and Mark S., who is the youngest of the family.

Mark S. Jarrett remained with his parents and gave them filial care in their old age. He subsequently became the owner of the parental homestead, where he continued to reside and carry on the various farm industries until 1895. He then moved to Charleston, where he went into the hotel business and continued in this line for twelve years, when he retired. A useful and prominent citizen, he was elected a member of the City Council in 1902 and 1903, being politically a Republican.

Mr. Jarrett was first married in 1881 to Mary E. Legg, who died about 1887. They had three children—Marshall E., who died at the age of eleven years; Grace, who is the wife of George Stoffel and resides in Charleston; and Nannie, who is the wife of C. W. Richardson and is also a resident of Charleston. Mr. Jarrett married secondly Cynthia E. Blackshire, by whom he had one son, Sidney, who is now living in Charleston.

In 1895 Mr. Jarrett was married thirdly at Charleston to Miss Elizabeth Stoffel, who was born in Beaver County, Pa., November 15, 1861, and who was brought to Kanawha

County in 1868 and was reared in Elk District. Her parents, Stephen and Mary (Panner) Stoffel, were natives of Germany, who were married in Pennsylvania and died in Elk District, the former in 1887, aged seventy-seven years, and the latter in 1885, aged seventy-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett have two children: Catherine F., who was born September 9, 1898; and Ruth Irene, born November 2, 1903. The family belong to the Bowman Methodist Episcopal church. He has filled the office of overseer of the poor in Charleston District for the last twelve years, it coming to him without any solicitation on his part, and its acceptance being prompted by his charitable disposition.

JOHN HAMILTON HANSFORD, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Pratt, Kanawha county, W. Va., was born in Pulaski county, Va., July 24, 1864, and is a son of Felix G. (2d) and a grandson of Felix G. Hansford (1st).

The Hansford family is an old one in Virginia, being settled in the state by the great grandfather of our subject, John Hansford, who came in Indian times and who was a man of political prominence, serving as a member of the early state legislature, at Richmond. It is said that he erected the first house in Kanawha county that had glass windows, and two years were consumed in building what was then considered as a very pretentious mansion. He died at Paint Creek, in Kanawha county, being survived by his widow, Jane Morris Hansford.

Their son, Felix G. (1st), grandfather of Dr. Hansford, married Sallie Frazer, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years. He owned a large plantation and was an extensive farmer. His son, Felix G. Hansford, Jr., married Luella Hamilton, a native of Kentucky. He died at Crown Hill, Kanawha county, W. Va., in 1891, aged sixty-five years. Their children were,—Lillian, Goldie, Lulu, Felix G. (3d), now deceased, and John Hamilton. Lulu married Robert C. Grigg, and both are now deceased. They left three children—Adrian H., Helen and Ruth.

John Hamilton Hansford acquired his early



JOHN H. HANSFORD, M. D.



education in the public schools and in early manhood was employed in the transportation department of the C. & O. railroad. He later entered the University of Louisville, Ky., medical department, where he was graduated in 1888. He entered upon the practice of medicine at Crown Hill, his old home, and from there, in 1895, came to Pratt, where he is in the enjoyment of a good practice.

Dr. Hansford was married November 28, 1899, to Miss Katharine Schultz, daughter of William and Sarah (Hansford) Schultz, and they have two children, John Hamilton and Edward M. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat. He is a Mason of high degree, belonging to the Shrine at Charleston; also to the Odd Fellows' lodge at Paint Creek.

FRANCIS HANSHAW, whose excellent farm of sixty-eight acres lies in Union District, Kanawha County, W. Va., six miles north of the city of Charleston, is a native of this state, born July 11, 1831, on Elk River, in Clay County.

Until he was twenty years of age, Mr. Hanshaw had few business responsibilities, attending school the greater part of this time. He then became interested in farming and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Clay County, as a private in Co. F, 45th W. Va. Vol. Inf., under Captain Newberry. While in the Virginia Valley he was taken sick and resigned, being confined three months at Fort Lookout, and was then paroled and returned home, the war closing soon afterward. In 1866 he was married and for fifteen years afterward lived in Clay County, thirty-eight miles above Charleston, and then moved to the mouth of Cupper Creek, in Kanawha District, Kanawha County, afterward living three years in Texas. Mr. Hanshaw and family then returned to Kanawha County and he has occupied the present farm ever since, which he owns in association with his two sons, Amos and George Hanshaw. Mr. Hanshaw has done a large amount of work on this place, clearing and fencing it and has made many improvements. General

agriculture is carried on and cattle and hogs are raised.

On January 11, 1866, Mr. Hanshaw was married to Miss Polly Ann Bloomer, who was born November 12, 1845, in Owen County, Ky., a daughter of Capt. Christopher and Mary Jane (Williams) Bloomer, the former of whom was commander of vessels on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers during the greater part of his life. Mrs. Hanshaw is one of a family of nine children and is the only one living in Kanawha County, her one sister and two brothers being residents of Texas. To Mr. and Mrs. Hanshaw the following children were born: Mary, who is the wife of William Tellie, of Point Pleasant; David, who lives on the home farm; Josephine, now deceased, who was the wife of Clinton Copen; Eddie, who operates a meat market in the city of Charleston; Annie, who is deceased; Amos, part owner of the home farm, who lives on Chandler's Branch, Union District, married Myrtle Daniels; Maggie, who lives in Union District, is the wife of Alfred Rodgers; William, who lives at Charleston, married Annie Gay; George, who is a resident of Charleston, married Minnie Hubner; Bertha, who lives at home; and Robert and an infant son, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Hanshaw is a member of the Baptist church. In politics Mr. Hanshaw and sons are Republicans but none have ever desired to hold office. All are good citizens, honest and industrious, self respecting and law abiding. The family is well known all through this section.

HON. JAMES H. FERGUSON, who passed away from life's scenes on June 21, 1898, was not only for many years one of Kanawha County's best known and most highly esteemed citizens, but was also in a wider sense one of the eminent men of the State of West Virginia, and this eminence was gained by his own persevering efforts, backed by a self-reliant character, strong intellectuality, and sound heredity. He was born in an obscure home in Montgomery County, Va., April 14, 1817, his parents be-

ing immigrants from Scotland—people in humble circumstances, yet doubtless possessed of those sturdy self-reliant qualities of industry, thrift, and sound morality which are characteristic of the Scottish people in general and which are responsible for their prosperity in whatever land they choose to make their home.

The educational opportunities of the subject of this sketch were naturally very limited, so far, at least, as early school attendance is concerned. He must have picked up some elementary knowledge, but it was necessary for him soon to learn a trade, and he chose, or had chosen for him, that of shoemaker, and before he had reached manhood he was traveling about the country from farm to farm as a journeyman cobbler. We can have little doubt, from what we know of his after career, that he was an industrious and capable workman. The opportunities for advancement connected with this occupation were, however, too limited to satisfy his youthful ambition, and we are not surprised, therefore, to find him in 1835 entering the office of an attorney at Barboursville, in Cabell County, where he applied himself to the study of law. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar and from that date his real life work begins. Moving to Logan County five years later, he was there elected prosecuting attorney and served in that position until 1848. By the time his professional talents and his sterling qualities as a citizen had attracted general attention and he was in that year elected to the House of Delegates from Logan and Boone Counties, being subsequently re-elected to the same office, in which he served continuously until 1851, when a new constitution was adopted.

In 1850, while serving in the House of Delegates, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, this making him a member of both bodies at the same time. He was a member of the legislature during the exciting and momentous days when the question of slavery was agitated and the celebrated Wilmot Proviso, prohibiting slavery in the territory acquired from Mexico,

was the subject of general and excited discussion. Although an Abolitionist from principle and opposed to the dissolution of the Union, Judge Ferguson took the Southern view with respect to all the other aspects of the question and during the Civil War period was in sympathy with the cause of the South. He supported the Clay compromise of 1850, which was subsequently adopted by Congress, and in spite of his Southern leanings he always felt it to be his duty to support the Federal Government in its measures of defense and in its efforts to preserve the Union intact. In 1864 he was elected to the state legislature from Cabell County and served until 1871, being chairman of the Judiciary Committee throughout that period, except in 1865. He prepared and indexed the Code of 1868 and his handiwork is seen in every line of the laws of the State of West Virginia. Three years previously he had introduced a bill abolishing slavery in West Virginia, which was passed after much opposition, this being accomplished in advance of the adoption by other states of the amendment to the constitution forbidding slavery.

In 1868 James H. Ferguson was elected Circuit Court Judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Logan, Boone, Lincoln, Wayne, and Cabell, for a term of six years, but resigned his position on the bench within two years in order to resume his private practice, in which the emoluments were better adjusted to the volume of duties. He became chief attorney for the C. & O. Railroad in West Virginia.

In 1875 Judge Ferguson came to Kanawha County, and in 1876 was again elected to the House of Delegates, and one of the questions he took charge of was the securing of the State House for Charleston. It was ever his policy to avoid legal battles when matters could be otherwise adjusted. He was recognized as a well-informed lawyer along almost every line of the profession, and on account of his knowledge of land laws his services were sought by the late C. P. Huntington, General Wickham, Holmes Conrad, Senator Camden and oth-

ers, who relied implicitly on his advice. All classes had reason to respect and honor him. He was untiring in his efforts to secure better laws and protection for miners and would go fearlessly among them, counselling and advising during periods of riots and disturbances. It was due to his efforts that laws were made protecting the property and rights of married women in the State.

In politics Judge Ferguson was a Democrat, but he entertained a deep veneration for President Lincoln, second only to that which he entertained for Gen. Robert E. Lee. In the midst of all the stress and strain of his particularly busy life, he perserved his religious faith, being a devout Baptist, and in some way he found time to write numerous tracts on religious subjects, particularly on that of baptism. In his days and section the use of tobacco and alcohol was almost universal, but in his later years he abandoned the use of both and became a strong advocate of prohibition. Perhaps nothing more illustrates his inherent strength of character than this abandonment from principle, at an advanced age, of a life long habit. Such action is a strong moral lesson, and many such may be learned from a close study of Judge Ferguson's life and character.

Judge Ferguson was married while living at Barboursville, Cabell County, to Miss Lizzie A. Creel, who was born in Wood County, Va., in 1839, and who still survives. Her parents were George A. and Prudence (Cook) Creel, the former of whom belonged to a pioneer family that settled in Wood County in 1800. His wife Prudence was of Puritan ancestry, the Cooks having emigrated to the American colonies from County Essex, England, in 1639. Mrs. Ferguson was born on the old plantation known as Bacon Hall, in Wood County.

In closing this sketch it is not too much to say that Judge Ferguson stands out in the history of West Virginia as one of its splendid pioneers. Through his clear brain and steady hand was order brought out of

chaos, the natural result of the Civil War and leaving the Mother State. Broad, benevolent, generous, his hand always ready to help the needy and oppressed—devoted in his family, faithful in his friendships, truly in the words of the Old Testament it can be said, "A Prince in Israel has fallen;" or in the words of the New—"Behold a Gentile in whom there was no guile."

GEORGE W. HASTINGS, general merchant at Cabin Creek Junction, cultivates seven acres of the old homestead farm in Cabin Creek District, Kanawha County, W. Va., and is a representative of an early settler here. Mr. Hastings was born in Cabin Creek District, March 3, 1847, and is a son of Simeon and Sarah (Martin) Hastings.

Simeon Hastings was born in Pennsylvania, where he was left an orphan in childhood and was brought to Cabin Creek District with the family of Simon Guthery, who was one of the pioneers of this section. Simeon Hastings became a farmer, lumberman and miller, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. His death occurred here in November, 1868, at the age of eighty-seven years. His widow survived him for a time and was seventy-eight years of age at the time of death. They had ten children, namely: John, who died at the age of fourteen years; James, who died in 1904; Beckie Ann, deceased, who was the wife of Mark Wyatt, also deceased; Elizabeth Jane, deceased, who was the wife of Henderson Hannigan, also now deceased; Henry, Samuel and William, all of whom are deceased; Carolina, deceased, who was the wife of John A. Stone; Lucy, who is the wife of William Slack; and George Washington.

George Washington Hastings spent his boyhood on the home farm and as he found opportunity, attended the country schools. He was married in 1868 and then moved to Kansas where he rented land and followed farming for two years, but as the future in that section did not appear encouraging, he returned to Kanawha County and went to work at the carpenter's trade and followed it for six years, being mainly employed at the coal works. He

opened his general store at his present location in 1905, having previously been engaged in the same business and lost his building and stock in the great overflow of the river in 1887. When his father died he fell heir to a part of the home farm. He later bought out the other heirs and subsequently sold his mountain land to the coal companies and has laid out all the rest, except his little farm of seven acres, in building lots.

Mr. Hastings was married November 26, 1868, to Miss Martha Wells, a daughter of Meredith and Emily (Jarrell) Wells, of Raleigh County, Va., and they have had the following children: Samuel E., who married Virgil Wetherow; Meredith, deceased, who married Lucy Holstein; Cora, who is deceased, was the wife of Charles Perry; William B., who married Belle Cordell; Minnie, who married William Brightwell; Charles, who married Mary Lacey; Burt S., who married Froney Simms; Calvin, who married Anna Belcher; Cornelius A., who married Cleo Hannigan; and George W. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings are members of the Baptist church and he has served as church clerk for fourteen years. He is the oldest member of the Odd Fellows lodge at East Branch, having become identified with it in March, 1872, and is still actively interested in its work.

WILLIAM E. CHILTON, Sr., deceased, for many years was a prominent citizen of Kanawha County, W. Va., active in all the duties of good citizenship, a business man of integrity and a supporter of church, school and law and a liberal dispenser of private charity. He was a representative of one of the substantial old families of Virginia and the name has been and still is honorably borne in the older and also the newer division of this state.

The Chiltons trace their ancient line to France and from thence to England, the earliest American immigrant being John Chilton, who came to Virginia, settling in Westmoreland County in 1660. The next record is of Thomas Chilton, who was married in 1723 to Jemima Cook and they had five sons and three daughters: Thomas, William, John, Charles, Stephen, Honora, Margaret and Elizabeth.

Col. Charles Chilton, of the above family, was married in Fauquier County, Va., to Elizabeth Blackwell, a daughter of James and Lucy (Steptoe) Blackwell, and to them the following children were born: John, Samuel, Elizabeth, Stephen, Blackwell and Mark A.

Blackwell Chilton, son of Col. Charles and Lucy Chilton, was born in 1783, in Fauquier County, Va., and died in 1873. He came to Kanawha County and settled in what is now the main section of Charleston, an opportunity being offered him at that time to purchase for \$10,000 almost all the almost priceless land that now forms the site of West Virginia's capital city. Since that time this section has more or less claimed the Chilton family. He married Mrs. Sarah Beale (Eustace) Gibson, who was born in Virginia and belonged to an old family that possessed and was proud of its coat of arms. To Blackwell Chilton and his wife the following children were born: Joseph, born July 4, 1822, died in 1900, married Martha Wilson and their children were Sallie K., Edward, Emma and John Steptoe. William E., the second son, born July 12, 1828, died in September, 1881. He was married June 9, 1852, to Mary E. Wilson, born October 31, 1831. George Steptoe, born July 13, 1833, married Hannah Catherine Wilson and they live at St. Albans, Kanawha County. Mary Elizabeth, the youngest, born in 1836, is the widow of Alexander Wilson and resides on Brook Street, Charleston.

William E. Chilton for many years was engaged in the mercantile business in Kanawha County. He was active in politics, a leading factor in Democratic politics in the county, of which he once was sheriff. He was reared in the Episcopal church and was a man of Christian life and character. Mrs. Clifton is a member of the Baptist church in which she has been a hearty worker and was a charter member of the church at Clendenin, which was the family home for a number of years. To William E. Chilton and wife the following children were born: Samuel Blackwell, Joseph Eustace, William Edwin, George Oliver, John Savary, and Parthenia and Stephen Lee, both of whom died young.

Samuel Blackwell Chilton was born November 14, 1853, and died at St. Albans, March 4, 1893. He was well known as a physician and surgeon and had been in active practice at Lincoln and St. Albans. In 1880 he was graduated from the University of Maryland at Baltimore, with his degree of M.D., and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in which he doubtless would have become eminent had his life been lengthened. He was a member of all the leading medical societies and was identified with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor in the latter order. On November 5, 1884, he was married to Miss Nancy Woodward, who was born in Kanawha County, July 11, 1859, a daughter of Capt. Daniel W. and Catherine D. (Hogue) Woodward. Captain Woodward was born in Kanawha County in 1827 and died in 1882. His wife was born in 1833 and died at the age of thirty-five years. Captain Woodward was the owner of numerous boats that plied on the Kanawha River transporting coal. To Dr. Samuel Blackwell Chilton and wife one son was born, Samuel Blackwell, August 26, 1885. He was educated in the public schools, Washington and Lee University and was a member of the class of the University of West Virginia in 1909, having been admitted to the bar in 1908 and now being a partner of his uncle, in the firm of Chilton, MacCorkle & Chilton, at Charleston.

Joseph Eustace Chilton was born December 6, 1855, and is a member of the law firm of Chilton, MacCorkle & Chilton, at Charleston. He served as judge advocate of the state during the administration of Governor MacCorkle, with the rank of major. Major Chilton is unmarried.

William Edwin Chilton, born March 17, 1858, was educated at St. Albans and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one years. For years he has been one of West Virginia's distinguished men. From 1893 until 1897 he was secretary of State and in 1911 he was elected United States Senator. He married Mary L. Tarr, and they have two sons and two daughters.

George Oliver Chilton was born January 23,

1861, and is interested in oil production. On January 24, 1893, he was married to Minnie V. Noyes and they have had five children, of whom four are living and one is deceased.

John Savary Chilton was born November 16, 1867, and like other members of the family, is a thoroughly educated man. His tastes are somewhat different, his main interests being along the line of scientific agriculture. The Chiltons and Wilsons were so prominent in early affairs in the country that Revolutionary patriots bore their names and the descendants are eligible to membership in the societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Both Mrs. Mary E. Chilton and Mrs. Samuel B. Chilton are members of the societies known as Daughters of the Confederacy and Daughters of the Revolution.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN QUICK, postmaster at Quick, Kanawha County, W. Va., where he has been engaged in a mercantile business for a number of years, belongs to an old West Virginia family and was born in Nicholas County, March 27, 1857, a son of John Wesley and Paulina Octavia (Spinks) Quick.

John Wesley Quick was born June 5, 1837, in Albermarle County, Va. In 1842 he moved to the Huddleton place on the Kanawha River with his parents and there engaged in farming, and subsequently moved from there to the Salt Valley on Bell Creek and later to Campbell's Creek, near Dana. By trade he was a millwright and from 1868 until 1870 he engaged in lumbering and saw mill work, and also operated a large coopeage plant at Coal Fork on Campbell's Creek, after which he came to Blue Creek and settled on what is now the old Quick homestead. His death occurred September 25, 1896. For twenty-seven years he had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was a class leader and for a long time was superintendent of the Sunday-school. During the Civil War he was a member of the organization of Home Guards at Malden and all through that period and until the end of his life he gave hearty support to the Republican party. He married Paulina Octavia Spinks who sur-

vives, being now in her seventy-second year. Her father, John Spinks, was one of the pioneer settlers of Charleston, W. Va. Thirteen children were born to this marriage and ten of them are yet living.

Benjamin F. Quick attended school until thirteen years of age and then went to work a part of the time, in the coal mines. Later he engaged in the lumber business, in which he continued until he was forty-three years of age. At the same time he conducted a store at the adjacent railroad station which was named in his honor, and since 1904 he has been postmaster at this point and is also a notary public.

Mr. Quick married Miss Martha Jane Richards, who was born in 1861, and they have twelve children, namely: Arilla O., who is the wife of Ernest Brown and resides at Quick with five children; Frank Wesley, who assists his father at Quick, married Elizabeth Winfrey and they have three children: John William, who resides at Quick, married Stella Black and they have three children; Edward Watson, who follows the carpenter's trade at Quick, married Myrtle Canterbury and they have three children; Adelia, who is the wife of Edward Brown, a carpenter at Quick, and they have three children; and Emily J., Ella, Dora, Hobart McKinley, Della, James Putney and Pearl, all at home. Mr. Quick and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican. He is identified with the order of Red Men, at Quick, the Knights of Pythias at Blue Creek, and the Odd Fellows at Quick.

EUGENE CALLAHAN, who, for many years was associated with the affairs of Charleston, W. Va., in an official way, was born at Charleston, June 28, 1846, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His parents were James and Salina (Ellison) Callahan.

James Callahan was born at Lynchburg, Va., and grew to manhood in his native state. In 1852 he went to California, by the overland route, and eighteen months after arriving there died at a place known as Chinese Camp, near Sonora, that state. He was then in the prime of life but succumbed to a local epidemic and

his burial was in that part of the country. He was married in Virginia to Salina Ellison, who was born in Ohio, not far from Huntington, W. Va., but had been reared in Virginia. Some years after the death of her husband she settled permanently at Charleston and died at the home of her son Eugene, in 1900, when aged seventy-eight years and eight months. To James Callahan and wife five children were born. Of this family, Maria died in 1849, a victim of cholera; Salina is the widow of James Cunningham who was accidentally killed in a railroad accident while on his way to California; she lives in Charleston. Eugene Callahan and Salina are the only surviving members of this family.

After his school days were over, Eugene Callahan became a marine engineer, following his calling on many of the boats on the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers. Later he became chief of the fire department of Charleston, a position he filled efficiently for ten years. He is now retired from active business but finds his time sufficiently occupied with looking after property purchased by his mother, and to the ownership of which he succeeded.

Mr. Callahan was married first to Miss Malinda Naylor, who died at Charleston at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving no children. He married secondly Miss Malissa Fitzwater, who was born in Elk District Kanawha County. She died early and was survived by one son, Harry, who was afforded excellent educational advantages and is a graduate of the West Virginia Commercial School of Charleston, and the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. For some years he has been captain of Co. I of the Charleston Fire Department. Mr. Callahan was married to his present wife, a most estimable lady, in Indiana. Her maiden name was Emma Bragg and she was born of West Virginia parents, in Lincoln County. They died when she was young. Mrs. Callahan is an active and faithful worker in the Methodist Episcopal church.

E. GRIFFITH, a well known resident of Hernshaw, W. Va., a farmer and mine worker, was born on Lens Creek, Kanawha County,

W. Va., January 29, 1857, a son of Isaac and Mary (Price) Griffith.

Isaac Griffith was born and reared in Virginia and came to Kanawha County when a young man, being a cooper by trade. He was also engaged in farming and worked in the mines and was a busy, useful and respected man as long as he lived, he dying at the age of seventy-six years. His venerable widow survives and is now in her eighty-seventh year. She was twice married, seven children being born to the second marriage and two to the first.

E. Griffith was only thirteen years of age when he started to work in the mines, having previously attended school in his native district. He also became a farmer and so continued until 1910. In the meanwhile his son had grown to manhood and engaged in business and Mr. Griffith has been the latter's assistant for several years. He owns much valuable property, including store and residence at Hernshaw, four lots at St. Albans and twenty-six and a half acres of coal and timber land on Lens Creek.

Mr. Griffith was married first to Martha Dewitt and eight children were born to them, namely: William, a miner, who married Ethel Meadows; John, who is an electrician, married Lura Ferrell, and they have two children; Charles, who is a railroad man, married Hettie Turner and they have one child, Eveline; Joseph B.; Ethel, who is the wife of Calvin Ferrell and they have three children—Damon, David and Charles; Fannie, who resides at home; and two children who are deceased. Mr. Griffith's second marriage was to Ellen Price. Politically he is a Democrat. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. For some years he has been identified with the Knights of Pythias and the American Mechanics.

Joseph B. Griffith who conducts a general store at Hernshaw—one of the largest in the place, best situated and most heavily stocked—is an enterprising business man and a very successful one. He started this store in August, 1910, and has prospered from the first. He married Miss Gracie Toney, a daughter of

James Toney and they have one daughter, Madeline. He votes with the Democratic party and, like his father, belongs to the Mechanics lodge.

FREDERICK COLBURN, deceased, who was the first president of the Dayton-Springfield and Urbana, Ohio, Street Railroad prior to retiring to Charleston, W. Va., where he made his home for a number of years, was born at Montreal, Canada, in June, 1844, and died at Charleston, August 19, 1909. He was a son of Ezekiel E. and Elizabeth (Bostwick) Colburn.

The Colburns were of English ancestry but of Canadian birth, and so loyal was the mother of Mr. Colburn to the Dominion, that after her husband went into business at Cincinnati, Ohio, she returned to Montreal prior to the birth of her children so that Canada could claim them. Ezekiel E. Colburn died in Texas and his wife in Cincinnati. They were members of the Episcopal church. They were parents of four children: Fred; Helen, who lives in Cincinnati; Sarah, who also lives in that city; and Elliott, who is a business man in the State of Washington, where he married and has three children.

Frederick Colburn was reared and educated at Cincinnati and started out in business as a traveling salesman and for twenty years was on the road, representing a Cincinnati clothing house. Later he became interested in railroad construction and was the promoter of the line of which he later became president. He was an active Mason and in this relation was widely known in the fraternity. Politically he was a Republican but not a politician.

Mr. Colburn was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, to Miss Sarah E. Davis, who was born, reared and educated there. She is a daughter of Arthur C. and Susan (Leonard) Davis, the former of whom was born at Wheeling, W. Va., and the latter in Pennsylvania, while they were married in Ohio, where Mr. Davis engaged in merchandising until his death which occurred during the Civil War. His widow survived until 1889. They were members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Davis was one of

the most prominent Masons in the State of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Colburn had two children, Alice C. and Fred, the latter of whom lived but eighteen months. Alice C. Colburn became the wife of William G. Moler and they reside in New York City. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Colburn has continued to reside at Charleston where she has many social interests and a wide circle of friends.

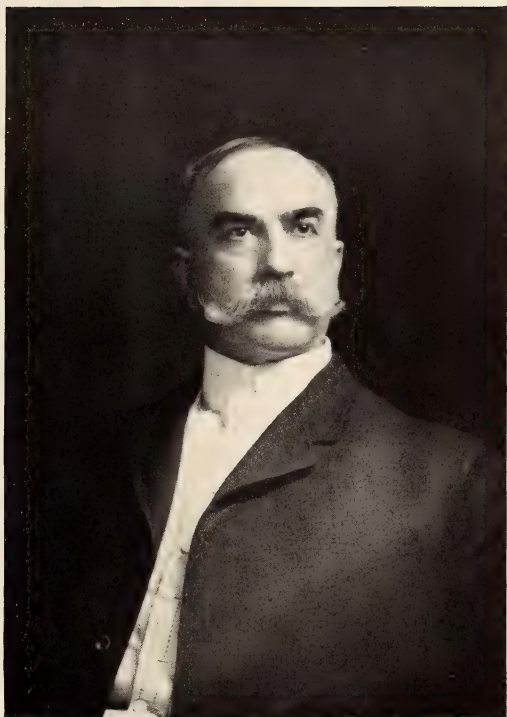
HON. MAYNARD F. STILES, a prominent member of the Kanawha county bar, residing in Charleston, was born in Tunbridge, Vt. May 7, 1854. He is of New England ancestry, his great grandfather on the paternal side, William Stiles, being an early resident in Vermont, in which state he probably died.

The next in direct descent was Asahel Stiles, Sr., grandfather of our subject, who was born in Tunbridge, Vt., and spent his active years engaged in farming in that state, dying, however, at the comparatively early age of forty-five years. He was married, November 8, 1812, to Nancy Bradford, a native of Vermont and a descendant of the famous Governor Bradford of the Plymouth Colony. She was born in 1788 and died in her native state at the age of seventy-two. Her parents were Timothy and Edith (Howe) Bradford, the mother being a descendant of a brother of Lord William Howe, and a daughter of William and Edith (Livingstone) Howe. The Stiles were generally farmers, tradesmen and members of the different professions. They were usually men of large and robust frame and great physical powers, which was also true to a large extent of the Bradfords and Howes, and to these combined circumstances our subject probably owes his stalwart physique, being a man six feet four inches tall and weighing over 230 pounds.

Asahel Stiles, Sr., and wife had a large family numbering ten children, of whom the following is a brief record: Clarissa A., married a Mr. Fairfield. Clarinda M. married J. S. Sanders. Asahel, Jr., was the father of the subject of this sketch and will be further mentioned herein. Nancy B. married Riley F. Cudworth. David L. married Augusta French, an aunt of Associate Justice Harlan's wife, and

lived and died in New York. John M. went to Chicago, where for many years he carried on a merchant tailoring business and died at an advanced age. He was married and left children. William L. resided in Springfield, Vt., and died there an old man. He was married and a son of his, Frank Stiles, is now editor and publisher of the Springfield (Vt.) Reporter. The eighth child, Baxter Bradford Stiles, settled in Denver, Col., in 1859, and became a very prominent citizen there, being three times mayor of the city, a state officer and leading politician. By profession he was a lawyer. He married but had no children. The two remaining children were Melvina, who died in infancy, and Maynard F., who died unmarried at the age of less than 50 years. The latter was a lawyer, practicing in Memphis, Tenn., and later in Arkansas.

Asahel Bradford Stiles, Jr., was born in Tunbridge, Vt., May 24, 1817. He spent most of his life in his native state, engaged in farming, but for a few years he was a merchant in Boston. He was a Democrat in politics and aided his party on the stump, being an accomplished orator, but held no political office. He belonged to that branch of his party that just previous to the Civil War favored the election of Judge Douglass to the Presidency. His early life had been a somewhat strenuous one, as when but 16 years old he had lost his father and the burden of providing for the family had fallen upon him—a task which he successfully accomplished. His liberal tendencies were evinced by the fact that in religion he was a Universalist and an active worker in the church, serving as Sunlay school superintendent and acting as leader of the choir. In bringing up and educating the other members of the family he had not neglected his own education, but by dint of hard work had acquired quite a comprehensive fund of knowledge and was regarded as a man of more than average attainments. He was married April 5, 1843, in Brookfield, Vt., to Abigail Lovett Adams, who was born in 1822, probably in Canada, and who died in November, 1884. Her parents were Captain Thomas and Mary (Warner) Adams; the former born August 19, 1788, died at Brookfield, Vt., September 20, 1843. His wife Mary



HON. MAYNARD F. STILES



Warner Adams, to whom he was married May 22, 1814, was born September 25, 1795, and died February 22, 1892, in Brookfield, Vt. An ancestor of hers, Major Ames Woodbridge, served gallantly in the Revolutionary War. Her cousin, Col. Seth Warner, was a comrade in arms to Col. Ethan Allen, and was second in command of the "Green Mountain Boys" in the contest between Vermont, then called the New Hampshire grants, and New Hampshire and New York, which colonies both claimed the territory. The struggle was suspended when the outbreak of the Revolution called for a common cause against England.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Mary Warner Adams was Major Reuben Adams, born October 22, 1761, who died August 30, 1833, and who married Abigail Lovett, December 4, 1763. She was born March 10, 1761, and died October 26, 1841.

Asahel Bradford Stiles and wife had children as follows: Darwin Lysander, born in Vermont April 26, 1844, now resides in Orleans, where he is engaged in the farming and dairy business. He was married in Vermont to Fidelia Lincoln, who died in 1910, leaving one child, Winona, who married Herbert Rood. Isabelle C., the second child, born October, 1846, married Thomas O. Lynch and resides in Denver, Colo. They have a son, Edward Asahel, who is an actor and singer of note, and who married Belle Dale. The third child, Imogene Olivia, born in November, 1850, at Tunbridge, Vt., married Ora H. Goodale and resided at South Royalton, Vt. He died three years ago, leaving children, of whom one—Ernest C.—died at the age of 29 years. Another, Grace, is the wife of Dr. H. H. Hayward, a physician of Randolph, Vt. Gertrude, a twin sister of Grace, married Clarence I. Cate, auditor of the American Woolen Mills at Boston, Mass. Maynard French, the fourth child, is the direct subject of this sketch. The fifth, Fannie Susan, born November 15, 1857, died in 1882, unmarried.

Maynard F. Stiles attended the public schools of his native town until reaching the age of 14 years. He then became a pupil at the Green Mountain Institute, at South Woodstock, Vt., subsequently entering Phillips-Exe-

ter Academy, where he was graduated in 1873 after a three years' course. In the same year he entered upon the academic course at Harvard University, being graduated therefrom in the class of 1877. He then took up the study of law with John Converse of Boston, but a few years later he was attracted to the West, going to Colorado, in which state he remained from 1880 to 1887. These were the days of the great mining boom, when the names of Ruby Camp, Irwin, Gothic, Crested Butte, Gunnison and others carried golden visions of sudden wealth to the adventurous prospector. Mr. Stiles was one of those who thus tempted fortune and during his stay in the West he had an interesting variety of experiences. He became police judge at Irwin, his jurisdiction covering a territory as large as the state of Massachusetts, the office in which his court was located being known as "the Arsenal," it being advisable at times that means of enforcing order be at hand, as well as from the fact that the Judge was an enthusiastic hunter of big game. For a time also he held the position of city attorney at Crested Butte.

In 1884 he was married at Gunnison, Col., to Miss Ellen S. Field, a daughter of Benjamin F. and Eliza A. (Trobbridge) Field, natives of Wisconsin, but of New England ancestry. Her father was the inventor of many useful manufacturing processes, particularly those connected with the manufacture of strawboard and paper making generally. He came of the noted Field family of merchants and inventors, of which Cyrus W. Field was a leading representative. Both he and his wife are now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Stiles on leaving Colorado went to Los Angeles, Cal., where Mr. Stiles practiced his profession. He also in 1888-89 held the post of city auditor and ex-officio clerk of the city council. In the fall of 1891 he returned to Boston, Mass., where he entered into a partnership with Samuel W. Clifford. Two years later, in 1893, he came to Charleston and was employed for some sixteen years in representing claimants of the great Robert Morris grant, patented to Robert Morris of Philadelphia, the litigation concerning which was known in legal circles as "the Great King Land Case." Since then his legal practice has been largely

devoted to land cases, though not exclusively. He holds a high rank in his profession, being one of the leading members of the bar of the county. He takes an active interest in political affairs, owning allegiance to the Democratic party. He and his wife are attendants of the Kanawha Presbyterian church, and are prominent in the best society of Charleston. They have an adopted daughter, Tomas Stiles, who was born in Baltimore, Md., December 19, 1890. She was educated in the public schools of Charleston and at Sherred Hall, this city, and is a young lady of culture and refinement.

HENRY BROWN ALEXANDER, farmer in Cabin Creek District, Kanawha County, W. Va., is one of the substantial and representative men of this section in which the greater part of a long and busy life has been passed. He was born not far from his present home, just across the river from Pratt, W. Va., October 9, 1842, and is a son of John and Catherine (Shelton) Alexander.

John Alexander was born in Bedford County, Va., in November, 1806, a son of Thomas Alexander. The latter was of Irish birth and he was a soldier in the Indian and probably the Revolutionary War. It is known that he lived in Virginia and moved from there to Jackson County, Ohio, and died there. John Alexander came to Kanawha County from Bedford County in 1820, locating near where his son, Henry B., now lives, in 1828 buying fifty acres of land. He engaged in numerous business enterprises, being able to turn his hand easily to any kind of work, followed farming and blacksmithing, was an excellent cooper, built the old salt flat-boats and at the same time carried on a small store. He died on his own property in 1869. He married Catherine Shelton, who was born in 1813, a daughter of Samuel Shelton, and died in 1903. Samuel Shelton was one of the old pioneers who settled before the birth of Mrs. Alexander on the site of what is now Pratt, W. Va. One of his sons, Captain Winson Shelton, served in both the lower and upper branches of the state legislature, from Nicholas County. Ten children were born to John Alexander and wife, namely: Andrew C.; Henry Brown; Cynthia A., wife

of William A. Rogers; Isabella C., deceased, formerly the wife of N. P. Mitchell; Huston S., and five who died young.

Henry B. Alexander spent his boyhood on the farm and before the Civil War attended subscription schools and afterward completed his education in the free schools. He was only eighteen years old when, in March, 1861, he enlisted in what was known as the Kanawha Rangers but later as Co. I, 8th Va. Cav., Confederate Army, took part in all the movements of his regiment and was promoted to be first sergeant. He was paroled on April 24, 1865, at Lewisburg, W. Va., when he returned to Kanawha County and resumed farming and also engaged in teaming. Later he became connected with the coal industry and spent thirty-three years around the mines. After coming into possession of a part of his father's estate, he improved his property and in 1903 erected his present commodious residence.

On October 6, 1870, Mr. Alexander was married to Miss Mary C. Ault, a daughter of the late Capt. A. B. Ault, who was a well known river man for many years. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, as follows: John, who died aged twenty-two years; Charles, who married Minnie Dunlap; William, who married Elizabeth Morris; Frank, who married Stella Craft; Emmett; Thomas, who married Dennie Crowder; and Sallie, who married Thomas Willie. In politics Mr. Alexander is a Democrat and years ago was twice elected constable. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Handley, W. Va.; to the Odd Fellows at London, W. Va.; and to R. E. Lee Camp No. 887, United Confederate Veterans, at Charleston.

CALVERY HENLEY ALFORD, deceased, was born June 1, 1852, on Mud River, in Putnam County, Va., and died at Charleston, December 18, 1907, being a retired merchant and capitalist. His parents were William and Sallie (Dolin) Alford.

William Alford was born in Monroe County, now West Virginia, and his wife in Boone County, in which latter county they were married and afterward spent many years on their farm on Trace Fork of the Mud River, in Put-

nam County. In conjunction with farming, William Alford was a commercial traveler and was on the road for some years for Robert Thompson, a tobacco dealer. During what he intended to be his last trip, he was attacked by robbers near Gallipolis, Ohio, and was killed by an assassin who escaped justice. His widow afterward married Robert Alford, and they had one son, Andrew M., who now resides on the old home farm in Putnam County. To her first marriage Mrs. Alford had borne six sons and one daughter.

Calvery H. Alford was reared on the home farm and resided there until sixteen years of age. He was then for one year with the C. & O. Railroad as chore boy. When his eldest brother married they went into mercantile business together at Griffithsville, Lincoln County, W. Va., but after being thus engaged for some time our subject sold his interest to his second brother. He and his three brothers were associated together in the tobacco business for one year and were afterwards engaged in mercantile business at St. Albans for three years. Calvery H. Alford then sold his interest to his three brothers and in the fall of 1885 came to Charleston. Here he engaged in a general mercantile business which he conducted with much success for some ten years, after which until his death he was occupied in attending to his real estate interests. Mr. Alford was known as an honorable business man and most worthy citizen. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he was not very active and never consented to hold office.

Mr. Alford was married February 18, 1883, at Somersville, Nicholas County, W. Va., to Miss H. May Crites, who was born in Jackson County September 20, 1862, a daughter of Nathan M. and Mazilla (Boarde) Crites, and who went to Nicholas County with her parents when 15 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Crites were married in Jackson County and lived there for seventeen years and then moved to Nicholas County and settled at Somersville, where the death of Mr. Crites occurred September 23, 1899, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a shoemaker by trade and also engaged in farming. His widow survives and lives at the old homestead. She is a member of the Mission-

ary Baptist church, but Mr. Crites belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, south. They had two daughters, Mrs. Alford and Leola J. The latter married James F. Pettigrew, and they have two children, Harry A. and Sylvia C. One daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Alford, Ella G., born January 7, 1884, whose little life was covered by but seven months. Mrs. Alford is a member of a religious organization known as Truth.

JOSEPH SAMUEL MASON, postmaster at Villa, W. Va., where he is engaged in the mercantile business, was born November 1, 1847, in Snow Creek Valley, Franklin County, Va., and is a son of Lewis G. and Catherine Jane (Pearson) Mason.

Lewis G. Mason was born in Virginia and died in 1865, at Fort Delaware Prison, from an attack of smallpox, while a prisoner of war. He was a soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and was captured by the Federal forces at Winchester. He owned a large farm and prior to the war followed agricultural pursuits and tanning. He married Catherine Jane Pearson, who died at Charleston. His parents were Jack and Julia (Ashworth) Mason, while those of his wife were Thomas and Elizabeth (Hickman) Pearson, the latter being natives of Germany who settled in Franklin County, Va., when they came to America. Joseph Samuel Mason attended private schools until he was seventeen years of age and then came to Kanawha County. The hard fortunes of war had brought family vicissitudes and he engaged in work as a common laborer and helped in the manufacturing of coal oil until 1870. He then engaged in farming and also was a clerk at the Graham mines' store and other places, and then went into the mercantile business for himself at his present location and gave this post-office its name of Villa. He was appointed assistant postmaster under the administration of President Grant and his daughter served as postmistress until her death. Mr. Mason served in the Confederate Army as a member of Col. Henry's brigade on guard duty near Richmond from

November, 1864, until the surrender of General Lee, in April, 1865. He has always been active in Democratic politics and has served as a member of the Democratic Executive Committee. He is identified with several fraternal organizations including the Red Men, belonging to King Philip Tribe No. 32 and is collector of wampum; and to Lodge No. 141, American Mechanics, at Villa, of which he is treasurer and junior ex-counsellor.

Mr. Mason was married to Miss Martha J. Turner, a daughter of Jeffrey G. and Nancy (Mason) Turner. The former was a farmer in Franklin County and raised driving horses prior to the Civil War. After moving to Elk District he was employed in the salt works and later lived on Mill Creek, where his death occurred in 1886, at the age of sixty-three years. Mrs. Mason has five sisters and two brothers. To Mr. and Mrs. Mason the following children were born: Lewis Edward, who is bookkeeper for the Kanawha Produce Company at Charleston, married Stella Wickers and they have six children: Thomas J., who is associated in business with his father, married Cora Butterworth and they have two children; Lulu O., who is the wife of R. L. Buckner, a carpenter in Elk District, has seven children; Alfred C., who is a telegraph operator; Nancy Catherine, who died at the age of nineteen years; Nellie, who died in infancy; and Charlotte Elizabeth, Ruth Ellen and Dorothy Blanche, all of whom are at home; and Mary Alice, who was the first born daughter and whose beautiful and useful young life closed at the age of twenty-one years. She was mentally gifted and was one of the most popular school teachers in Elk District at the time of her death and also served as postmistress at Villa, being appointed in October, 1892. She was organist in the Baptist church and was a beloved teacher in the Sunday-school. Her memory is tenderly preserved not only by her sadly bereaved family but by the whole community, in which she was a favorite. Mr. and Mrs. Mason are members of the Baptist church of Mill Creek. Mr. Ma-

son was reappointed postmaster at Villa in October, 1904. Mrs. Mason has the following sisters and brothers: Sarah, wife of W. Nichols; Ruth E., wife of Jesse Blockard; Oney F., wife of C. Estep; Eliza, wife of Levi Cavender; Julia E., wife of James Welch; Samuel B. and Jeffrey W.

E. B. STEPHENSON, M. D., a well known business man of Charleston, W. Va., was born in Clay County, W. Va., May 13, 1873, son of the late A. J. Stephenson.

He was educated in the public schools, at Athens Normal school and the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio; entered medical college at the University of Louisville, Ky., in 1894; was graduated from the same school in March, 1897, and followed the medical profession for a number of years thereafter, being classed as one of the leading physicians of the state.

He retired from the medical practice because of extensive interests in timber and lumber requiring his entire attention. He is secretary, treasurer and director of one of the leading lumber companies of the state (the Carroll Hardwood Lumber Co.); president of the Stephenson-Sayre Lumber Co.; was appointed by the Governor as the Democratic member of the State Board of Control, in November, 1910, to succeed Dr. Thomas E. Hodges, and later selected as treasurer of this board by its members.

He is a member of the different branches of Masonry, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and Beni-Kedem Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ARTHUR WAYNE TAYLOR, chief bookkeeper for the Hughes Creek Coal Company, at Hugheston, W. Va., came to Kanawha County August 15, 1904. He was born at Lansing, Fayette County, W. Va., May 10, 1883, and is a son of Thomas H. and Mildred (Wood) Taylor. The father of Mr. Taylor died when he was five years old and his mother subsequently married William McClung and they reside in Nicholas County, Va. The children of the

first marriage were: Lawrence M., Festus, Arthur Wayne and Edgar J. One son, Leonard, was born to the second marriage.

Arthur Wayne Taylor spent his boyhood in Fayette County, where he attended the public schools and later, when living with his grandmother, Mrs. Anna Taylor, attended school at Huntington, and completed his education at Marshall College. He assisted his uncle, a business man at Anstead, as clerk and bookkeeper and then came to Hugheston as assistant bookkeeper and buyer for the company store, which was then a comparatively small concern. In September, 1906, he took full charge of the office, while the store was turned over to H. H. Epperly, who was succeeded by the present manager, Fred W. McConnell. Mr. Taylor takes little interest in politics, beyond the demands of good citizenship, being essentially a business man, and his faithful services to the present company are fully recognized.

Mr. Taylor was married November 28, 1907, to Miss Eva Howery, a daughter of B. D. and Willie (Clark) Howery, of Charleston, and they have one child, Helen. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Odd Fellows at Anstead and of the Modern Woodmen at Fayetteville.

SAMUEL V. MATTHEWS, state commissioner of banking, is a man who for years has taken an active part in public life in West Virginia. He was born in Cabell County, W. Va., on the present site of Huntington, March 6, 1860, a son of Samuel and Mary J. (Smith) Matthews.

Samuel Matthews was born in 1826, in Maryland, and when a young man went to Ohio and from there to Virginia—to that section that since 1863 has been known as West Virginia. During the great struggle between the North and South, he enlisted as a private in Co. B, 5th Va. Vols., Federal Army, and saw four years of service. After the close of the Civil War he lived in Ohio and died there in 1883, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a Republican in his political views, was a man of quiet, domestic

tastes and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married first to a Miss Potts, who died in Ohio, the mother of four children. One of these, William, enlisted for service in the Civil War, although but fifteen years of age and served with his father until its close. One daughter, Emma, resides at Bradrick, Lawrence County, O. The other children, Aurilla and Martha, are both deceased. Samuel Matthews' second marriage was to Mary J. Smith, who was born in 1830, a daughter of Austin Smith, of Guyandotte, Va., now West Virginia. Their children were as follows: Alice, wife of W. H. Crawford, lives on the Ohio River, in Ohio, and has three children: Mary O., wife of John Woodrum, a furniture dealer of Charleston, W. Va.; Hugh and Hazel, both living at home. Samuel V., the second born of the family, has been a resident of West Virginia for many years. Edward P. is employed as a guard at the state penitentiary of West Virginia. Joseph E. is a business man at Moundsville, W. Va., married Maggie Weaver and they have three children—Lyle, Louise and Frank. Robert Bruce died at the age of nineteen years, and Charles E. died when aged twenty-five years.

Samuel V. Matthews has been interested in public affairs since early manhood. He was reared and educated in Ohio, but in the early nineties, soon after becoming of age, he was elected to the council of the city of Huntington, W. Va., and later was police judge of that city, serving one term. He was then appointed to the secret service of the U. S. Government, remaining two years, when he resigned and went into the state auditor's office of West Virginia, working in the claim department of that office, under State Auditor Sherr, for four years. In 1905 he was appointed commissioner of banking by the governor of the State of West Virginia. In 1907 he was reappointed under the new law passed in that year, which provides for a term of four years, and on April 1, 1911, was appointed for four years more by Governor Glasscock. He has supervision over 227 banks, building and loan associations organ-

ized under the laws of the state, and also has control over all foreign banking institutions doing business therein. In this work he has an assistant, Ona C. Jeffreys.

Mr. Matthews has long been active in the councils of the Republican party in this section. He has been a delegate to state conventions and has served as chairman of the city, county, State and State Congressional committees, and at present is serving as chairman of the State Executive Committee. His present position has been fairly earned by hard and useful service. He is identified with the Free Masons, being a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 120; and of the Chapter, Council and Commandery, all at Charleston, and also of Beni-Kedem Temple, Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to Lodge No. 64, Odd Fellows, at Huntington, W. Va.

Mr. Matthews was married in Ohio to Miss Laura E. McCall, who was born and educated at Bethel, O., her parents being Andrew F. and Nancy Amelia (Zimmerman) McCall. Andrew F. McCall died at Bethel, but his widow survives. Her father was Rev. Eliakim Zimmerman, once a well known Methodist minister belonging to an Ohio conference. To Mr. and Mrs. Matthews three children have been born, namely: Ralph C., born June 10, 1891; Olive A., born January 16, 1894; and Mary Alice, born in 1899, who died in 1907.

A. T. WHITTINGTON, who owns sixteen acres of rich farm land, situated on Sugar Camp Branch, in Loudon District, Kanawha County, W. Va., is a well known man in this section. He was born in Mason County, W. Va., August 27, 1864, and is a son of John and Mary V. (Nuckles) Whittington.

John Whittington, who now lives retired in Putnam County, W. Va., was born in Kanawha County and devoted all his active life to farming. He married Mary J. Nuckles and three children were born to them: A. T., Ida, and a babe that died unnamed. John Whittington lost his first wife and was married secondly to Pink C. Hud-

son, who is also deceased. She was the mother of six children.

A. T. Whittington attended school in Mason County and afterward worked there as a farmer. He then came to Kanawha County in order to go to work in the mines at Winifrede. In 1907 he bought his farm and carries on general farming and also continues work at mining during a part of the time, being a thrifty, enterprising and successful man.

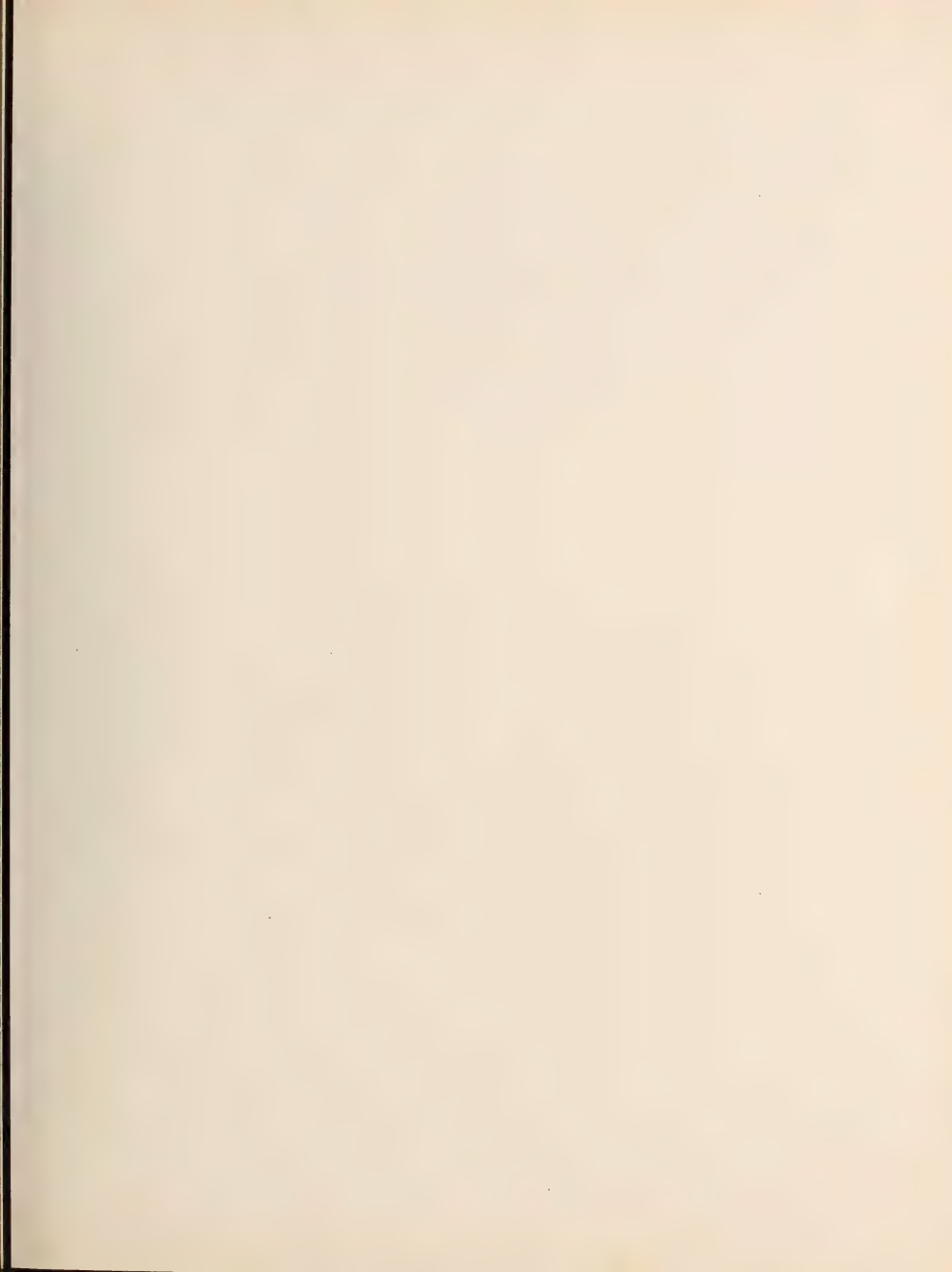
Mr. Whittington was married first to Miss Lizzie E. Coleman, who, at death, left three children—Charles, Ida and Howard. He was married a second time to Miss Alice Dowell, of Mason County, and they have had seven children: Ellen, Edward, Garner, Zelma, Fannie, an infant, and Melvin, these two being deceased. In politics Mr. Whittington is a Republican. He belongs to the American Mechanics and to the United Mine Workers, two strong fraternal organizations.

BERKELEY MINOR, JR., an attorney-at-law engaged in the practice of his profession at Charleston, W. Va., is the junior member of the long established law firm of Payne & Payne, of this city. He was born at Rock Castle, Hanover County, Va., August 8, 1879, and is a son of Berkeley and Susan Watson (Fontaine) Minor.

The Minor family is an old one in Virginia, General John Minor, who was an officer in the Patriot Army during the Revolutionary War, having been born in the colony. One of his descendants, Horatio Minor, married Catherine Berkeley, they being the grandparents of Berkeley, Jr.

Horatio Minor was born at Topping Castle, Caroline County, Va. He was a civil engineer by profession and laid out portions of the Virginia Central Railroad. He was a graduate of Yale College, and stood high in his profession.

Horatio Minor and wife were the parents of a large family. Three of them survive, namely: Robert Berkeley, a distinguished lawyer of San Antonio, Texas, who assisted in the revision of the State code of Laws,





DAVID A. JAYNE

served as prosecuting attorney of his county, and married a member of the old Houston family of that state; Mary Willis, who lives in Baltimore, Md.; and Berkeley, who is a prominent educator and since 1880 has been connected with Stuart Hall, at Staunton, Va. One son, C. L. C. Minor, who is now deceased, was president of the present Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Va.

Berkeley Minor, son of Horatio and Catherine Minor, was born in 1842, at Edgewood, Hanover County, Va. He was educated by tutors and in a private school and then entered the University of Virginia. He had spent two years there when the Civil War broke out, and in common with many of his comrades, he enlisted in the Confederate service, as a private, becoming a member of the Rockbridge Battery. Later transferred to the Engineer Corps, he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant, and served as such until the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, where he was paroled.

Returning to peaceful pursuits, he began the study of law under Judge Coleman, at Fredericksburg. He was subsequently admitted to the bar, and for a time was engaged in practice, also giving some attention to agriculture, at Edgewood. He afterwards removed to Lynchburg, where he became associated in law practice with R. G. Kean, and while there he was one of the organizers and became principal of an academy. Two years later he became connected as an instructor with an Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, in which position he continued until 1880, when, as mentioned above, he became a member of the faculty of Stuart Hall, at Staunton, Va.

Prof. Berkeley Minor married Susan Watson Fontaine, who was born in 1847, at Rockcastle, Va. Her parents were James and Juliet (Morris) Fontaine, the former being a lawyer by profession but principally engaged in farming. Two of Mrs. Minor's brothers were well known to Charleston people—Peter, a major in the Confederate Army, formerly a leading law-

yer of the city, now deceased, and William M., who is a professor in the University of Virginia.

Berkeley Minor, Jr., was a student at the Staunton Military Academy, and later entered the University of Virginia, where he was graduated as a master of arts in the class of 1900. He then taught school for one year, after which he returned to the University and took his B. L. degree. He was admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1902 and to that of West Virginia in 1903, and became a partner in the firm of Payne & Payne, with which he is still connected. He is a member of the Episcopal church and is a Mason, belonging to Kanawha Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., and to the Chapter at Charleston.

DAVID AUSTIN JAYNE, consulting accountant and auditor, whose offices are located in the Alderson and Stephenson building, Charleston, has been a resident of this city since 1905, during which time he has built up a wide reputation in his special line of work. He is a descendant of William de Jeanne, who was born at Bristol, England, January 25, 1618. This early progenitor of our subject was expelled from Oxford University as a dissenter in 1639, under the Decree of Uniformity which required all students in the schools and universities of England to subscribe to all of the articles of the Westminster creed. After his expulsion he became a chaplain in the army of Oliver Cromwell, being one of the great Protector's staunchest adherents. On the restoration of the monarchy, fearing persecution, he said farewell to his native land and came to America. In 1673 he married Anna Biggs, of New Haven, and a year later with ten others, crossed Long Island Sound, procuring a grant of land from the Nassau Indians, which was subsequently confirmed by the crown. In order to further secure himself from molestation he changed his name to that of William Jayne, which spelling of the family name has been retained to this day. He settled at Setauket, on the north side of Long Island, being one of the trustees of the town. Here he reared a family of six sons and two daughters, the sons being

named respectively William, John, James, Matthias, Samuel and Steven. Many of his descendants took part in the events connected with the Revolutionary War, taking civil or military action in favor of the independence of the colonies, thus remaining true to the family traditions.

Timothy Jayne, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, served in the war for independence with the rank of captain, and died while on an exploring expedition of the Lake country of New York, his death taking place in the only frame house then standing on the site of the present city of Ithaca.

David Jayne, son of the foregoing, who was twenty-two years old at the time of his father's death, moved soon afterwards from Middle Smithfield, N. J., where he had settled, to the region that is now Wyoming county, Pa. He had a son, Timothy, whose son, David, married Hannah E. Kishbaugh, of Eaton, Wyoming county, Pa., and to them were born seven children; four of them are living, Joseph Dorrance, Timothy Worty, Wade Hampton and David Austin of the present biographical notice, who was the seventh child.

David Austin Jayne was born on a farm in Wyoming county, Pa., March 4, 1878. He began his education in the public schools and was graduated from Keystone Academy at Factoryville, Pa., in 1898. He then attended the Mansfield State Normal School and also the Stroudsburg State Normal School, from which institution he was graduated in 1901. The next few years of his life were spent in teaching commercial work in several towns of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in 1905 he came to Charleston, W. Va. He had by this time acquired a very thorough knowledge of accounting, mathematics, with other branches necessary to a commercial education. After teaching for a year in a local business college, he opened an office as public accountant, and has since achieved a notable success as a consulting accountant, auditor and deviser of business systems. In this special line of work he ranks among the best in the country and is a valued contributor to various commercial magazines.

One of the most difficult problems Mr. Jayne has had to solve was the auditing of the books

of the Kanawha county court covering a period of fifteen years and which were in a state of great confusion. Before he completed this work no one knew what the county's financial condition really was, except that it was so bad that there was no money to pay orders and that few were willing to take them, even when greatly discounted. Mr. Jayne succeeded in bringing order out of chaos and in placing the county on its present cash basis. For this work, which was difficult in the extreme, he received great and well deserved commendation.

Some of the systems installed by Mr. Jayne in local business houses have been copied by firms in Ohio and Pennsylvania. A perfect master of his profession in all its branches, he has been found equal to every demand made upon him, and, as already shown, has had some difficult problems to face. Among his clients are found insurance companies, coal companies, building and loan associations, wholesale and retail business houses of various kinds, banks, oil companies, land companies, manufacturing and municipal corporations.

Mr. Jayne was first married in Pennsylvania to Miss Anna Evelyn Garey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Garey of Jenningsville, Pa. She died at the Sunny Rest Sanatorium, White Haven, Pa., on April 13, 1907, at the age of twenty-seven years, without issue, and he subsequently married for his second wife, in Erie, Pa., Mrs. Cecelia Sewell, nee McCutcheon, also a native of Pennsylvania. By her first marriage Mrs. Jayne has a daughter, Mary Antoinette, now about eighteen years old, who is a promising student of instrumental music, having studied at Buffalo, N. Y., at the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., and under the well known Prof. Sherwood, of Chicago. Mr. Jayne and his family are members of the First M. E. church of Charleston. He is independent in politics. A member of the Masonic order, he belongs to Kanawha Lodge No. 20 at Charleston, West Virginia Consistory No. 1, at Wheeling, receiving the thirty-second degree in Masonry when thirty-two years of age, and Beni-Kedem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston.

CHARLES H. FRAZER who is superintendent and field manager for Charles Pratt & Company and the Paint Creek Coal & Land Company, owners of about 22,000 acres of coal land, including 25 leases, on Paint Creek, Kanawha County, West Virginia, is a resident of Pratt, W. Va., and was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia (now West Virginia), May 5, 1853, being a son of Robert A. and Harriet E. (Summerson) Frazer.

Robert A. Frazer was born February 11, 1822, near Falling Springs, Greenbrier County, Virginia, now West Virginia, where he followed farming at the foot of the Big Sewell Mountain, and, in earlier days, with his father, conducted a tavern there on a stage coach line. Mr. Frazer was descended from Scottish ancestry. The Frazers were among the most prominent families of Scotland and came to Virginia at an early day. Addison Frazer, the father of Robert A. Frazer, came to Greenbrier County from Spottsylvania County, Virginia. His mother was a Miss Renick, of Falling Spring, Greenbrier County. The Renicks were also Scotch. Both Robert A. Frazer and wife died in Nicholas County. They had seven children, namely: Richard S., William A., Charles Herndon, Benjamin F. R. F., Sallie, Hannah T. and Rose. Robert A. Frazer died May 4, 1906. His wife was Miss Harriet E. Summerson, of Charlottesville, Virginia, sister of Richard Summerson, of Augusta County, Virginia.

Charles H. Frazer spent his boyhood on the farm and obtained his education in the subscription schools. He was eight years of age when he came to Kanawha County in 1865, and he was afterwards a member of an engineering corps engaged in construction work for the C. & O. Railroad Company. After the close of the Civil War, when the mines were opened in this county, Mr. Frazer became a coal prospector, first as an expert for individual investors, and later for Charles Pratt & Company of New York, large land owners. He opened up the territory they own on Paint Creek in this section, interested outside capital in the same and later superintended the construction of the Kanawha & Pocahontas Railroad, now known as the Paint Creek Branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, for a distance of twenty miles

between Pratt and Milburn Creek. Mr. Frazer has been general superintendent for Charles Pratt & Company and the Paint Creek Coal & Land Company since 1896. He has had many interesting experiences and perhaps no one in this section is better qualified to pass judgment on coal properties and their possible means of development. In 1882 Mr. Frazer was superintendent of the laying of the track of the Paint Creek Railroad, a narrow-gauge line up Paint Creek for a distance of five miles to the noted Wacomah Mine, which was set on fire accidentally or otherwise during the Civil War, and is still aflame. He worked there for two years as foreman, and afterward was superintendent of the road for five years, when he entered the employ of Charles Pratt & Company, and examined for them 32,000 acres of coal and timber land in Webster County, West Virginia, on the headwaters of Gauley and Elk Rivers. Since then 22,000 acres of coal land have been developed under his superintendence on Paint Creek. Mr. Frazer is a stockholder in the Sullivan Coal & Coke Company and in the Wood-Peck Coal Company on New River.

On June 24, 1879, Mr. Frazer was married to Carrie Caperton Smith, a daughter of Samuel and Martha Jane (Hansford) Smith, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer have three children: Herndon Veazey; Margaret C., who is the wife of C. B. Coleman, and Roland Carter. With his family, he belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon.

ANDREW STERRETT ALEXANDER, lawyer and banker, and a well known and respected resident of Charleston, W. Va., was born in Putnam County, this state, August 7, 1867, a son of William Arbuckle and Leonora C. (Ruffner) Alexander. He is a descendant of Archibald Alexander, who came to America from Scotland in company with Benjamin Burden in 1737. Matthew of the second generation married Margaret Black and they resided at Waynesboro, Va.

Samuel Alexander, son of the above mentioned and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Waynesboro,

Augusta County, Va., May 17, 1784. He removed to Mason County, where he was an early justice of the peace, which office he held for many years. It was in order for him to succeed to the office of sheriff, but his age prevented his acting, though he nominally held the office, his son, William A., who was his father's deputy, performing its actual duties.

Samuel Alexander married Elizabeth Arbuckle, daughter of William Arbuckle, who was born of Scotch parentage near Balcony Fall, on James river, in Botetourt County, March 3, 1752. He was a younger brother of Capt. Matthew Arbuckle, an officer of the British Army before, and of the American Army during and after the Revolutionary War. In 1777 William Arbuckle married Catherine Madison, a daughter of Humphrey Madison, of Botetourt County, Va., and born in 1754. She was a niece of Bishop John Madison of Virginia and of Gov. George Madison of Kentucky, and cousin to President James Madison. Her mother was Mary Dickinson, a daughter of John Dickinson, one of the signers of the Constitution of the United States, who previous to her marriage with Humphrey Madison, had married a Mr. Brown, by whom she had two sons, Adam and William Brown.

Catherine Madison had twice married previous to her marriage with William Arbuckle; first to one William McClanahan, who was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774. She was married secondly in 1776 to one William Pogue, of Botetourt, Va., who lived but ten months after their marriage.

In 1778 William Arbuckle moved to Ft. Randolph, now Point Pleasant, W. Va., at the mouth of the great Kanawha river, where he lived for fifteen years, and where five of his children were born. In the summer of 1793 he returned to Ft. Savannah in Greenbrier County, Va., and in the winter of 1796-97, accompanied by Joseph McMullen, his son-in-law, again returned to the Kanawha Valley. He cleared a field and planted corn and moved his family in the

fall of 1797, settling a large estate on the great Kanawha river, some sixteen miles above Ft. Randolph, and building his house where the George W. Craig residence now stands and where he spent the remainder of his life.

His wife, Catherine Madison, died July 18, 1818, aged sixty-four years and he followed her on March 21, 1836, aged eighty-four years. They left nine children, namely: Jane M., Margaret T., Mary, William, Elizabeth, Kittie B., Nancy and Fannie L. Arbuckle. Elizabeth Arbuckle, born July 15, 1790, in Fort Randolph, married May 12, 1812, Samuel Alexander, whose nativity has been already given. She died July 26, 1860, aged seventy years, they leaving four children, viz: Mathew Thomas, William Arbuckle, Catherine Madison, and Andrew Black. William Arbuckle Alexander, the second child, was the father of the subject of this sketch, and will be further referred to herein. Catherine M., born in Mason County, Va., in 1818, married Benjamin Sterrett, and they had five children, namely: Boyd, Elizabeth, Samuel, Frances and William. Residence, Putnam County. Andrew Black was born March 8, 1826, and married Carrie Ruffner, and they had nine children—William, Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Boyd and Price—three others dying in infancy. Residence, first in Mason County, W. Va.; later, Pueblo, Colo.

Matthew Thomas Alexander was born in Mason County, Va., February 8, 1815; married Elizabeth Hannan of Arbuckle record; died September 16, 1844.

William Arbuckle Alexander was born in Mason County, Va., November 3, 1816. We have mentioned him as having performed sheriff's duties in Mason County as his father's deputy. He subsequently became sheriff of Putnam County, which was carved out of Mason and Kanawha, he having moved to what is now Frazier Bottom, where he cleared a tract of land. On this he built in 1860 a large brick residence, which is still standing. A part of his estate was a tract of 600 acres of woods and water, which he had received from his father about

the year 1840. On December 15, 1860, he married Leonora C. Ruffner, whose father was Augustus Ruffner, and mother Mary E. Rogers, daughter of Dr. Henry Rogers of Kanawha County. They were people highly respected and esteemed for their many sterling qualities. In 1871 he was elected to the state senate, in which he served with ability for four terms. From his own farm he gave a site for a church edifice, which was to be open for use by any orthodox denomination, although he himself was a Presbyterian. William A. Alexander died at his home in Frazier's Bottom, Putnam County, W. Va., April 1, 1885. He and his wife were the parents of children as follows: Leonora, born September 13, 1861, married C. C. Brown and has children. William Arbuckle, Jr., born September 24, 1863, is a merchant and ex-mayor of Bonner's Ferry, Ida., also state land inspector; is married but has no children. Henry Ruffner, born February 22, 1866, was a justice of the peace in Putnam County, W. Va., and member of County Court of Ferry County, Washington, now resides at Keller, Wash., being a member of the state legislature; is married and has one child. Andrew Sterrett, born August 7, 1867, is the direct subject of this sketch, and will be further mentioned herein. Samuel Augustus, born July 4, 1869, died unmarried June 22, 1897. Mary Elizabeth, born March 7, 1871, is the wife of William E. Mohler of St. Albans, W. Va.; no issue. Carolyn, born February 18, 1874, is the wife of C. E. McCoy, lives on the old homestead; no issue. Lucius Comstock, born October 12, 1875, is unmarried and resides on the old homestead.

Andrew Sterrett Alexander after acquiring a public school education was engaged in farming and teaching school for some time. He subsequently entered the law department of the University of West Virginia and was graduated in the class of 1890 with the degree of B. L. In the same year he was admitted to the bar at Charleston and after two years' practice was elected prosecuting attorney of Putnam County, locating at Winfield, that county. Being

reelected in 1896, he served two terms in that office. In 1900 he was nominated for the Senate by the Democrats of the Sixth Senatorial District, composed of Putnam, Cabell and Wayne Counties, but was defeated and he suffered a second defeat after his second nomination in 1904, the Senatorial District then composing Putnam, Cabell and Lincoln Counties. In 1905 he located in Charleston, where he has since practiced law. He was also his party's nominee as delegate to the legislature, but was defeated. In 1907 he was appointed city solicitor. He is secretary and treasurer of the Southern States Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was one of the incorporators, the concern doing an extensive business. He is a director and vice president of the Kanawha National Bank. He was also the organizer and the first president of the Bank of Winfield, of Winfield, W. Va., and is now a director of the Putnam County Bank at Hurricane, W. Va.; and one of the organizers and a director of the Point Pleasant National Bank.

Mr. Alexander is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Kanawha Valley Lodge, No. 36, at Buffalo, W. Va.; Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., Point Pleasant; Kanawha Commandery No. 4, K. T., and to Benikedom Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a deacon in the First Presbyterian church of Charleston and is a member of the City Democratic Committee.

Mr. Alexander was married in Greenbrier county, W. Va., to Elizabeth S. Mann, a granddaughter of William Mann, a pioneer citizen of that county, and a daughter of Matthew Mann, now deceased, who was well known as a leading farmer, banker and financier. Their children are: Andrew Stirling, born August 16, 1907; and Leonora Ruffner, born January 10, 1910.

NOAH C. POSTON, mine superintendent for three years of the Graham Mines in Elk District, Kanawha County, W. Va., is a successful farmer and since 1908 has also been engaged in a butchering business. He was born May 27, 1866, in Smith County, Va., and

is a son of Thomas and Emily (Debord) Poston.

The father of Mr. Poston was born June 13, 1836, and married Emily Debord, who was born April 13, 1844, and died January 2, 1897. They had one son, Noah C., who was born two weeks before his father left home on a journey from which he never returned and was never afterward heard from.

Noah C. Poston was reared by his mother and attended school through boyhood. Afterward he followed steamboating on the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers and later followed farming for two years at Lock No. 8, and coal mining. For five years he was mining boss at Falling Rock, and for two years more was mine boss of the Mill Creek mines for the Cannel Coal Co. He then settled down to farming and with his additional work of butchering finds his time very thoroughly occupied.

On December 4, 1887, Mr. Poston was married to Miss Mary Vickers, who was born December 10, 1867, who is a daughter of William M. and Telitha (Young) Vickers, and a granddaughter of Mordecai Vickers and James Young, both of whom were pioneers in the salt industry in Kanawha County, both old and prominent families. Mr. and Mrs. Poston have had nine children, three of whom died in infancy. The survivors are: Maud E., who was born September 5, 1888, married Charles Hughes, and they have one daughter, Emma; Teletha V., who was born September 22, 1893; Emma Lillian, who was born September 7, 1895; Nellie, who was born July 15, 1897; Raymond, who was born August 10, 1899, and Noah C., who was born July 5, 1904. Mr. Poston is a Socialist in his views on public matters but has never accepted any office. He is identified with the fraternal order of Red Men at Villa.

J. FERRE E. BEDELL, member of Board of Affairs of Charleston, W. Va., and one of the leading business men of this city, is interested in several enterprises in the city of Charleston, devoting the most of his time to the city's affairs. He was born at McKeesport, Pa., Nov. 29, 1868, coming to Charleston in 1875.

Mr. Bedell left school in 1885 and became employed as a clerk in the Charleston National Bank and some years later became assistant cashier of the Kanawha National Bank, serving as such for nine years. Later he secured coal interests and for three years had his headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he became connected with the wholesale grocery trade.

Mr. Bedell was married at Charleston, to Miss Cora Kiger, who was born and educated here. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bedell: Olive, born in 1902, and Ferree, in 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Bedell are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Bedell was elected city treasurer on the Democratic ticket, serving four years and in April, 1911, was elected a member of the Board of Affairs for a four year term, the first two years as vice-mayor, the last two as mayor. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Consistory and Shrine.

MELCHISEDECK MOORE, who owns and operates a ferry across the Kanawha River at Pratt, W. Va., was a farmer for many years and is a veteran Union soldier of the Civil War. He was born April 10, 1843, in Nicholas County, Va., a son and one of thirteen children born to his parents, John A. J. and Mary (Morton) Moore, both of whom are deceased, having lived in Clay County, W. Va., for many years before death.

Melchisedeck Moore is one of the seven survivors of his parents' family. He remained on his father's farm until he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. C, 9th W. Va., July 13, 1862, under Captain N. H. McLaughlin. He participated in many hard fought battles and during one year when he was in a cavalry regiment, almost every day brought a battle. He served until the war was ending and then returned to Kanawha County and went to farming in Malden District. He came to Pratt, in 1904, at which time he started the ferry, purchasing the property from Mrs. Robert Dickinson. Two years later he erected his residence.

On November 12, 1864, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Sarah Bradley, a daughter of Joshua and Lucinda (Brown) Bradley, and nine children have been born to them, as follows: Ella, who married Thomas Kelly; John W., who married Nellie Spriggle; Robert M., who married Rose Young; Mary C., deceased, who was the wife of Walter Gibson; Noah, who married Lillian Vickers; George W., who married Emma Bryant; Columbus C., who married Anna Burns; Merideth, who married Pearl Giles; and Moses, who married Catherine Johnson. Mr. Moore is very proud of his five great-grandchildren, the whole family showing evidence of hearty and virile stock. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Baptist church. In politics he is a Republican and he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Few men in this section are better known.

HON. WILLIAM ELLSWORTH GLASSCOCK, the present governor of the state of West Virginia, was born in Monongalia County, this state, about forty years ago, a son of Daniel and Prudence (Michael) Glasscock. He is a scion of an old Virginia family, whose early progenitors settled in Fauquier County at an early date. The Governor's grandfather, Andrew Glasscock, removed from that county to Monongalia County, where he followed farming and where his last days were spent. He married Mary Arnett, a Virginia girl.

Daniel Glasscock, the Governor's father, was born in Monongalia County, Va. (now W. Va.), and also followed agricultural pursuits. During the War of Secession he was captain of the Home Guards, a Union company. He died July 18, 1910, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, in maidenhood Prudence Michael, whom he married in his native county, was a native of Marion County, W. Va. She died March 3, 1904, at the age of sixty-two years. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Daniel Glasscock was a Republican. The family of Daniel and Prudence Glasscock numbered in all nine children, of whom there are eight now

living, all married and the parents of children, except one only.

William Ellsworth Glasscock acquired a good education, becoming a teacher at the age of eighteen years, and later entering the West Virginia University at Morgantown, where he continued his studies for several years. He then began the study of medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Baltimore, Md., but failing health subsequently induced him to give up the idea of a medical career and instead to take up the study of law. For this profession he laid a foundation during his service as clerk of the circuit court of his county, a position which he held for twelve years in all. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1903, and about the same time began to take an active interest in politics, as a working member of the Republican party. His ability was early recognized and in 1904 he served as chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee, becoming secretary of the committee after the nomination of the state officers in that year, a position he held for three years. In 1907 he was appointed by President Roosevelt, revenue collector for the District of West Virginia, and served in that capacity until his election as governor in 1908 for a term of four years. Since his election Governor Glasscock has made a creditable record, maintaining the best traditions of his party, administering the duties of his high office in a conscientious manner and with an intelligent understanding of the needs of the hour and all questions affecting the public welfare, so as to gain the respect even of his political enemies. Of an active and nervous temperament he never feels more completely at home than when engaged in the performance of some necessary duty, particularly if it promises to be of ultimate benefit to his state or country. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Beni-Kedem Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston; also to Lodge No. 10 of Morgantown and the Encampment, I. O. O. F.; and to Athens Lodge, No. 36, K. P., in his home town.

Governor Glasscock married Mary Alice Miller, a native of Monongalia County, who,

like her husband, comes of an old Virginia family. They have one living son, William Ellsworth Jr., who was born January 27, 1897, and is now attending the Charleston high school, being a member of the Class of 1915.

JOSHUA PARSONS, merchant at Clendenin, W. Va., where he has been established since 1905, was born in Jackson County, W. Va., February 12, 1867, and is a son of George Wilson and Sarah Jane (Rhoades) Parsons.

George Wilson Parsons, was born in Jackson County, March 26, 1845, and died May 25, 1902. He was a son of Joshua Parsons, and a grandson of John Parsons, the latter being a Revolutionary soldier. Joshua Parsons married four times, the mother of George Wilson Parsons being a Stewart. George Wilson Parsons enlisted for service in the Civil War when only sixteen years of age, becoming a member of Co. K, 7th W. Va. Cav., in which he served out a first enlistment of one year and later reenlisted for three years or for the duration of the war. He was with General McClellan during the whole time he was commander-in-chief, but was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run and then returned home and continued his farm operations until the close of his life. He was a valued member of the G. A. R. Post at Ripley in Jackson County. Mr. Parsons was a man of exemplary life notwithstanding his youth when he left home and for years was separated from the protecting influences of home environment. During his whole life he never used profane language, and never was addicted to either drink or tobacco. He belonged to a notably patriotic family, besides himself there being two brothers, two brothers-in-law, one half-brother in the army, and of these the two brothers died in prison and the half-brother was killed. George Wilson Parsons married Sarah Jane Rhoades who died at the age of thirty-three years. Her parents were James and Anna (Board) Rhoades. Mr. Parsons was married secondly to Susan Reed, who survives, being in her sixtieth year. To the first marriage four children were born: Joshua, of Clendenin; C. H. and H. L., both of Jackson County; and Isadora, who is the wife of D. J. Deweese. To the second marriage the

children born were: D. D., Lloyd, P. C., Jane and Ora.

Joshua Parsons bears his grandfather's name. He was reared on the home farm and attended the schools of Jackson County, after which he was engaged in clerking for one year, then was a merchant for some years, afterward followed farming for a year and again clerking. In 1901 he opened a grocery store at Ripley, W. Va., and moved from there to Clendenin in 1905, opening his store on the Elk River near the site of the first store ever conducted here. He is a Republican and is a member of the town council.

Mr. Parsons was married March 26, 1893, to De Morris Mangus, who was born February 9, 1871, in Atchinson County, Kan., a daughter of Ballard and Catherine (Thomas) Mangus. The latter was a daughter of George D. Thomas of Scotch-Irish descent. His widow lived to be 101 years of age, her death occurring July 19, 1909. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Parsons were Henry Thomas and Amanda (De Morris) Mangus. Mrs. Parsons was reared from the age of fifteen years by her grandparents, and was twenty-two at the time of her marriage. She was one of a family of twelve children. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have had three children: Grace A., born in March, 1894; Charlotte Catherine, born in October, 1898; and Arthur, deceased. Mr. Parsons and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

THE COX FAMILY—This family had its origin in England where many of its members were active and prominent in various ways, and whence they came to the colonies prior to the Revolutionary war, settling first in the Old Dominion state (Va.). Early records show that Mary Peyton, of a family belonging to the English gentry and eldest daughter of Robert Peyton of Gilham (Eng.), a knight of the shire and a member of the English parliament in the time of William and Mary, married Sir Richard Cox of Ely, and they are supposed on reasonable grounds to be the founders of the American branch of the family.

The Coxes were prominent in eastern Virginia, being connected with many distinguished families of the state and of the South. Among their kindred were the Thermans, the Breckenridges, the Spottswoods and others almost equally well known throughout the Southland. One of them, William R. Cox (a family name) was clerk of the U. S. Senate for some years.

The first American ancestor of the branch under present consideration was Peter Cox, who was resident in Campbell County, Va., in the middle of the 18th century. Peter had a son Jacob, who was born about 1750 and who became a well known man in the eastern part of the state. Jacob married a Miss Radford and they had five children—Milmer, Archer, John W., Patsey and William Radford. Archer was a distinguished soldier in the War of 1812 and participated in the battle of New Orleans, under General Jackson, as one of the Tennessee sharpshooters. He died later at Charleston. Patsey, the only daughter, married young, lived to be very old and died without issue.

William Radford Cox, who is next in the present line of descent, being grandfather of Frank Cox of Charleston, was born in Campbell County, Va., March 5, 1788, the youngest of his father's children. He was by occupation a farmer and salt maker. He died in Kanawha County, W. Va., in 1843. In 1823, at the age of 35 years, he married Elizabeth Hedrick, a Virginia girl, and not long afterwards came to Charleston, it being at that time but a mere hamlet. Here he owned three or four farms, one of which lay right on the very site of the present city. He was a busy and active citizen, a Democrat in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church. At one time he belonged to the order of Odd Fellows. His wife survived him, dying here in 1890 at the advanced age of ninety-one years. She was a co-religionist with her husband. They were the parents of one child, William R., Jr., who was born near Charleston, W. Va. (then Va.), in 1825, and who died here June 8, 1870.

William R. Cox, Jr., was reared in Charleston or the vicinity and was given a collegiate education, being one of the first young men in this section to be sent to college. While yet a

single man he joined the "forty-niners," or "Argonauts," as they have sometimes been called, making the journey to California via Cape Horn, and remaining on the golden shores of the Pacific slope for about eighteen months, and meeting with varied experiences, some agreeable and others the reverse. After his return he engaged in salt making, which occupation he carried on successfully. He died June 8, 1870. He belonged to the order of Odd Fellows, was a Democrat in politics, and in religion a Presbyterian. He served in the Civil War four years as quartermaster under Major Carr.

He was married in this county to Elizabeth Wood, who was born here in 1833, and died June 8, 1880, a few hours from 10 years after her husband. She was a daughter of Henry Hewett and Ann (Reynolds) Wood, natives respectively of New York state and Kanawha County, W. Va. Her father when a young man became a strong southern sympathizer whereby he lost his substantial fortune. He died in Charleston at the age of seventy-seven years in 1883; his wife died here December 24, 1879; she was aged sixty-five. They were members of the Episcopal church.

They were the parents of four children, of whom two died young. Ida, born in Charleston in 1855, was educated in the public schools, married C. C. McDermott of Pennsylvania, a civil engineer who was for some time in the government employ, engaged in building the blocks and dams on the Kanawha river. Mrs. McDermott died leaving two children—Catherine and Elizabeth—and Mr. McDermott has since married again.

Frank Cox, son of William R. and Elizabeth (Wood) Cox, was born on the old homestead, opposite the present site of Malden, this county, November 19, 1861. He was educated in the public schools and early became interested in mining and is now one of the prominent men in this line of industry in the state. He has operated extensively in the west as well as in West Virginia, and is at present associated with Mr. Albert E. Humphrey, who attends to the western business, having headquarters at Denver, Colo. The business includes extensive gold and silver mining interests. Mr. Cox is

also secretary of the Republic Coal Co., at Republic, W. Va., the West Virginia Colliery Co., of Wevaco, W. Va., and the Carbon Coal Co. of Carbon Kanawha County, W. Va. He spent some fifteen years in the state of Minnesota, being one of those who opened the iron mines at Meseba, that state. He is one of the leading citizens and business men of Charleston and has contributed much to the welfare and advancement of the city, the interests of which he has ever at heart.

Mr. Cox was married in Gallipolis, Ohio, to Miss Emma McClurg, who was born, reared and educated in Gallia County, Ohio, and whose father died in 1871 and mother in 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have two children, both daughters, namely: Margaret, born November 15, 1889, who was educated in the city schools and at Columbia Southern College; and Alice Boyd, born August 26, 1891, who is being educated at the same schools. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the Episcopal church.

HON. ADAM B. LITTLEPAGE, member of the United States Congress, to which he was elected in November, 1910, from the Third Congressional District of West Virginia, has been conspicuous in Democratic politics in this state for a number of years and is also widely known as a foremost member of the Charleston bar. He comes from old Virginia stock, and his birth took place in Kanawha county, Va., April 14, 1859. His parents were Adam and Rebecca T. (Wood) Littlepage.

Adam Littlepage was born in Greenbrier county, Va., where his French-Scotch ancestors had early settled. In 1840 he built salt works near Kanawha Saline, where he engaged in salt manufacturing and contracting, removing from there in 1847 to a farm near Kanawha Two-Mile. He possessed business qualifications of a high order and became a man of large estate. During the unhappy Civil War he suffered great losses, many of which he claimed to be unjust, and he subsequently gave up his life, in a duel at Dublin, Va., in an effort to substantiate his right to a valuable property. Although the large fortune which he had acquired was not preserved to his family, they were able to retain nine hundred acres of land, little of

which, however, was contributive to the comfort or maintenance of his immediate family. Adam Littlepage married Rebecca T. Wood. She was born in Kanawha county, Va., and died at Charleston, W. Va., in 1898, aged seventy-one years. Seven children were born to this marriage, several of whom died in infancy. One son, Alexander, became a noted physician, while Adam B. and Samuel D. both became lawyers, and both have gained prominence as members of the Charleston bar.

Adam B. Littlepage attended the public schools in Kanawha county. The death of his father, in 1862, had brought about domestic changes and the advantages that might have been accorded the children of the family were measurably limited. When the youth decided to study law, he went to his uncle, who was a resident of Lodi, Ind., and remained with him until the latter's death, after which, for a time, he was employed in settling up his uncle's large estate. In his early endeavors to secure an education in law that would admit him to practice, Mr. Littlepage met with many discouragements which to a man of less determination, would have caused his turning to some other means to gain a livelihood. Fortunately he had faith in himself, an important factor in the pursuit of any ambition, and struggled on until he attained his desire. In painful measure, in his early years of law practice at Newport, Ind., in which state he had been admitted to the bar, he was hampered by lack of means, increased somewhat by the desire as well as necessity of contributing to the support of those dear to him. In this connection it may be mentioned that when his income was fifty dollars a month, he sent thirty-five dollars of this amount to his mother. Also, in Indiana he found himself not altogether in touch with the people and conditions which surrounded him, and after two years of trial, a natural feeling of homesickness perhaps had its influence and he returned to Kanawha county. He opened an office at Charleston and has never had cause to regret the move he made at that time.

Mr. Littlepage has been more than usually successful in his profession and has won distinction both as a criminal and civil lawyer. He has practiced alone and also with partners,



HON. ADAM B. LITTLEPAGE



and in February, 1907, he became the senior member of the well known law firm of Littlepage, Cato & Bledsoe, with offices in the Kanawha Valley bank building, at Charleston. This association continued until February, 1911, when the firm became Littlepage & Son. The younger member of the firm, S. Collett Littlepage, is a graduate of the class of 1908, of the West Virginia College, and was admitted to the bar in September of that year.

For many years Mr. Littlepage has been a prominent and loyal member of the Democratic party in this state, but has never been unduly anxious to secure office for himself. On one occasion his party brought him forward as a candidate for prosecuting attorney, when he was defeated by but forty-nine votes, a later accounting resulting in the division of the office between the two candidates. In November, 1906, his personal popularity was well shown when he was elected to the state senate from a district that was over 3,000 votes normally Republican. He served ably through one term, being a member of the finance and other important committees, but declined a second nomination. He then withdrew from politics, devoting himself more closely to his profession, but was recalled to public life by his party and in November, 1910, was elected to Congress, overcoming a normal Republican majority of 6,000 votes by 1,866 ballots. His nomination had been by acclamation and his election was held as a great triumph not only for himself but for his party. He will take his seat in March, 1911.

Mr. Littlepage was married April 8, 1884, to Eva Collett, daughter of Stephen S. and Jane (Dunlap) Collett. Her parents were natives of Vermillion county, Ind., Mr. Collett being president of Collett & Co.'s Band at Newport, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Littlepage are the parents of two children, Clara Frances and S. Collett. The former, who is a graduate of Lutherville (Md.) Ladies' Seminary, is the wife of F. W. Boyce.

Mr. Littlepage is an enterprising citizen in all that concerns Charleston, lending his support and influence to various movements calculated to enhance her prestige and promote her moral or material prosperity. He is identified

with the Masonic Order, the Odd Fellows, the Red Men and the United American Mechanics. A man of refinement and scholarly tastes, he takes justifiable pride in his excellent library, which is probably one of the most complete and well selected libraries in the whole state.

ERNEST LEE MICHIE, superintendent of the mines of the Sunday Creek Company and a resident of Cedar Grove, W. Va., has lived in Kanawha County all his life and was born on the home farm near St. Albans, June 18, 1887, a son of Robert L. and Lena (Tompkins) Michie.

Robert L. Michie was born in Virginia and grew to manhood on a farm and then came to West Virginia and near St. Albans, Kanawha County, was married to Lena Tompkins, a daughter of Beverly Tompkins and a granddaughter of William Tompkins, one of the substantial pioneers of this section. Robert L. Michie later spent some time in railroading and was a passenger conductor on the C. & O. Railroad, but now lives retired with his wife on his farm. They had three children: Ruby, who is the wife of J. L. Baumgardner, of New York city; Ernest Lee; and Beverly C., who resides at home.

Ernest Lee Michie attended school in Jefferson District until he was thirteen years of age, when he became an employe of the Sunday Creek Company and from a humble position has worked himself up through merit to the position of District Superintendent, this promotion coming to him in March, 1911, when he succeeded J. W. Taylor.

In November, 1907, Mr. Michie was married to Miss Bertha Morris and they have one son, Beverly Lee. Mr. Michie is prominent in Masonry belonging to Coal Valley Lodge No. 74, F. & A. M.; Tyrian Chapter No. 13, at Charleston; Kanawha Commandery, No. 4, and Benikedem Temple, Mystic Shrine.

DAVID A. BRAWLEY, county judge and county commissioner of Kanawha County, who has also carried on a prosperous hardware business in Charleston for thirty years past, was born in Big Sandy district, this county,

December 2, 1855, a son of Henry T. and Susan (Snyder) Brawley. His great grandparents on the paternal side came from County Cork, Ireland, early in the 19th century, settling in the Kanawha Valley, W. Va. The great grandfather was accompanied by two brothers, one of whom located in the Virginia Valley and the other at Geneva, Pa. The Brawleys of this county are all descended from one or another of these three branches.

The great grandfather of our subject, whose name is now forgotten, had received a good education in his native land and following the occupation of a teacher, which he continued after coming to this country. He was of a good family, most of whose male members were noted for their size and physical strength. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. He married an Irish girl, who died in this valley, as did he also at an advanced age.

Their son James, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in the Kanawha Valley and when he grew up was a very large and strong man, six feet four inches in height, and weighing 340 pounds. He acquired a good education and became a teacher and farmer, also serving for some time as an official of the county. His death, which took place at the age of fifty-five years, was due to an act of violence. Being sent to arrest a man charged with a criminal offense, the latter struck him with the edge of an axe, sinking it deep into his chest. In spite of the wound he disarmed his man and took him to the lockup, but later died from its effects. He was a man well known in the valley, both for his valor and for his fairness of mind and keen sense of honor. He married Fannie Keeney, a native of the Valley, who survived her husband, dying at the age of seventy-seven years. She was of Irish parentage and a Methodist in religion. They were the parents of two sons and five daughters, all of whom married and had large families, ranging from eleven to fourteen children each. None of these brothers and sisters are now living. They were as follows:

Washington, who was a farmer, lived and died in Big Sandy district, this county. He married Catharine Snyder, of German parents,

who is also now deceased. They had a large family.

Henry T., the other son, was the father of the subject of this sketch and further reference to him will be made herein.

Adaline became the wife of Milton Snyder of Malden district, a merchant and farmer, and both are now deceased.

Lucinda married David Snyder, a tailor and grocer of Charleston. He enlisted in the Confederate army at the age of fifty years, serving under "Stonewall" Jackson, and was severely wounded by a shell. Both are now deceased.

Emaline became the wife of Daniel Snyder, a farmer and miller, who at one time, in early days, traded a rifle for 1,000 acres of land. His mill at Queen Shoals drew customers from over a radius of 100 miles. He and his wife both died in Big Sandy district.

Jane married James Curry, a merchant in Malden District.

Henry T. Brawley, father of our subject, was born in Cabin Creek district, this county, in 1828. He was reared in his native district and adopted agriculture as his life occupation, making a sort of specialty of flax raising, taking this product from the field and putting it through the various processes of manufacture until it was made into wearing apparel, the members of his family each taking part in the work. He was a quiet man, of domestic tastes, a good citizen, and in politics a Democrat. He and his wife were people of devout habits, members of the Methodist church, and held morning and evening prayer in the household.

Mrs. Susan Brawley was the youngest child of a large family belonging to Rev. John Snyder, the maiden name of whose wife was Booher. She was born in 1828 and died in 1891, in February, three weeks before the death of her husband. Her parents came to the present site of Charleston when the only visible habitations were three log cabins. The father was an educated man, a minister in the Methodist church from the age of twenty-one until his death. He walked two miles to preach his last sermon three weeks before his death. In the days of his early residence here he killed many bears and panthers and other wild game, never

killing harmless animals, however, except for food. Besides attending to his pastoral work he followed farming, owning several thousand acres of land lying along the Elk river, which he subsequently divided among his children, of whom he had a large family. In politics he was a Democrat. He was eighty-nine years old at the time of his death, his wife dying at the age of seventy-four.

Henry T. Brawley and wife had eleven children, as follows: Rosanna, wife of Lewis Hart of Charleston (have family); Anna, wife of Rev. James Ramsey, a Methodist minister residing in Missouri; Washington B., clerk for our subject, married Corra Morgan (nee McClure); Mary J., deceased, formerly wife of C. M. Witter and a resident of Keystone, W. Va.; David A., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Susan S., who was wife of J. H. Carwithers, now deceased (she lives in Charleston and has family); John Morgan, who died unmarried, being accidentally killed while engaged at his trade of tinner, by falling from a house; Lucida, who died at the age of seven years; Betsey, who died in childhood; Lillian, who is the wife of Frank Lewis of Charleston; and Daniel B., a real estate dealer of Charleston, who married Flora Donley.

David A. Brawley was educated in the public schools of his district and grew up as a farmer boy until reaching the age of seventeen. He then came to Charleston to learn the trade of tinner or tinsmith. He subsequently went into business on his own account, dealing also in hardware and other similar goods, and has been thus occupied for thirty years very successfully. He has also made judicious investments in real estate both in and outside of Charleston, whereby he has added considerably to his fortune. Mr. Brawley has served his district as commissioner, president of the school board and a member of the city council. In 1910 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as county commissioner, whereby he became one of the three judges of the county court, of whom two at least sit together. These judges fix the levies, finance the county's business and pay the bills. Mr. Brawley's election was by over 1400 majority in a county strongly

Republican. He is a member of the order of Elks of this city.

Mr. Brawley was married in Charleston to Miss Laura Temple, who was born in 1868 in Prince George County, Va., where also she was educated. Her parents were Joel and Dora (Belcher) Temple, the former now deceased and the latter still residing in Prince George County. Their farm was the site of Ft. Hell and Ft. Damnation, the scene of struggles between the Union and Confederate forces in the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Brawley are the parents of the following children:

Robert M., residing at home, who is associated with his father in business; Mary Susan, who is attending the high school; John Morgan, residing at home; David Earle, Cantaline and Julia.

By a former marriage to Miss Therina Lucadoc Mr. Brawley has three other children—Bessie, the wife of a Mr. Ayers, residing in Columbus, O., the mother of three children; Sallie, the wife of Richard Clarie of Charleston (has also three children); and William H., now with his father in business. Mr. Brawley's children are all strong, large and hearty to an exceptional degree and a credit to the communities in which they reside. The family are affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN P. RILEY, postmaster at Clendenin, W. Va., and one of the leading merchants, is a native of Kanawha County, born September 15, 1854, in Big Sandy District, and is a son of Jesse and Hannah (Ellsworth) Riley.

Jesse Riley was born in what is now West Virginia and as a young man became a merchant on Elk River and conducted a mercantile business near Blue Creek, for thirty years. He was a man of business standing and was a very active Republican. For many years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Blue Creek. He married Hannah Ellsworth and thirteen children were born to them, the survivors of the family being: John P.; Marcellus, who is a farmer in Big Sandy District; Melissa, who is the wife of M. Jackson, of Roane County; and Caroline, who is the wife of J. Bevel, of Roane County.

After his school period was over, John P. Riley engaged in farming for his father until he was nineteen years of age and then bought a farm for himself in Elk District, which he conducted for eighteen years, when he came to Clendenin, where he has been engaged in merchandising ever since. On September 6, 1907, he was appointed postmaster. Politically he is a Republican and has served on important committees and as a delegate to conventions.

Mr. Riley married Miss Lucy Osborn, who was born in 1851, and they have had the following children: Anna, who is the wife of H. S. Young, and has one child; Ella, who is the wife of S. W. Lynch, and has three children; John Wesley, who is a teamster, married Lizzie Summers and has three children; and Elmer Clark, who lives at home. Mr. Riley and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. He is identified with the Odd Fellows at this place.

CAPT. WILLIAM H. TOMPKINS, one of the best known and most respected residents of Charleston, who is now living retired after a long and active career, is a native of the Kanawha Valley and a descendant of William Tompkins, Sr., who was born in Virginia some years before the Revolutionary war. This worthy, who was in fact our subject's paternal grandfather, lived and died in Hanover County, Va., where during his industrial period he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Mary Michie and their family consisted of seven children—Harry, James, John, William, Jr., Elizabeth, Salley and Polly, all of whom lived to a good age. They all married but Harry, and all the married ones have families except Polly.

William Tompkins, Jr., was born near the home of Henry Clay, not far from Richmond, Va., in 1793. Losing his father when he was a mere boy, a little later he accompanied his mother to Georgetown, Ky. There, when a young man, he enlisted in a Kentucky regiment to serve in the War of 1812 with Great Britain. He saw and participated in some warm fighting under Generals Harrison and Scott, but escaped unhurt. After his return from the

war he settled in Kanawha County, Va. (now W. Va.). His mother died in 1853, when over 90 years of age, having been twice married and there being children by both marriages. She was a native of Louisa County, Va.

From 1818 or 1820 to 1845 William Tompkins, Jr., operated a salt furnace at Burning Springs on the Kanawha river, during a part of this time being associated with his brother-in-law, Col. Aaron Stockton, and subsequently, up to 1857, the year of his death, he conducted it alone. He owned at Burning Springs over 600 acres of land, which is still in the family name. Without assistance also he built a church, which he practically supported thereafter and which was of the Methodist denomination, of which faith he was an adherent. In politics he was a life-long Whig. He was a good conscientious man and was highly esteemed as a useful and reliable citizen. His death occurred May 2, 1857.

William Tompkins, Jr., was twice married; first to Jane M. Grant, of Kanawha County, who had the reputation of being the handsomest woman in the Kanawha Valley. She was not destined, however, to length of days, as she died in 1830 when about 27 years old. She had been the mother of five children, but, as though the Angel of Death had specially marked out this family, all died in early infancy. Mr. Tompkins was subsequently married in this county to his second wife, Rachel Maria Grant, who was born in Washington county, Pa., September 6, 1805, a daughter of John Grant. She was an aunt of General U. S. Grant, being a sister of his father, Jesse R. Grant. When an infant she accompanied her parents to Maysville, Ky., where she was reared and educated. It was while on a visit to Malden, Kanawha county, W. Va., that she met and married Mr. Tompkins. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Church South and an earnest Christian woman, exemplifying her faith by her life, upholding that which was of good report, a sincere and helpful friend and agreeable neighbor. She was highly esteemed by her nephew, General Grant, who, in 1873, while then President, paid her a visit at her home in this county. Here, at Cedar

Grove, she died on May 17, 1882. She reared eight children, two others having died young. Those who reached maturity were as follows: Beverly, born Oct. 18, 1833, died at the age of 49 years, April 17, 1882. He was married and had nine children, eight of whom are now living. He was a farmer. Virginia, born Sept. 7, 1835, is the wife of Rev. John C. Brown, a retired Presbyterian minister, living in Lewisburg, W. Va. They have eight daughters, of whom five are married. William H. is the direct subject of this sketch. Charles C., born July 26, 1840, resides in New York, where he is engaged in the real estate business. He is married and has one son and three daughters. Mary, born Oct. 31, 1841, died Aug. 28, 1907. She was the wife of Col. Thomas B. Swann, who served in the Confederate army and was subsequently a lawyer in Charleston, but is now deceased. Of this marriage there were no children. Ellen R. (always called "Boone"), born Sept. 22, 1843, died March 2, 1899. She married Col. Oliver A. Patton, also now deceased. They had a family of four children, three of whom are now living. Henry Preston, born Sept. 1844, was accidentally killed by the cars near his home, Nov. 12, 1907, at Cedar Grove. He was married and had five children, all now living. John Grant Wilson, born January 18, 1847, died July 8, 1907. He was twice married and left one son.

Capt. William H. Tompkins was born April 4, 1837. He completed his education at the University of Virginia and was 24 years old when the Civil War broke out. He then, in 1862, enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of the Commissary Department of the 36th Battalion of Cavalry, receiving the rank of Captain. He was with his command at Gettysburg and accompanied Lee's army on its retreat. He was subsequently connected with another command, with which he remained until the surrender at Appomattox. The war being then practically over, he returned to his home to take charge of his father's affairs, his mother being still living. He was thus occupied until 1869, at which time he took charge of his father's salt furnace, which had been in other hands, and which he operated until 1876. He

then changed the scene of his activities, becoming captain of a vessel on the Ohio and Kanawha rivers, and he was afterwards captain and owner of the Virgie Lee, named after his two daughters, and which was the largest packet on the Ohio river. After four years of this life, which was not devoid of incident, he retired. He purchased his present home at 1322 Kanawha street in 1865, it being now one of the old landmarks on this street. He still has valuable business interests, owning 900 acres of coal land in the Cabin Creek district. In politics he is what might be termed an independent Republican, placing conscience before party, but supporting his party whenever he believes it to be in the right—the position that every good citizen ought to take. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist church and still adheres to it, and though he sometimes finds himself not fully in accord with the doctrines of his church as put forth at the present day, it is due to the fact, as he puts it, that his church has left him, not that he has left the church. He is a man well informed upon local history, a subject in which he takes great interest, and he is well informed in many other directions, having, until his sight failed him, been a great reader. This great affliction came on him a few years ago, but he met it with manful resignation and with a courage worthy of the resolute men who wore the gray, as well as of those who wore the blue, in the days now long gone by.

Capt. Tompkins was married in Charleston, W. Va., to Ellen Carr, who was born here Sept. 29, 1837, and has always resided in this city. She was educated at Piedmont Institute for Ladies, at Charlotte, Va., graduating in the class of 1855. Her parents were Maj. James L. and Sallie (Cook) Carr. The father, born in Albemarle County, Va., in 1811, was a graduate of the University of Virginia, and a lawyer, following his profession in Charleston. He was a strong Democrat and in religion a Presbyterian. He served through the Civil War in the Commissary Department of the Confederate army, with the rank of major. He was once offered the position of Lieutenant-Governor of West Virginia, but declined it.

His father, Samuel Carr, was near of kin to Thomas Jefferson. Maj. Carr died Feb. 1, 1875. Sallie (Cook) Carr was born in 1816 and died in May, 1880. She also was a Presbyterian. She was the mother of six children, of whom one is now deceased. The living are as follows: Ellen, wife of the subject of this sketch; Lawrence, a retired physician of Charleston, who is married but has no children; John, a resident of Huston, Texas, married and with four children; Mary, wife of Lewis Caperton, who lives near Charleston and has a daughter, Fannie; and William, who went to the far West and has not since been heard from.

Capt. and Mrs. Thompkins have six children living, whose record in brief is as follows: W. W. Thompkins, born June 14, 1860, graduated from Columbia college, New York, (Medical Department) in the class of 1882, and has since practiced his profession in Charleston. He is unmarried. Lawrence C., born March 17, 1866, resides on a farm in this county; also unmarried. Mary is the wife of William A. Slicer, resides in Charleston and has one son, William T. Virginia Brown is unmarried and resides at home. Thomas S., born April 1, 1875, is a graduate of the University of Baltimore, and is now engaged in the practice of medicine in Lincoln county. He married and has two children—Thomas Bradford and Ellen Carr. Rachel Grant, unmarried, resides at home. Mrs. Thompkins and the children are members of the Presbyterian church.

HON. CHARLES B. COLEMAN, mayor of Pratt, W. Va., is one of the representative citizens of Cabin Creek District and is identified with both public affairs and business enterprises in this vicinity. He was born at Charleston, W. Va., March 13, 1880, and is a son of Robert A. and a grandson of Nelson B. Coleman.

Nelson B. Coleman was born in Virginia and came to the Kanawha section when a young man. At first he was employed as a captain on a steam-boat and later was in the insurance business at Charleston. His death

occurred at Malden, Kanawha County, when he was eighty-six years of age and he was survived but one year by his widow. They had four children: Robert A.; Fannie, who is the wife of Prof. Patrick, one of the old teachers of Charleston; Charles N., who is deceased; and Lucy P., who is the wife of E. Oaks.

Robert A. Coleman was born at Malden when that place was larger and apparently had better future prospects than Charleston. In his earlier years he worked at salt manufacturing and transported the salt on flat-boats down the river to New Orleans. Still later he became cashier in the Kanawha Valley Bank at Charleston, where he continued to live until the time of his death, July 3, 1900, at the age of fifty-four years. For some years previously he had been connected with the office of the county clerk. He married Nancy V. Noyes, who died in 1896, the mother of six children, namely: Roberta, who is the wife of Dr. H. G. Nicholson, of Charleston; Charles Bradford; Fannie, who is the wife of J. A. Grimes, of Portsmouth, O.; Almira A., who is the wife of W. S. Kennedy, of Chicago, Ill.; Bradford N.; and Nancy.

Charles B. Coleman obtained his education in the public schools and his first work was with the Western Union Telegraph Company, as a messenger boy. He then sold newspapers and later was an employe of the Hotel Ruffner at Charleston. Mr. Coleman then perfected himself in stenography and after serving for a time as stenographer for Brown, Jackson & Knight, came to what is now called Pratt, in 1900, accepting the position of stenographer for Charles Pratt & Co. Mr. Coleman has continued with this company and is now its cashier. He also entered into business for himself, becoming associated with L. H. Ferrell in lumber operations on Paint Creek, under the firm name of L. H. Ferrell & Co. In June, 1911, in partnership with his brother-in-law, H. V. Frazer, he took over the hardware business of his uncle, C. N. Coleman, at Charlestown, Jefferson County, W. Va., the same now being conducted as the Coleman Hardware Company, Mr. Frazer being the general manager. In politics Mayor Coleman

is a Republican and his first political office was when he was appointed a page in the State Senate when he was a boy. Although he is yet a young man he has made many strides forward and in January, 1911, was elected mayor of Pratt, and is giving his fellow citizens an admirable administration.

On October 12, 1904, Mr. Coleman was married to Miss Margaret C. Frazer, a daughter of Charles H. and Carrie (Smith) Frazer, and they have a son and a daughter: Charles B., born in August, 1905; and Caroline C., born March 27, 1910. Mayor Coleman is a member of the old Kanawha Baptist church at Pratt, which was established in 1792 and is the oldest church in the Kanawha Valley.

JOHN H. WICK, D.D.S., who has been engaged in the practice of dentistry at Charleston, W. Va., since 1906, occupies well appointed parlors in the Elk Banking Building, where he has all the equipments that are now made use of by the modern and up-to-date dental surgeon. He was born at Winfield, W. Va., in 1885, and is a son Elisha William and Phoebe (Erskine) Wick.

Elisha William Wick was born in Butler County, Pa., and in young manhood located in Putnam County, now West Virginia, where he still resides, being a business man at Winfield. He has been twice married. His first wife, Phoebe Erskine, was born in Putnam County and was a member of one of the old families of that section. She died in 1897, at the age of thirty-seven years. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church. Mr. Wick married second, Nettie Salmonds, a member of an old Virginia family. Elisha William Wick has three children, John H. being the second child and only son. His older sister, Mary, is the wife of Dr. M. E. Hoge, of Jackson, Ky., while the younger, Myrtle Clyde, is the wife of A. W. Gatens, a merchant at Bancroft, W. Va.

John H. Wick attended the public schools of Winfield and then took a preparatory course in the University of West Virginia, after which he entered a school of embalming, where he completed the course and for four years afterward followed embalming as a profession. He

then turned his attention to the study of dentistry, and was a student for two years in a dental school at Cincinnati, subsequently entering the Northwestern University of Chicago, Ill., where he was graduated in the class of 1908. In 1906 Dr. Wick established himself at Charleston and for two years was associated with Dr. H. S. Barr, in 1908 opening his present office, as stated above. He has a large practice, and is one of the most successful of the younger professional men of this city. He has as his associate, Dr. W. A. Barringer, who graduated from the dental department of the University of Michigan, in the class of 1910.

Dr. Wick was married at Cedar Grove, to Miss Theresa Beirne who was born in Kanawha County, W. Va., in 1889. They have one daughter, Helen G., who was born January 23, 1910. Dr. Wick and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He belongs to a number of fraternal organizations and is a Royal Arch Mason. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN H. CARTER, superintendent of the Chesapeake Mining Company and a resident of Handley, W. Va., was born December 10, 1869, at Malden, Kanawha County, W. Va., and is a son of Lieut. Henry Lewis and Emma (Duling) Carter. The father of Mr. Carter was reared in the vicinity of the Malden salt works, where the grandparents then lived but they later moved to Missouri. Henry Lewis Carter became mate on a steamboat, the Kitty Hagler"—hence his title—but later he engaged in the salt business. He married Emma Duling, whose father and brother were also prominent in salt manufacturing here. They had five children, John H. being the third in order of birth. The eldest, Charles, is deceased. Hattie is the wife of Eugene Rook. George and Ernest both reside in Kanawha County.

John H. Carter attended the Malden schools in boyhood and earned his first wages as water boy for the construction gang on the C. & O. Railroad. Later he went on the river on the "Ida Budd," which was commanded by his uncle, Capt. John Duling. Afterward he had charge of the pumping station for the first water works system of Charleston, and later

was connected with the Pioneer Coal Company and then the Ensign Car Manufacturing Company, building cars, and still later was carpenter for the Quinamont Coal & Iron Company. In 1890 he came to the present company as a carpenter and has gradually worked his way upward until he now is superintendent of this large concern. His career has been creditable in every way and Mr. Carter enjoys as he deserves, the confidence and esteem in which he is held.

In January, 1900, Mr. Carter was married to Miss Lottie Lewis, a daughter of J. B. and Anne E. (Collins) Lewis. They have one child, Anna Lewis. Mr. Carter is a member of Coal Valley Lodge, A. F. & A. M. at Montgomery, W. Va.

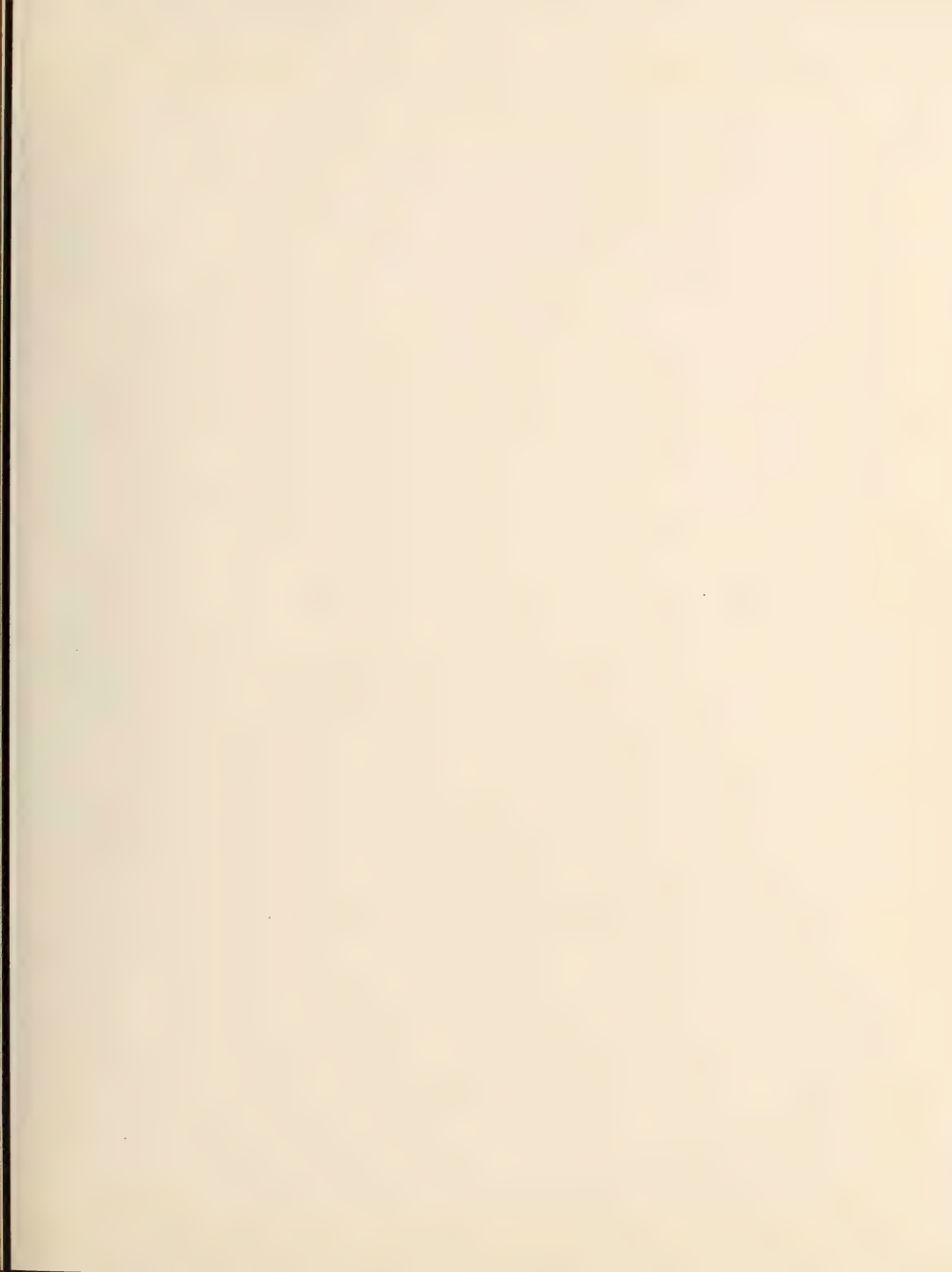
CAPT. LUCIUS CARY ANDERSON. deceased, who, for many years was identified with the practical operating of the C. & O. Railroad, in Kanawha county, W. Va., and was a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the Confederate army in the noted regiment, the Richmond Howitzers, was a man whose sterling qualities were recognized by all who knew him and whose genial nature won and kept friends. His title was one that was given him by his railroad associates, in recognition of his fidelity and efficiency in that connection.

Lucius Cary Anderson was born April 26, 1837, in Hanover county, Va., and his death occurred at Charleston, W. Va., July 3, 1888. His father, John P. Anderson, was a native of Virginia and prior to the Civil war he was a slave owner and his large plantation was called Verdon, the station of that name being still so known on the C. & O. Railroad. The mother of Lucius Cary Anderson was a member of the old Doswell family of Hanover county, and they reared a large family, Lucius Cary being one of the intermediate members. He was reared and educated in Hanover county and in early manhood became a hardware merchant at Richmond. After his father's death he turned his attention to railroading and subsequently was made conductor on the C. & O. line and he continued as such until within eighteen months of his death. His efficiency was

evidenced by the fact that during his many years of service, no accident ever occurred where he had control and not one dollar of railroad property was ever destroyed. His courtesy and unflinching good humor made him a general favorite with the traveling public. His military service continued through the Civil war and he was with his regiment when General Lee surrendered at Appomattox. He then returned home and resumed peaceful pursuits and his subsequent life proved that he was as reliable in these surroundings as he had been on the field of battle. He was once slightly wounded, but otherwise escaped the many hazards of war.

At Staunton, Va., Capt. Anderson was married to Miss Mabel Peyton, who was born at Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Va., and was carefully educated in a convent school, where she remained, for seven years. Since the death of her husband she has resided at No. 212 1-2 Broad street, Charleston. She is a member of the Baptist church, as was her husband. Two children were born to Captain and Mrs. Anderson, namely: Ella Howard, born at Huntington, W. Va., who was educated at Charleston, and is a very expert stenographer, residing at home; and Bernard Peyton, who is a student also of the Charleston high school, and resides with mother and sister. He is now one of chief clerks for the Capitol City Supply Company.

Mrs. Anderson was the only daughter born in a family of four children to her parents, the late Col. John Bernard and Isabel (Howard) Peyton. These names belong to Virginia's earliest history. Colonel Peyton was one of a family of ten sons born to his parents, all of whom were natives of Albemarle county, born at Park Hill, which was the name of the old Peyton plantation. Seven of the Peyton sons served in the Confederate army and all returned home without injury with one exception, he losing an arm but not his life. Colonel Peyton gained recognition for his bravery as a soldier and he was equally honored in times of peace. For some years after the war he was chief clerk in the Virginia legislature and after settling at Charleston, in 1871, he was made chief clerk of the West Vir-





PHILIP H. NOYES

ginia legislature and was thus engaged at the time of his death. Perhaps no better summing up of the long and useful life of Colonel Peyton could be made than that contained in the *House Journal of the West Virginia House of Delegates*, which appears on page 305 of the records of the session of 1907. This document reads as follows:

"Whereas, Since the last session of the legislature of West Virginia, Col. J. Bernard Peyton, who was clerk of the House Delegates for many years, has departed this life, we, the members of this House, deeming it meet that some expression be given the high esteem in which he was held, and of appreciation of great public service rendered by him: therefore,

"Resolved, That in the life and long public service of Col. Peyton, were exemplified those sterling qualities of mind and heart essential in the character of a public servant, a 'gentleman of the old school,' he was uniformly courteous and obliging to all with whom he came in contact; a Democrat of the most rugged and uncompromising type, and having served as Clerk of the House for almost a quarter of a century, when his party lost control in 1901, as a compliment to the minority and to avail themselves of his great parliamentary knowledge and experience, the Republican majority tendered to Col. Peyton a position in the House, which he accepted and continued to hold through each succeeding session until death removed from the stage of action the most accomplished parliamentarian the State of West Virginia has ever produced, and with the ample incident power to impress, influence, impede or promote legislation, he was always true and unswerving from the line of right, regardless of consequences, political or otherwise, and the present and succeeding legislatures may profit by a strict adherence to those precedents of parliamentary procedure interspersing the records of the House during Col. Peyton's long connection therewith;

"Resolved, That we deplore the death of Col. Peyton as a distinct loss to the State and to all of us who had the honor of his personal acquaintance."

Other honors were shown Col. Peyton and on many occasions, had he so wished, he could

have been the standard-bearer of his party in political campaigns. He was appointed in 1893, as parliamentarian from West Virginia, to attend the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, Ill., and served in that capacity with dignity and effectiveness.

Col. Peyton married Isabel Howard, who was born in Richmond, Virginia, and died in 1900, aged sixty years. Of their four children two survive: Mrs. Anderson and Bernard, the latter of whom resides at Huntington, W. Va., where he is associated with a wholesale shoe house. One son died at the age of ten years and another, William Henry, passed away at the age of ten years and another, William Henry, passed away at the age of thirty years. The death of Col. Peyton occurred at Charleston, in January, 1906, he then being sixty-five years of age. While liberal-minded to all religious organizations, Col. Peyton belonged to an old Baptist family and in accordance with this religious faith he lived consistently. He was a worthy representative of a family that has produced many men of distinction in different walks of life, and many of these have been born on Virginia soil.

PHILIP H. NOYES, whose death on November 20, 1898, deprived the city of Charleston of one of its leading citizens and wholesale merchants, was born in Charleston, W. Va., September 20, 1835. His ancestors in the sixteenth century were French Huguenots, who to escape religious persecution in their native land, took refuge in Ireland. From there in 1634 came Nicholas, James and Peter Noyes to the American shores, settling in Newburyport, Mass. Some of their descendants migrated to other parts of the country, and in 1808 three brothers, Isaac, Bradford, and Franklin L. Noyes, of whom the last mentioned was the father of the subject of this sketch, came from Canaan Four Corners, Columbia county, N. Y., to Kanawha county, now West Virginia. Another brother, Charles, also settled in Virginia, and subsequently all four brothers became associated together in the manufacture of salt in Kanawha and Saline counties. This was at that time a leading industry and in time the Noyes brothers became

men of ample means, looked up to and respected by their neighbors. Bradford Noyes died in 1850, the other three brothers surviving him for a number of years and dying each at an advanced age. They carried on their business mostly, for a number of years, in the saline section near Malden, but in later life they settled in Charleston. All were married and had families.

Franklin L. Noyes, like his brothers, was a prosperous and well known citizen at the time of his death. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and a Whig in politics. He was twice married, first to Nancy Helveston, who was the mother of all his children, seven sons and one daughter. For his second wife he married Sallie Venable, who died without issue.

Philip H. Noyes was the fourth son and child of his parents. He entered mercantile life at the early age of sixteen years, at first in association with his father. Later he became a partner with C. C. Lewis in the wholesale grocery business, theirs being the second wholesale house in Charleston. After some years this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Noyes went into the wholesale dry goods and notions business, being associated therein with his sons under the firm name of P. H. Noyes & Sons. After his death in 1898, as above recorded, the firm became known as Noyes, Thomas & Co., and is now one of the largest wholesale houses in the city.

Mr. Noyes served in the Confederate army, enlisting in 1861 in the Kanawha Riflemen and serving for more than two years. He later resumed his business and was successful, though he lost heavily during the war. He was a deacon in the Presbyterian church.

Philip H. Noyes was married in Charleston in 1868 to Miss Kate A. Wilson, a daughter of Nathaniel V. and Elizabeth (Ruffner) Wilson.

Nathaniel V. Wilson was born at Farmville, Va., in 1814, and was educated at Hamden-Sidney College. He came to Kanawha county in 1834 and in the following years was married here, his wife being a native of Charleston and daughter of Daniel Ruffner. Mr. Wilson died in Charleston in 1905 at the venerable age of ninety-two years. To his very last days he was active in mind and body, was able to walk

several miles and employed himself much of the time in gardening. Coming of a Presbyterian family, he was himself a member of that church. His parents were Dr. Goodrich and Elizabeth (Venable) Wilson, the former a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College and a well known physician of Prince Edward county, Va. Dr. Wilson died on his farm some twelve miles below Charleston when quite old. He was a much respected citizen. His wife was of the well known Venable family of Virginia, and she also died in Kanawha county at an advanced age.

Their granddaughter, Mrs. P. H. Noyes, was born June 11, 1836, in a locality that is now included within the limits of the city of Charleston. She was educated in private schools and at the Episcopal Institute at Staunton, Va. She and her husband were the parents of children as follows: (1). Katherine A., who was educated in private schools and is the wife of W. C. Shelton, a druggist of Charleston. She had by a former marriage to Blake Stewart of Kentucky, two children, Philip M. and Katherine E. (2). Philip H., Jr., now residing in San Francisco, Cal., married Ann K. Gentry, who is now deceased. He has one son, Philip H., 3d, who resides with his grandmother. (3) Wilson married Grace Davis of Athens, Ohio. He died at the age of thirty-two years, leaving no issue. (4). Elizabeth R., is the wife of Samuel Adams, of New York city, and they reside in San Francisco, Cal. Their children are Hester Hopkins and Katherine Noyes Adams. Mrs. Noyes and all her children are affiliated with the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM G. MOORE, postmaster at London, Kanawha county, W. Va., where he also carries on a mercantile business and deals also in real estate, has been a lifelong resident of this county. He was born on a farm in Cabin Creek District, December 19, 1881, and is a son of Samuel and Armilda (Bradshaw) Moore.

Samuel Moore came early to Cabin Creek District and now owns a farm and conducts a store near Dickinson, W. Va. He married Armilda Bradshaw, and they have had ten children, namely: Charles W., J. Benjamin,

William G., Mary L., Lydia, Pearl, Nora, Julia, Archie and Cecil, two of the above—Lydia and Pearl—being deceased.

William G. Moore spent his boyhood on the farm and attended the district schools, later taking a business course in a commercial college at Lexington, Ky. In 1901 he began work with the Winifrede Coal Company store and for four years served in different capacities being bookkeeper and manager. In 1905 he came to his present location and purchased the small store then conducted by Thomas Huddleston. Two years later he erected his present substantial building, three stories high, with dimensions of 24 x 48 feet. He carries a general line of merchandise and is doing well and since 1906 has been postmaster.

In March, 1909, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Ione Huddleston, a daughter of Thomas and Anna (Crook) Huddleston, and they have one interesting little son whom they have named Sterling. Mr. Moore is a member of the Odd Fellows at London, W. Va.

HENRY HISSOM carries on truck farming and market gardening on his property on Crecent Road, West side, Charleston, W. Va., also conducts a meat market and grocery store on Bigley avenue and is one of the busy and substantial business men of this section.

James Hissom, the grandfather of Henry Hissom, was born in Tyler County, W. Va., (then Va.), about 125 years ago, moving from there to Monroe county, O., where his death occurred at the age of 106 years. He followed agricultural pursuits and drew a pension from the government, on account of service in the War of 1812, when he was little more than a boy. He was also in the Federal army during the Civil War. He spent many years in outdoor life, to which he attributed his wonderful vitality. His children and grandchildren often listened with interest to his tales of hunting adventures in Ohio and West Virginia in his early years. He was 100 years old when he lost his footing on slippery ice and fell a distance of 100 feet, this accident causing feebleness during the last six years of his remarkably extended period of life. He married and had

the following children: Ellis, who died when past middle life, left children, one of his sons, James Hissom, having become a millionaire through oil production, in Monroe county; Thomas, who was a farmer in Monroe county, married and had a large family, but few of whom survive; and James, who was the youngest born.

James Hissom, Jr., was born in Monroe county and lived and died there, his decease being in 1854, when about forty years of age. He was a strong Democrat. Although he had never identified himself with any religious body, on his death bed he confessed his belief and died in a living faith. He was married in Monroe county, O., to Ruth Knight, who survived her husband for twenty-six years. Her parents were Quiller and Betsey Knight. To James and Ruth Hissom a large family was born, the only survivor being the youngest son, Henry Hissom, of this record.

Henry Hissom was born near Woodsfield, O., in Monroe county, October 28, 1853, grew up on the home farm and lived there until 1876. He then came to Roane County, W. Va., where he continued to reside until 1890, when he came to Charleston. Here he purchased the property above alluded to, on Crescent Road, every part of which he has utilized in a profitable way. In addition to his truck gardening he has two greenhouses and thus is able to supply the early market with choice vegetables as well as plants and flowers.

Mr. Hissom was married in Monroe county, O., to Miss Alphenia Jane Faggert, who was born there in 1856, a daughter of Michael and Teckla (Wyserd) Faggert, who were natives of Germany. They were married in Ohio and died on their farm in Monroe county. Both were worthy people in every respect and consistent members of the German Methodist church. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hissom, one of whom, Clella, died in infancy. The others are: Phoebe Loraina, born in Ohio, who is the wife of Peter Simmons and they live in Roane county, W. Va., and have children; Charles, who was born in Roane county, operates the store and meat market for his father, married Augusta Myers, who, at death, left one son, Bernard, who lives

with his grandparents; Maggie, who was born in Roane county, married Ernest Meyer and they live in Charleston and have three children: Lola, who was born in Roane county, is the wife of Allen Spradling, of Charleston, and they have one child; Earl, who was born at Charleston, assists his brother in the store and market; and George Dewey, who is still in school. Mr. Hissom and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church on Bigley street. Mr. Hissom is somewhat active in local politics and is a committeeman on the Democratic ticket in his ward.

JOEL H. RUFFNER, who for many years has been a man of affairs at Charleston, Va., and identified with leading business interests, is a member of one of the old and conspicuous families of the Kanawha Valley. He was born at Charleston, April 23, 1859, and is a son of Capt. David Lewis and Frances (Ruffner) Ruffner.

Capt. David Lewis Ruffner was born in Rockbridge county, Va., and was a son of Dr. Henry Ruffner, who was the founder of the Presbyterian church in the Kanawha Valley and gave land and contributed to the support of its early ministers. The Ruffner family has always been Presbyterian in church connection. Captain Ruffner was captain of Co. H, 22d Va. Reg., in the Civil War, which made so notable a record for bravery as the Kanawha Riflemen. It was made up of the flower of the Confederacy in this section. Captain Ruffner was a civil engineer by profession and he surveyed the route for the C. & O. Railroad along the Kanawha river. His death occurred in 1896.

Joel H. Ruffner secured a public school education and being of industrious habit, almost in boyhood became connected with one of the oldest wholesale grocery houses of this city, in which he has steadily advanced until he has become the head of the clerical department of this large concern, of which he is now bookkeeper, secretary and manager. He is a man of quiet, steady influence and his efforts have always been in the direction of peace, law, education and good citizenship. He is a Knight

Templar Mason and is a member of all the subordinate branches at Charleston.

Mr. Ruffner was married at Charleston, June 8, 1886, to Miss Dorcas Blaine Laidley, who was born in this city in 1865 and was tenderly reared and carefully educated. She is a daughter of Capt. Richard Quarrier Laidley and a granddaughter of Major Alexander T. and Dorcas (Blaine) Laidley, and bears her grandmother's name. The latter died when aged but twenty-one years, leaving one child, Richard Quarrier. She belonged to a family that has produced people of importance and one of her kinsman was of national distinction, the late Hon. James G. Blaine. Alexander T. Laidley married for his second wife, Rowenna McFarland and they then moved to what is now Charleston. Here they became leaders in social and church circles and being devout Episcopalians, they donated land for church purposes and also gave the ground on which the present state house stands, making a condition of their generous gift that the capital should be removed from Wheeling to Charleston.

Richard Quarrier Laidley was born at Wheeling in 1834 and died at Charleston in 1872. He was a man of much prominence in this city for years. During the Civil War he was an active and valiant soldier and near its termination succeeded Capt. Lewis Ruffner as commander of a company in the Kanawha Riflemen. He married Lydia Whitteker who was the youngest of twelve children and was born on Capital street, Charleston, on the present site of the Y. M. C. A. building. There was the homestead of Aaron Whitteker, who was a pioneer from Massachusetts in the Kanawha saline regions. He came as a true pioneer, having walked the entire distance from his New England home to Malden, (now) W. Virginia, and became a man of wealth and large importance in this section. He married Betsey D. Quarrier and thus became connected with one of the most prominent families of the Kanawha Valley. The mother of Mrs. Ruffner died in 1895, when aged fifty-two years. She was a woman of such beautiful character that she was beloved by all who had ever come within her winning influence and she was mourned

by white and black, rich and poor, young and old. Her memory is lovingly preserved not only by her own family but in the hearts of hundreds who, in her comparatively short life, she had endeared to her by her kindness and sympathy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ruffner seven children have been born, namely: Diana Laidley, Lydia Fontaine, Richard Laidley, David Lewis, Percy L., Dorcas Lyle and Margaret Keith. Mrs. Ruffner is a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy. In his political sentiments Mr. Ruffner is a Democrat but he has never accepted any political office, although he is a loyal worker for his friends.

CHARLES F. STERRETT, merchant at Charleston, W. Va., member of the firm of Sterrett Brothers and president of the company, was born on the old Sterrett homestead, on the banks of the Ohio river, in Mason county, W. Va. His parents were William S. and Mary (Miller) Sterrett.

William S. Sterrett was born in Mason county, now in West Virginia, a son of William and Mary (Bell) Sterrett, who were natives of Augusta county. William Sterrett was a well known man, a lawyer by profession, and served as county clerk of Mason county. His family was large and one son, William S. Sterrett, succeeded to the old homestead. He died comparatively early—in 1864—leaving a widow and five children. He married Mary Miller, who was born in Shenandoah county, Va., and died at Charleston in 1899. The following children were born to William S. Sterrett and wife: Helen, who is now deceased, was survived by her husband, Frank Hoy and five children—Mary, Caroline, Charles, William and Robert; Josephine, who died in 1909, resided at Charlestown, unmarried; William Robert Lee, a member of the firm of Sterrett Brothers, married Minnie Herrold, and they have two children—Herrold and Helen; and James B., who is the junior member of the firm of Sterrett Brothers, merchants.

Charles F. Sterrett has been more or less connected with merchandising since he was fifteen years of age. The death of his father imposed responsibilities on him at that age, which included assisting his mother and looking after the rearing and educating of his younger brothers. He entered a mercantile establishment in the capacity of clerk and through industry and fidelity was advanced until he became chief clerk of a firm that moved their business from Ohio to Charleston, twenty years ago. Mr. Sterrett accompanied them and in a few years decided to embark in business for himself, in association with his two younger brothers, who had already gained mercantile experience. The present great department store was begun in a small way, the location being on the west side of Capitol street, where they rented property. They opened up their business in 1892 and by 1896 had so prospered and established so excellent a credit that they were able to purchase two very desirable lots just across the street from their first business site, these being at 112 and 114 Capitol street, with dimensions of 50x125 feet. Continued prosperity enabled them to improve this property and they now have a fine substantial building, four stories in height, with basement, and with 26,000 feet of floor space. The inside finishing of the building is tasteful and appropriate, and it is lighted and heated according to the best and most approved modern systems. The firm caters to a discriminating public, but a complete stock is carried suited to almost every taste and purse. In addition to dry goods and notions, it includes ladies' and children's wearing apparel and carpets and house furnishings. A recent improvement, the placing of a plate glass display window for exhibition purposes, indicates the enterprise of the firm, and has met with public approval.

Charles F. Sterrett has been the moving spirit in the building up of this large business and while credit must be given to all the members of this successful firm, as honorable and enterprising business men, the

president of the company has stood at its head and with wisdom guided it through all the early and uncertain years. Mr. Sterrett is unmarried but he has reared and cared for five nephews and nieces and has not only educated them but has found employment for them in his busy mart. As a firm and individually, the Sterrett Brothers are representative men of Charleston, honorable in business, thoughtful, intelligent and public spirited in public matters, and reliable, generous and agreeable in private life.

CHARLES F. ARMITAGE, secretary and treasurer of the Payne Shoe Company, an important business enterprise of Charleston, W. Va. is widely known all through this section, having been identified with railroad affairs for a number of years. He was born November 23, 1873, in Meigs county, O., and is a son of Francis Marion and Eliza (Donnally) Armitage. His paternal grandfather was George Moreland Armitage, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1803. The grandmother, whose maiden name was Maria Ward, was born in Washington, O., in 1805.

Francis Marion Armitage was born near Athens, Ohio, 81 years ago and is a highly esteemed resident of Akron at the present time (1911). His people were early settlers in the Western Reserve. They were of pioneering spirit and later moved into Indiana and died in Bluffton, that state, when more than 80 years old. Mr. Armitage followed the painter's trade during his active years and lived for some time at Middleport, Ohio. He has always been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Universalist church. He married Ann Eliza Donnally, who was born in 1835 and was reared in Ohio. Her parents were Ann and Eliza (Clough) Donnally. Her father was born in Greenbrier county and was a namesake and nephew of Col. Andrew Donnally, a Revolutionary soldier. The Donnallys were large land owners in Ohio and Virginia. Mrs. Armitage's

mother Eliza Clough Donnally was born at or near Farmington, Me.

To Francis M. Armitage and wife five children were born, of whom Charles F. was the youngest. The others are: William G., who follows a general contracting business at Akron, O.; Clara M., who resides with her parents; Harriet, who is the wife of T. C. Coates, of Akron, and has one son, Charles; and Andrew Donnally, who is general manager of the Whitman Barnes Manufacturing Company, of Ohio and Illinois. He married Maude McLillian and they have one daughter, Frances M. They reside at Akron.

Charles F. Armitage attended the public schools of Middleport, O., until he was sixteen years of age and then became agent and telegraph operator there for the K. & M. Railroad, remaining three years. He then came to Charleston, where for five years he was train dispatcher for this road, and for two years served in the office of superintendent, as chief clerk. In 1900 he went with the firm of Lewis Hubbard & Co., as credit man, and in 1903 he came to his present firm, becoming credit man and also secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Armitage was married at Charleston to Miss Osa Stuart, who was born and reared at Gallipolis, O., a daughter of J. R. and Nancy (Houck) Stuart, now of Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Armitage have two children: Donnally Stuart, who was born August 19, 1897; and Florence Mae, who was born May 26, 1901. They are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Armitage votes with the Republican party but takes no very active interest in politics. He is a representative business man and a reputable and useful citizen.

J. WILLIAM LEMON, a prosperous farmer of Union district, Kanawha county, W. Va., where he owns 140 acres of fine land situated eleven miles northwest of Charleston, was born in Monroe county, Va., November 9, 1862, in the year preceding the admission of West Virginia, in which state he has spent his life. He is a

son of J. S. Lemon and a grandson of Peter Lemon.

J. S. Lemon was born in Virginia, March 9, 1834, and attended school in Monroe county, after which he learned the shoemaking trade and followed the same in Monroe county until the close of the Civil War, when he moved to Kanawha county, where he settled for seventeen years. From there he moved then to Fayette county and engaged in farming, having acquired 30 acres of land, and became a man of ample fortune through his agricultural operations. In his younger years he was of robust constitution but his health has not been as satisfactory for the past few years. Shortly after the termination of the Civil War he became associated as a traveling minister of the Methodist church, South, but is now superannuated. He is well known and kindly remembered all through Kanawha county. He is a Democrat in politics and at one time served as constable of Union district. Mr. Lemon is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

J. S. Lemon was married at Flat Rock, Monroe county, Va., to Miss Margaret Jane Finton, a native of Ohio and a daughter of John Finton. Seven children were born to them, namely: Margaret, who is the wife of J. T. Lanham, of Putnam county, W. Va.; John A., who resides at Charleston, married Susan Asbury; Mary Susan, who is the wife of W. C. Scidmore, residing in Fayette county; Harriet Ann, who died when aged eighteen months; J. William; Virginia Caroline, who is the wife of J. B. Haynes, residing in Fayette county; and Alfred B., who died in infancy. The mother of the above family died in Fayette county at the age of seventy-six years.

J. William Lemon attended school in Kanawha county until he was eighteen years of age, after which he devoted himself to farming and after his marriage, for twelve years carried on farming and working in the timber, in Fayette county. From there he moved into Putnam county and resided there for seven years, during which time he was engaged in mining as well as

farming, and then came to his present place in Union district, Kanawha county. He subsequently made many improvements, remodeling the old buildings and erecting new ones and has his property in excellent shape. He carries on general farming and dairying. He is a member and a stockholder and was formerly president of the Fairview Telephone Company of Union district and Putnam county.

Mr. Lemon was married September 24, 1884, to Miss Willie E. Haynes, who was born in Fayette county, W. Va., January 27, 1866, a daughter of A. J. Haynes and wife, the former of whom was born in Fayette county, and the latter near Urbana, O., July 19, 1825. To Mr. and Mrs. Lemon the following children were born: Clyde L., who married Iva Odell, of Nicholas county, and has one son, Kenneth Olin; Emery O., who married Nannie J. Dooley, of Nicholas county, and has two children—James Kermit and Nell; Icy M., who is the wife of K. J. Odell, of Nicholas county, W. Va.; Margaret T., who died at the age of fifteen months; Ida S., James A. and Effie J., all of whom are promising students in the Union district schools; Fletcher A., Eugene L.; and Hugh L., who died when aged seven weeks.

In his political views, Mr. Lemon has always been active in support of the principles of the Democratic party. On the Democratic ticket in 1908 he was elected a member of the board of education in Union district and served with faithful attention to duty for a period of four years. With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which he is one of the stewards. He is identified fraternally with the Knights of Pythias at Raymond City, W. Va. The family is one that is held in high regard in Union district.

GEORGE S. COUCH, JR., a well known citizen of Charleston and a prominent member of the Kanawha county bar, was born in this city July 31, 1880, a son of George S. and Laura (McMaster) Couch. He is a descendant of Samuel Couch, born Septem-

ber 16, 1752, probably in Pennsylvania and who at an early day was engaged in tilling land that is now the site of West Philadelphia. This early ancestor of our subject purchased several thousand acres of land in Goochland county, Va., where he settled in 1777. At that time he was a large slave holder, but subsequently becoming a Quaker, he liberated all his slaves. He married in the old Swedish church at Philadelphia, Ann Quig, who was born at Mt. Holly, N. J., in October, 1854. They both died in Virginia—possibly in Hanover county—at an advanced age. Their children were: Rebecca Webb, who married Anthony Robinson; Daniel, who is next in the present line of descent; and Ann Woolston, who married Christopher Anthony of Virginia, who was an eminent lawyer. All the members of this family were of the Quaker faith.

Daniel Couch, son of the above mentioned Samuel, and great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Hanover county, Va., April 9, 1782. He there married Sarah Richardson, who was born June 21, 1782 and who died November 16, 1852. After their marriage they came to what is now Mason county, W. Va., settling on a farm which formed a part of the land granted General Washington for his military services, and lying along the Kanawha river. Here Daniel Couch spent the rest of his life engaged in tilling the soil. He was successful in his avocation and became well known along the Kanawha valley. He died on his plantation December 5, 1824.

James Henry Couch, son of Daniel and Sarah Couch, and our subject's paternal grandfather, was born in Hanover county, Virginia, on the old homestead known as "French Hay," August 3, 1821. After coming to the Kanawha valley with his father he resided on the farm or plantation in Mason county, becoming a lawyer and a man of great influence in that section. He was a delegate to the secession convention at Richmond in 1861, held to determine the question as to whether or not Virginia should go out of the Union. He was op-

posed to secession, but seeing the tide setting strongly in that direction, he withdrew before the vote. He died on his estate, "Longmeadow," where he had spent the last thirty or forty years of his life, November 24, 1899. Few citizens of Kanawha county were better known, none more highly esteemed. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. He had married in Mason county, Helen J. Waggener, who was born July 5, 1825, and who spent her life in that county, passing from life's scenes April 25, 1901. She was a daughter of Col. Andrew Waggener, who was treacherously killed while riding a horse on the highway, just after the battle of Point Pleasant, in the Civil War. Her mother, whose maiden name was Attara Bell, survived her husband for some years.

James Henry Couch and wife were the parents of a large family of children, of whom there are six still living, as follows: John, a farmer residing in Mason county, who married a Miss Day of that county; George S., Sr., father of our direct subject; Charles B., an attorney of Charleston, who married Rachel Brown, of Lewisburg, W. Va.; Samuel, residing on a farm in Mason county, who married Sallie Miller; Margaret A., wife of Edward M. Craig, a bookkeeper residing in Charleston, and whose children are Edward M. J. and Helen Couch Craig; and Frederick A., a dentist practicing his profession in Raleigh county, W. Va., who is married and has a family.

George S. Couch, Sr., was born on the family estate in Mason county, then Virginia, January 1, 1852. Beginning his education in his native county, he later graduated from the college at Marietta, O. Subsequently taking up his residence in Charleston, he was admitted to the bar and has since earned a reputation as an able lawyer. He first formed a partnership with Charles Hedrick, this firm was later dissolved and he then became the partner with Edward B. Knight, and for some twelve or fifteen years thereafter the firm of Knight & Couch was recognized as the leading law firm of the city. After the death of Mr.

Knight, Mr. Couch retired for a time from the practice of his profession, but later formed the firm of Couch, Flournoy & Price, which did a good law business for some years. Mr. Couch then—in 1905—retired permanently from law practice, and is now exclusively interested in his fine stock-farm and plantation that has come down to him from his father. He was the organizer and up to the time of his retirement from business the president of the Kanawha National Bank. He is a Democrat, but has always avoided active participation in politics. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church.

George S. Couch, Sr., was married in Marietta, Ohio, to Laura McMaster, who was born in New York state of Scotch ancestry, and daughter of the Rev. James W. and Mary (Baker) McMaster. Her father, who was a prominent Universalist minister, died on the old Couch home in Mason county in 1910, being then 89 years of age. His wife had preceded him to the grave a few years previously. Mrs. Laura Couch received a careful training and was given a good education by her parents. She is a member of the Kanawha Presbyterian church. She and her husband have been the parents of three children, namely: George S., Jr., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Mary McMaster, who was educated in the Peebles-Thompson school in New York city, is the wife of Dr. H. H. Young, of Charleston, and has two children—Mazie Hopple and William George; and Lucy Richardson, New York, is the wife of Henry Edmondson Payne, vice-president of the Payne Shoe Company, and has a son, Henry E., Jr.

George S. Couch, Jr., was born in Charleston, W. Va., July 31, 1880, as already noted, and began his literary education in the city schools. He subsequently attended a school at Lawrenceville, N. J., and after graduating there, entered Princeton university, from which he was graduated in the class of 1903. He then began the study of law at the University of Virginia and after duly qualifying himself, was

admitted to the bar in 1905. He is now a member of the firm of Brown, Jackson & Knight, which handles a large amount of important litigation. In this connection Mr. Couch has proved himself to have a firm grasp of his profession, and as he is a young man of energy, ability and ambition, doubtless the future has much in store for him. He is well advanced in Masonry, belonging to the various branches of the order, including Beni-Keedem Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Couch was married December 15, 1909, in Charleston to Miss Keith Fontaine, who was born in this city, March 18, 1884 and was here reared and educated. Her father was Major Peter Fontaine, who married Mrs. Lydia Laidley, nee Whittaker. Both are now deceased. By her first marriage Mrs. Lydia Fontaine had children. Her first husband, Capt. Richard Q. Laidley served bravely in the Confederate army as captain of Kanawha Riflemen, 22d Virginia Regiment. Of the marriage of our subject and wife there are no children.

ROBERT SCOTT SPILMAN, a prominent attorney of Charleston, a member of the well known law firm of Price, Smith, Spilman & Clay, was born at Warrenton, Fauquier county, Virginia, March 22, 1876. His father was William Mason Spilman, son of John A. Spilman and Susan Rogers, his wife, of Warrenton; and his mother Henningham Lyons Scott, a daughter of Robert E. Scott, of Oakwood, near Warrenton, and Henningham Lyons, his third wife.

Both the Spilman and Scott families settled at an early time in the fertile Piedmont section of Virginia, among the eastern foothills of the Blue Ridge, and both took a lively interest in the affairs of their county and state, furnishing a number of county officers, judges, and representatives of Fauquier county in the legislatures of Virginia, in ante-bellum days, as well as in more recent years. Robert E. Scott, Mr. Spilman's grandfather on the maternal side, was one of the leading Virginia lawyers of his day. In politics he was an old line Whig. Like

most of the residents of this section of Virginia, he was opposed to secession until he conceived Virginia had been practically forced out of the Union. He took a prominent part in the Virginia legislature which passed the ordinance of secession. A few years later, during the Civil War, he was killed, near his home at "Oakwood," while engaged with other gentlemen of the neighborhood in attempting to capture two marauders who had straggled from the Federal army and were terrorizing a community left defenseless by the enlistment of all its men of military age in the Confederate armies.

John A. Spilman was a successful merchant and business man of Warrenton, living at his home, "Conway Grove," on the outskirts of this hospitable old Virginia town until the time of his death in the eighth decade of the last century.

William Mason Spilman, his eldest son, and father of Robert S. Spilman, was one of the many gallant soldiers which Fauquier county furnished to the Confederacy. After several vain attempts he enlisted at the age of fifteen in the Warrenton Rifles, commanded by Capt. John Quincy Marr. He was shot thorough the face and desperately wounded at Williamsburg. After recovering, he joined the cavalry and served for a time as a scout under Col. John S. Mosby, and later with the famous Black Horse Troop, until the close of the war. After the war he engaged in business at Warrenton, and subsequently in enterprises that took him to Mexico and South America. While in the latter country he contracted a fever from the effects of which he died at Warrenton, December 18, 1897. He was survived by his widow, now living at Richmond, Va., and four children, namely: Robert S., of Charleston, W. Va.; John A., a constructor in the United States navy; Henningham L., widow of Otto T. Hess, now living in Richmond; and Sue Conway, wife of David L. Leake, of Richmond.

Robert S. Spilman, who was the eldest child of his parents, was educated in the

public and preparatory schools of Warrenton, the Virginia Military Institute, and the University of Virginia. After graduating from the Virginia Military Institute in 1896, he was commandant of cadets for a year in the Sewanee grammar school, a branch of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn. For two years thereafter he was an assistant professor in the department of modern languages, in the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington. He studied law at the university of Virginia in 1899 and 1900, and commenced the practice of the law in the summer of 1900 in the office of Flournoy, Price & Smith, at Charleston. After the death of Mr. S. L. Flournoy of that firm, he became a member of the law firm of Price, Smith, Spilman & Clay, with which he is still connected.

Mr. Spilman was married in April, 1907 to Miss Eliza Polk Dillon, daughter of the late Col. Edward Dillon, of Indian Rock, Va., by whom he has three children—Robert S., Jr., Frances, and Edward Dillon.

WILLIAM TAYLOR THAYER, deceased, who, for many years was identified with interests of the greatest importance, coal and iron, in West Virginia, was a lifelong resident of Charleston, where he was born in 1831, and died May 5, 1901. His father was Job E. Thayer, who was born in Braintree, Mass., and a son of Abel Thayer, of old Colonial Puritan stock and who commanded a company of "Minute Men" at the Battle of Lexington, in 1775. Job E. Thayer was the contractor for the Croton waterworks system for New York city, and in that work lost his fortune; to repair this disaster he turned his attention to an entirely different section and came to Virginia, locating on French creek, Upshur county, and later in Kanawha county.

Fannie Taylor, the wife of Job E. Thayer, of Braintree, Mass., was a woman of strong character and was the first highly educated woman west of the Allegheny mountains; she also taught the first school west of the Alleghenies.

William T. Thayer was one of the active men of Kanawha county and was exceedingly successful in all of his undertakings. In associa-



WILLIAM T. THAYER



tion with his brother Otis A. Thayer, he discovered, owned and operated coal mines and to such an extent that both realized fortunes of large proportions. The New River coal mines owned by them and by their heirs, are still sources of wealth. He was a man of sterling worth in every relation of life, a broad-minded and far-seeing citizen when he turned his attention to public affairs. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil War, as a member of the "Kanawha Riflemen," but, when his duty had been performed, gladly returned to a life of peace.

He was notably charitable and gave generous support to the First Presbyterian church, of which he was an active member.

Mr. Thayer was married December 17, 1863, at Maysville, Ky., to Miss Ann Eliza Atkinson, who was born at St. Louis, Mo., a daughter of John Cape and Susan Bright (Fleming) Atkinson, names very familiar both in Kentucky and Missouri in connection with both business and professional life. John Cape Atkinson, father of Mrs. Thayer, was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1812, and died in Fort Smith, Ark., in 1871. He was a Southern cotton planter, owning many slaves. He belonged to a family in which all the sons and daughters were given college educations. The mother of Mrs. Thayer was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1816, and died in Fort Smith, Ark., in 1891. She was a member of the famous Fleming family, owning cotton plantations and large numbers of slaves. The Fleming ancestral record has been preserved unbroken clear back to Lord Fleming, uncle of Mary, the unhappy Queen of Scots. Mrs. Thayer was carefully educated and is a lady of very agreeable presence and entertaining conversation. To Mr. and Mrs. Thayer three children were born: William Taylor, Mary Atkinson and John Atkinson. William Taylor Thayer, Jr., was born in Charleston, August 19, 1866, educated at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., and is a prominent business man of this city. He married Mrs. Jessie (Kay) Beckley, daughter of James Kay. Mary Atkinson is the wife of Sidney Arthur, an attorney at law, and the only son of Judge William E. Arthur, of Covington, Ky. John Atkinson who is an attorney in Charles-

ton, was educated at Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania and Harvard University, and was an officer in the Spanish-American War. For four years he served with the rank of Captain on the personal staff of ex-Governor MacCorkle. Later he served as a delegate in the West Virginia Legislature. He married Katharine, daughter of Joseph W. Reinhart, late president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and Lizzie Allison, of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have two children: Mary Elizabeth, born November 5, 1902, and Josephine Reinhart, born January 7, 1904. Mrs. Thayer and family are prominent in the social life of the city.

WILLIAM MAIRS, M.D., a retired physician and a former member of the West Virginia state legislature, has long been one of the prominent men of Union district, Kanawha county, W. Va. He was born April 3, 1827, in Jefferson county, Pa., attended school in Jackson county, Va., and secured his medical education in a medical school at Cincinnati.

Dr. Mairs began practice at Ripley, in Jackson county, now West Virginia, where he continued for two years and then came to Pocotaligo, Poca district, Kanawha county, and here has been the field of his professional labors. Dr. Mairs is known all over the county both as a physician and also as a public man. For a number of years he served as a justice of the peace and twice he was honored by his fellow citizens by election to the state legislature. Dr. Mairs has a farm of 300 acres in Poca district, but since the death of his wife has resided with one of his daughters, Mrs. J. E. Layne, on a farm of thirty-seven and one-half acres, situated in Union district, eleven miles north of Charleston.

Dr. Mairs was married October 17, 1850, to Miss Martha Aultz, who was born November 2, 1829, and died May 28, 1874. She was a daughter of Adam and Martha Aultz, belonging to a fine old family of this section. The following children were born to this marriage: J. B., the eldest, was born June 25, 1851, and is a farmer on 251 acres,

situated twelve miles north of Charleston; Martha Ann, who was born February 21, 1853, is the wife of Leftrich Milam, of Poca district, and they have six children—Benjamin, Minnie, Claude, Pearl, Verna and Carter; Adam T., who was born February 14, 1855, is a physician at Charleston, married Louisa Gibson, and they have three children, the eldest being a physician—Attlee, Tressa and Bessie; W. B., who was born March 1, 1857, resides in Poca district and married Virginia Morgan; Melissa J., who was born April 2, 1859, is the wife of J. E. Layne, of Union district; Mark W., who was born September 8, 1861, resides in Iowa and married Josie Richey; H. C., who died in infancy; John W., who was born March 5, 1865, resides at Charleston, married Laura Marley and they have one child, Mildred Joyce; Mary Minerva, who was born July 22, 1867, married first, Samuel Rust, who left three children, and married secondly, Andrew McClanahan; and James D., who was born January 2, 1870. The last mentioned left home at the age of twenty-one years for the far West and has never returned, but after being absent eighteen years, they had a letter from him, a few weeks ago, informing them that he is now in Illinois. Dr. Mairs is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church as was also Mrs. Mairs. In politics he has been active in the Republican party and has exerted a wide influence.

A. HENRY BUTTS, M.D. In the death of Dr. A. Henry Butts, on February 15, 1905, there passed off the scene of life one of West Virginia's eminent men of medicine, one whose name was known all over the state and was held in honor by the members of his profession and by his fellow citizens generally. He was born in 1824, in Greenbrier county, Va., and his long and useful life came to its close at Charleston, to which city he had come but a few weeks previously. By choice and inheritance he was a physician, his father, Dr. Shannon Butts, having been distinguished as a sur-

geon and physician for many years before him.

Dr. Shannon Butts was born at Penn Castle, Va., and his death occurred in Monroe county, Va. He was a graduate of the University of New York, but his life was spent in his native section, a large part of it in Monroe county, his home being at Greenville. In many ways he was an extraordinary man, possessing great talent in many directions and was gifted in music, his voice being one of such great range that he could sing in the highest register, while his personal appearance was so attractive that he was a noted individual in any gathering. He came of the best old Virginia stock and had generations of educated and refined people behind him.

Dr. Shannon Butts was married first to Mrs. Mary J. (Reace) Murphy, who was a native of Kentucky. Her first husband, Dr. Murphy, was a well known physician, as was their only son, Frank Murphy, who was a practitioner in Kanawha county and was married at the time of his accidental death by drowning in a swollen stream at St. Albans, W. Va. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Butts were as follows: A. Henry, our direct subject; Fletcher, who became a prominent minister in the Methodist church, and died at Baltimore, Md.; Leonidas, now more than seventy-two years of age, who resides at Woodstock, Va., and is a superannuated minister of the Methodist Episcopal church; Ann, now deceased, who is survived by her husband, Pembroke Peck. Dr. Butts was married secondly to Mrs. Margaret (Arnott) Maddy, of Monroe county, who died in 1910, when aged ninety years. Three daughters were born to this marriage.

A. Henry Butts inherited with professional tastes, many of his father's characteristics and talents. He was graduated before he was twenty-one years of age from Mead College, at Richmond, Va. About this time the war between states broke out and the young medical graduate entered the Confederate army as a surgeon and practiced through the war. Afterward he

established himself in practice at Greenville, Monroe county, W. Va., and soon became widely known for his medical knowledge and surgical skill. He was called into consultation by physicians all over the state and his services were in constant demand when major operations in surgery were necessary. His personal qualifications for his profession were also exceptional and his patients often declared that his mere presence was uplifting and invigorating. He was a sincere member of the Presbyterian church, to which he was a generous contributor, and was a great Bible student, making it his duty, as it was his pleasure, to read from the Word every day of his life. He was long identified with the Masonic fraternity and for many years was active in lodge work. In politics he was an independent Democrat.

Dr. Butts was married at Alderson, Monroe county, now West Virginia, to Miss Martha C. Hines, who was born there, May 15, 1833, and was educated by private teachers, having a governess, as was the old custom in exclusive Southern families. Her parents were Charles R. and Cynthia (Conner) Hines, both natives of Virginia. Her father owned many slaves and on his plantations they were well cared for. His death occurred in old age in Monroe county. He was a native of Greenbrier county and his business life was partly spent at Blue Sulphur Springs, where he was a merchant for many years. He married in Greenbrier county and his wife died in Monroe county in the prime of life. They had five children: James W., Lorenzo N., Mrs. Butts, John W. and Mary J., the last named being the eldest. She died after marriage, during the Civil War, and left children.

James W. Hines was a graduate of the medical department of the university of Virginia, and afterward entered the Confederate army, where he advanced rapidly, becoming chief surgeon of the general hospital at Richmond, with the rank of major-general. After the end of the Civil War he became prominent in his profession in Virginia and subsequently removed to Le Mar,

Ia., where his death occurred. Lorenza N. Hines was also a soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, a member of General Morgan's command, and having contracted consumption while in the service, he died after reaching home. John W. Hines lived in Illinois for a number of years and married and died there and was survived by two sons, one of these being now in the United States navy.

To Dr. A. Henry and Mrs. Butts the following children were born: Hettie, Charles Shannon, J. Fleetwood, Frank R. and Mary. The eldest daughter is the widow of Dr. Benjamin F. Kibler and resides with her mother. She has three children—Claude H., who is a dentist in practice in Oklahoma city, Lista and Maxwell. Charles Shannon Butts is a physician in active practice at Newport News, Va., being a graduate of the New York Medical university; he married Fannie Moon and they have one son, Charles S., Jr. J. Fleetwood, who is a graduate of the Baltimore Dental college, is one of the leading dental surgeons of Charleston and has a large practice. He married Ida Pemberton, who is a niece of ex-Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, and they have two sons, Henry P. and Edwin. Mary is the wife of Dr. McDonald and they live at Seminole, Okla. Mrs. Butts and family are members of the Presbyterian church, in which Dr. Butts was an elder.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN DARST, state auditor of West Virginia, was born in Ohio in 1860, his parents being Roman and Permelia (Watkins) Darst. He is a grandson of Abram Darst, born in Virginia about one hundred years ago, who was a miller and farmer, and who early in life settled in Gallia county, Ohio, where he followed the milling business; dying there at an advanced age. He married a Miss Shaver, who came from Virginia, and who, like himself, died in Ohio. They were members of the Christian church, in which he was an exhorter.

Roman Darst was the eldest of a large

family of children. He was born in Meigs county, Ohio, in 1837 and died in 1880 when about forty-three years of age. Like his father he was a miller by occupation, and he became a staunch adherent of the Republican party after its formation. He married Permelia Watkins of Gallia county, Ohio, and she died there when about twenty-eight years old, leaving four children, namely: Moses W., a miller, now residing in Pickerton, Ohio, who married Helen Rankin; Ella, wife of John Stivers, a lumberman residing in Georgia, and having a son and daughter; John Sherman, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; and Mrs. Fannie Hetzel, residing at Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, who has three daughters.

John Sherman Darst after acquiring a common school education, learned the miller's trade, which he followed in Ohio and subsequently in West Virginia, after his removal to this state. He was elected to the legislature of West Virginia in 1896, on the Republican ticket, representing Jackson county, and served three terms in the house and one term of four years in the senate, being elected to the latter body in 1901. He was one of the first men in the senate to advocate what is known as the new tax laws and to help place them on the statute books of the state. He was also the father of the constitutional amendments which placed the auditor and secretary of state on salaries, and made the secretary of state's office an elective one. By this amendment the fees collected by these two officials are placed in the state treasury instead of into the private pockets of the auditor and the secretary of state, which has resulted in saving to the state several hundred thousands of dollars. He was the father of what is known as the valued policy law, compelling fire insurance companies to pay the face value of the policy in case of total loss by fire; also the bill making it a misdemeanor to spit tobacco juice on church floors, as well as the bill abolishing the

public executing of the death sentence in this state, and many other bills of more or less importance.

As senator Mr. Darst represented the fourth senatorial district consisting of Jackson, Mason and Roane counties. On the expiration of his term he was appointed assistant state tax commissioner, in which position he served for four years, being elected auditor for the state, in which office a term of four years also obtains, in 1908. Ex-Governor White, during his term as tax commissioner of the state, referred in the following terms to Mr. Darst's services: "The work of the assistant tax commissioner, Hon. J. S. Darst, has been of the highest character, both in efficiency and tactfulness. He has well earned his promotion by the votes of the people to the high office of state auditor, and the citizens of our state are to be congratulated on his election to that office. He is a tried and true friend of what is popularly termed 'tax reform, and he will take with him into his new office a sympathetic appreciation of the new tax laws, and an administrative ability, which will make notable his occupancy of the office of auditor."

Mr. Darst has done much to verify this prophecy. He has both earned and gained the public confidence and proved himself a stalwart champion of honest and efficient government, and he has ever placed patriotism above personal interest in the administration of public affairs.

Mr. Darst married Miss Blanche McKay, who was born, reared and educated in the state of Ohio, and whose parents were Malcolm and Marjorie (Adams) McKay, the former, Malcolm McKay being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Darst are the parents of three children, namely: Lieut. Guilford Darst, of the United States navy, who is an instructor in mathematics at Annapolis, Md., where he was graduated in the class of 1900; Helen, wife of Frank Corbin, an attorney at Morgantown, W. Va., and who has one child, Frank, Jr.; and Moses, residing at home with his parents, who is a student in the Charleston high school, being

a member of the class of 1912. Mr. Darst, his wife and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM DALLAS PAYNE, a well known attorney of Charleston, member of the firm of Payne & Payne, was born at Newport, Giles county, Va., son of Erastus F. and Hattie (Early) Payne. The Payne family is an old one in Virginia, being especially numerous in Campbell and Franklin counties. They are said to be descended, all or most of them, from Sir John Payne of Fairfax county. This early ancestor of the family had a number of children, among whom was Barney, who married a Monroe and inherited the Payne estate on Staunton river, in Bedford county (afterward Campbell county).

Of the next generation we have no record, but a grandson of Barney was Thomas A. Payne, who married Frances Powell of Franklin county and had a large family of children, among whom was Charles Henry, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Charles Henry Payne married Rebecca Price, of Giles county, Va., and he lived for a few years after his marriage at the old Payne home in Franklin county. His wife died in September, 1856, and he subsequently contracted a second union. His children by Rebecca Price were William H., who was a captain in the Confederate service and who was killed in the Civil War, in October, 1864; John R.; Erastus F., father of the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth; James M., who is a member of the law firm of Payne & Payne, of Charleston; Octavia, and Victoria. As already indicated, Erastus F. Payne, who still resides in Giles county, Va., married Hattie Early, who like himself is a native of Virginia, belonging to one of the prominent families of the state, from which sprang Gen. Jubal Early of Civil War fame. Her parents were Jubal A. and Jane (Helm) Early.

William Dallas Payne was graduated from the University of Nashville and also from Washington and Lee University. He then came to Charleston and, having been admitted to the bar, became associated with

his uncle, James M. Payne, with whom he has continued for twenty years as a member of the law firm of Payne & Payne. This firm has a good clientage and transacts much of the important legal business of the city and vicinity.

Mr. William D. Payne married Margaret Allemong, daughter of Andrew and Annie (Wilson) Allemong, the former of whom was a native of South Carolina and the latter of Charleston, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Payne are the parents of one son, Andrew Allemong. The family belong to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Payne is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue lodge at Fayetteville and to the Commandery and Shrine at Charleston.

EDWIN POLSUE for many years was a successful business man of West Virginia, identified with numerous important interests up to the time of his death. He was born in Penzance, England, September 1, 1848, and died at Charleston, W. Va., November 16, 1907. His parents were William and Elizabeth Polsue, natives of England. The father was a man of education and followed school teaching as a profession. He died in England at the age of sixty years, his widow surviving to the age of eighty-seven years. They were members of the Episcopal church.

Edwin Polsue was sixteen years of age when he accompanied his four brothers to America and all of them located at Wilkesbarre, Pa. There he learned the plasterer's trade, and followed it for some years, becoming a contractor in that line. In February, 1882, he came to Charleston, W. Va., where, in partnership with his son, he was engaged for a time in the meat packing industry and later became also interested in other lines, subsequently moving to Crown Hill, W. Va., where he was in the coal business until the fall of 1901. He then returned to Charleston and shortly afterward established a boiler foundry and machine shops, which he continued to operate almost as long as he survived. He was a man of sterling character, honest in busi-

ness and upright in private life. In religious faith he was a Methodist and in politics a Republican. He took no interest in secret societies.

Edwin Polsue was married first, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., to Miss Mary E. Carver, who was born in England, accompanied her parents to America in childhood, and was reared at Plymouth, Pa. Her death occurred at Charleston, in the prime of life, after she had been the mother of two children—one who died in infancy, and Edwin C., who is a resident of Long Beach, Calif. He married Dorothy Bott and they have three children—Mary, Nora and Elizabeth. Mr. Polsue was married secondly at Plymouth, Pa., to Miss Retta Clewell, who was born at Berwick, Pa., but was reared at Plymouth. She now resides in a beautiful home, which is situated on Oakwood Heights, overlooking the city of Charleston. Her parents were Augustus and Cordelia (Zehner) Clewell, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father of Mrs. Polsue died at Plymouth in February, 1899, at the age of sixty-two years. His father was Henry Clewell, who was a son of Henry Clewell, who came to America from France at an early day. The family for several generations lived in Columbia county, Pa. The father of Mrs. Polsue was a soldier in the Federal army during the Civil War, serving four years and participating in much hard fighting. He was a brick building contractor. His widow survives and resides with Mrs. Polsue. To Mr. and Mrs. Polsue two children were born: William C., born February 27, 1902; and Benjamin A., born June 15, 1903, both of whom are attending school.

GEORGE Mc. JONES, M. D., physician and surgeon at Island Branch, Kanawha county, W. Va., is known professionally and in a business way over a wide territory and owns 700 acres of fine land in Kanawha county and other smaller tracts in Jackson county. He was born in Craig county, Va., May 29, 1854, and is a son of A. K. and Delilah Jones.

Dr. Mc. Jones was educated in the schools of Craig and Nicholas counties, and entered upon the practice of medicine in 1871, in Greenbrier county, engaging also in the drug business, and coming to his present location in 1875. He has been very successful in his practice and there are among his patients those who affirm that his cheery voice and smiling countenance in the sick room are tonics in themselves and greatly assist in the curing of ills. He is a valued member of the Kanawha County Medical Society. He devotes his time to his practice, having his land under the care of a tenant, who carries on general farming and also handles cattle.

Dr. Mc. Jones was married to Miss Martha L. Monroe, a native of Worth county, W. Va., and they have ten children: A. S., A. J., R. A., Janetta, Estella Cleveland, Leota, Lula Victoria, Mary Ellen, Ida F. and Gracie P.

A. S. Jones and R. A. Jones are farmers and dealers in stock. Rev. A. J. Jones is a farmer and minister of the gospel. Dr. Mc. Jones votes with the Democratic party but has never taken an active interest in politics. He is financially interested in the Leatherwood, Riverside, Jackson & Kanawha Short Line Telephones.

WILLIAM A. CARVER, deceased, formerly a respected resident of Charleston, W. Va., a man of business capacity and reliability, was born at Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pa., May 6, 1872, and was a son of John and Margaret (Jones) Carver. The parents of Mr. Carver were also natives of Pennsylvania but the larger part of their lives were spent in West Virginia and the mother died in Fayette county. The father married again and is a well known coal mine operator, residing at Charleston.

William A. Carver passed his school period in Illinois. The greater part of his life was devoted to the coal industry; during the latter part he was general manager for different companies and was so engaged until the time of his death, June 24, 1909. After coming to Charleston in 1907 he pur-

chased the comfortable family home where his family still resides. In politics he was a Republican. He was prominent in Masonry and was a Shriner.

William A. Carver was married in Kanawha county to Miss Anne D. Davison, who was born at Pittsburg, Pa., January 14, 1879, and was eleven years old when she came to Kanawha county. She is a daughter of Thomas K. and Alice (Clark) Davison. They came from Pennsylvania to Kanawha county, where Mr. Davison was in the lumber business for twelve years and then went to Chicago, where he and his wife both live. Mr. and Mrs. Davison are members of the Presbyterian church. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Carver was Thomas Davison, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He married Rebecca Turner at Pittsburg, Pa. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Carver was Rev. Alexander Clark, a prominent minister in the Methodist Protestant church, and an extensive traveler, who was also well known through his writings, many of his hymns being particularly acceptable. He died at the home of his friend, Governor Colquitt, at Atlanta, Ga. His widow still survives and makes her home with her children. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carver, namely: Margaret Jones, who was born December 15, 1899; Alice Clark, who was born July 16, 1901; and Thomas Davison, who was born February 13, 1907. Mrs. Carver is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM M. B. HOBBS, one of Charleston's most respected retired citizens, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for many years, now devotes a large part of his time to religious work and for the past thirteen years has been superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Bream Memorial Presbyterian church, an organization which has an enrollment of 1025 pupils. He was born June 7, 1852, in Greenbrier county, Va., and is a son of William E. and Martha A. (Hobbs) Hobbs, and a grandson of Allen Hobbs.

William E. Hobbs was born in Prince George county, Va., in 1819, and was the eldest of a family of three sons and two daughters born to his parents, Allen and Jane Hobbs, old residents of Prince George county. William E. Hobbs moved to Greenbrier county in 1849 and a few years later to near Spencer, Roane county, now in West Virginia. From there in 1877 the family came to Charleston, where William E. Hobbs purchased some lots in what was then known as the west end of the city and which became very valuable. In politics he was a Democrat and while living in Roane county had served some years as deputy sheriff and jailer. His death occurred in 1894, at the age of seventy-four years. He married Martha A. Hobbs, a kinswoman, who died in 1901, while on a visit to a daughter in Roane county. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, while Mr. Hobbs had belonged to the Methodist Protestant church. Seven children were born to them, two of whom died young. One daughter, Emma, was accidentally killed by a falling tree, when twelve years of age. James H. is a business man at Hinton, W. Va., and has a large family. Mary A. is the wife of George Deverick, a farmer residing near Clendenin. William M. B. was the next born. Margaret A. is the wife of J. Lee Radebaugh, a farmer in Roane county. Elizabeth, who is now deceased, was the wife of Thomas H. Chapman, who also is deceased.

William M. B. Hobbs attended the public schools and after coming to Kanawha county, engaged in teaching school for some time and in 1883 embarked in the general mercantile business at Charleston which he continued for fourteen years. This enterprise proved very successful and during his active business years Mr. Hobbs acquired considerable property. In politics he is a Democrat and while living in Roane county he served three years in the office of deputy sheriff. He takes a good citizen's interest in public matters but finds more pleasure in other avenues than politics. The leading and training of children in connection with

church work proves of deep interest to him and the success that has rewarded his efforts is nothing less than remarkable. He has long been very active in the work of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder, and has been a delegate to the General Assembly.

Mr. Hobbs was married at Charleston to Miss Sarah E. Fogarty, who was born in 1870, in Kanawha county and was reared and educated on Cooper's Creek. She is an estimable lady, a member also of the Presbyterian church and is in full sympathy with Mr. Hobbs in his worthy endeavors in the same. He is a past member of Glen Elk Lodge No. 95, Odd Fellows, and belongs also to Glendale Lodge No. 78, Knights of Pythias, having passed through the chairs of both lodges; also a member of the Senior Order of American Mechanics.

JAMES M. CLARK, senior member of the widely known civil and mining engineering firm of Clark & Krebs, with headquarters at Charleston, W. Va., is a highly qualified and thoroughly experienced man in this business. Mr. Clark has been a resident of West Virginia since he was twenty-one years of age. He was born April 6, 1866, at Westfield, N. J., and is a son of James Lawrence and Hannah Margaret (Johnston) Clark.

Mr. Clark's ancestors on his father's side came to America from England, about the year 1680, and the family record in his possession is as follows:

Samuel Clark came from England about the year 1680, settling on Long Island.

Thomas Clark came from England with his father.

William, the son of Thomas Clark, settled in Westfield, N. J., some time prior to 1730.

Captain Charles Clark, a son of William Clark spent his life in Westfield, N. J.

Captain William Clark, a son of Charles Clark, was born in 1756, fought through the Revolutionary War, was captured by the British and by them imprisoned in the "Old Sugar House Prison," on Manhattan Island, and died September 28, 1853, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, three months and eleven

days, as is testified by the headstone at his grave in the old church graveyard, on the bottom of which is inscribed, "I would not live away." When the above mentioned prison was torn down, canes were made of the walnut lumber in same and presented to the surviving prisoners, the one that belonged to Captain William Clark being still in the possession of his great grandson, Dr. William A. Clark, of Trenton, N. J.

Andrew H. Clark, a son of Captain William Clark, spent his whole life in Westfield.

James Lawrence Clark, son of Andrew H. Clark, was born on January 22, 1818, in Westfield, N. J., where he spent his whole life and died March 4, 1903.

James Montgomery Clark, the son of James Lawrence Clark, as above stated was born in Westfield, N. J., April 6, 1866.

The mother of Mr. Clark was born in New York city, June 20, 1832. She is still living at the time of this writing, in Westfield, N. J., where one son and two daughters still reside. She and her late husband were for many years active in the Presbyterian church in that place, of which the William Clark first above mentioned was one of the founders in the year 1730.

James Montgomery Clark, Sr., was educated in the schools of his home town. In April, 1887, he came to West Virginia, and accepted a subordinate position on the engineering corps of his cousin, Robert R. Goodrich, M. E., who was educated in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of Boston, Mass. He filled various positions with him until the spring of 1890, at which time they formed the firm of Goodrich & Clark, engaging in business in Macdowell county, W. Va. This association continued until 1892, only, when Mr. Clark established himself in business independently, at Kanawha Falls, and has ever since had much to do with the coal development here. When he first came to West Virginia, the state produced but 4,000,000 tons of coal annually, while in 1910 the annual output was nearly 60,000,000 tons. The present firm of Clark & Krebs was organized January 1, 1900, and has been established in its present location in Charleston for the past three years. Both Mr. Clark and his partner have a thorough practical



JAMES M. CLARK



knowledge of the geology of West Virginia, Virginia and Kentucky, as it affects the coal industry, to which knowledge they are constantly adding with the extension of their operations. They also employ a large corps of competent assistants.

Mr. Clark was married in September, 1895, to Miss Pattie Farley, of Kanawha Falls, Fayette county, West Virginia, and they have four children, namely: James Montgomery, Jr., Lawrence Willis, Francis Alden, and Nancy Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the First Presbyterian church of Charleston. tics, but adheres to the political faith of the The former takes no very active part in politics, that of the Republican party.

CAPT. JULIAN E. DICKINSON, a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served with the courage and military spirit of a true soldier, was born in Louisa county, Va., April 12, 1842, and was the only child born to his parents, who were Robert and Jane E. (Goodwin) Dickinson.

Robert Dickinson was born in Caroline county, Va., a son of David Dickinson, (born 1756) and both were large land and slave owners prior to the Civil War. Robert Dickinson married Jane Goodwin, a native of Louisa county, and both died there.

Julian E. Dickinson was reared on his father's plantation and received his education at Hampden-Sidney College and the University of Virginia and from youth enjoyed the military training that was a part of the curriculum. The time came when this served him well. In 1862 he enlisted for service in the Confederate Army, entering Co. K, 47th Va. Inf., and gained promotion, being commissioned lieutenant and later captain. At Falling Water, Md., he was taken prisoner by the Federal forces and was imprisoned for twenty-two months on Johnson's Island, the close of the war bringing his release. Prior to his capture he had participated in some of the most serious battles of that unhappy struggle, notable among these being: Antietam, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Seven Pines, Cedar Run, Manassas, and the

Seven Days Fighting around Richmond. He returned to his old home, and on September 17, 1868, was married to Miss Amanda Morris, who was born in 1850 at Clifton-Kanawha, W. Va., now the town of Pratt, formerly the farm of her parents, Dickinson and Susan Morris. Clifton (now Pratt) was laid off by Dickinson Morris in 1845; a slave drove the oxen, plowing furrows to mark the streets.

Captain and Mrs. Dickinson have had two children: Robert and Emma. Robert, who died in 1904, married Cecil G. Hudson, now a resident of Pratt, W. Va., and they had two children: Louise Early and Dorothy Morris. Emma married B. H. Early, a near kinsman of Gen'l Jubal Early, and Capt. and Mrs. Dickinson reside with them. In 1880 he moved into Kanawha county. In 1892 he was elected a justice of the peace and served for four years, served one term as mayor of Pratt, and for many years has been a notary public. Captain and Mrs. Dickinson have been members of the Baptist church since early youth.

WILLIAM GASTON NORVELL, deceased, was born at Charleston, W. Va., August 13, 1827, and died at his home in the same city, in July, 1903. His parents were John E. and Elizabeth (Whittaker) Norvell.

John E. Norvell was born at Lynchburg, Va., and came to Charleston as a young man, soon after being married to Elizabeth Whittaker, who was a daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth (Quarrier) Whittaker. Aaron Whittaker was a very early merchant here, starting in the business after he had earned the capital in the salt industry. He walked into the valley with his earthly possessions on his person, being accompanied by Isaac Noyes, who also became a successful man. Aaron Whittaker lived to the age of ninety years and was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in the valley.

John E. Norvell was more or less active in the industries of this section and at one time in those further South. He died at the age of forty-eight years and his wife about the same. They were members of the Episcopal church. Five children were born to them, one daughter

still surviving, being the widow of Noyes Rand, and a resident of Texas.

The late William Gaston Norvell was reared and educated at Charleston and his entire life of great business activity was spent in this section. He conducted a grocery store for some years and later a book and stationery store and still later became interested in the operation of boats on the Kanawha and Ohio rivers. During one period of his life he also carried on farm operations. He owned considerable property and was able to live an independent life. In politics he was a Democrat.

Mr. Norvell was married at Mt. Juliet, near Malden, W. Va., in May, 1861, to Miss Ruth Smithers, who was born and reared near Malden, Kanawha county, and was educated in private schools at Charleston, where there are numerous exclusive institutions. She is a daughter of Benjamin F. and Eliza S. (Shrewsbury) Smithers, and a granddaughter of Joel and Sallie (Dickinson) Shrewsbury, all old families closely connected with the development of this region. Benjamin F. Smithers at an early day was a sales agent for the salt manufacturers of the South. He became a man of means and prominence in Kanawha county and was a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his father, Rev. David Smithers, had been a preacher in Ohio. The father of Mrs. Norvell died in January, 1881, aged seventy-two years, his widow surviving him for twelve years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Norvell the following children were born: Lydia, who married George Connell, of Charleston, and has four children: Norvell, Elizabeth, George and Katherine; John E., who is connected with the Newberry Shoe Company, manufacturers and dealers at Huntington, W. Va., married Lura Moore of Galipolis, O., and has one son, John E.; William Gaston, who is now deceased; Elizabeth Whitaker, who died at the age of twelve years; Ruth G., who is the wife of Ernest Shober, of Cleveland, O., and has two sons, Ernest and William Gaston; Nellie N., who is the wife of Frank Payne, a shoe dealer and manufacturer of Harrisburg, Pa.; Hilda, who is the widow of John B. Edgar, resides with her mother and has two children, John Gaston and Hilda N.;

and George W., who is associated with his brother in the shoe business at Huntington. Mrs. Norvell and family are members of St. Johns Episcopal church.

LOAMI L. AULTZ, M. D., who has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at Charleston, W. Va., for the past fifteen years, was born February 1, 1871, in Union district, Kanawha county, W. Va., and is a son of Francis Marion Aultz and a grandson of Solomon Aultz.

Solomon Aultz was born in Germany and came early to America, for he was a young man when he settled in Poca district, Putnam county. He lived to be an aged man and died on his own estates. In his political views he was a Whig and a man of consequence in local affairs. He married in Poca district and they had sons and daughters born to them: Francis Marion, John, Amanda, Martha and Catherine. All married and had descendants except Martha and all are now deceased.

Francis Marion Aultz was born in Poca district in 1837. Prior to the Civil War and afterward he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also served in political office previous to 1861, for four years being deputy sheriff in Kanawha county, and he served four years more in the same office after 1865. His term of service in the army was comparatively short. In politics he was a Republican and in his religious faith a Methodist and for a number of years was a church trustee. He was married in Union district to Miss Sarah A. Young, who was born in that district in 1848 and survived her first husband to whom she bore ten children. Four sons and three daughters are the survivors of this family, as follows: Robert Solomon, born July 8, 1868, lives in Union township, is married and has three living children; Loami L., whose name begins this sketch; Minerva, born September 7, 1872, who is the wife of William J. Good, lives in Union township and has a large family; Mary L., who was born November 15, 1878, is the wife of Daniel Dawson, and has a family; Iva R., who was born August 21, 1882, and is the wife of Gordon Young, a farmer in Union township; Francis L., who was born August 1, 1881, and lives

on the old home place with wife and three children; and Ora A., who was born January 9, 1887, and is the wife of David Young; they live in Union district and have children.

Loami L. Aultz was educated in the public schools and the National Normal University at Lebanon, O., afterward teaching school until prepared to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore. Subsequently he attended the Louisville Medical College and was graduated there in the class of 1894. He immediately entered into practice and was engaged in Union and Poca districts until 1900, when he came to Charleston, in search of a wider field, locating at No. 723 Bigley avenue, and has remained a resident of the capital city ever since. His main interests are centered in his profession and he has identified himself with the leading medical organizations of the country, including the Kanawha County Medical Society, the West Virginia Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. His abilities are very generally recognized and his name stands for professional skill and personal integrity.

On September 17, 1902, Dr. Aultz was married to Miss Rachel Ross, who was born in Gallia county, O., in 1875 and is a graduate of the Charleston high school. Dr. and Mrs. Aultz have had three children: Augusta V., who died in infancy; William Francis, who was born May 27, 1905; and James Marion, who was born September 17, 1910. Dr. and Mrs. Aultz attend the Baptist church, of which she is a member. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the A. O. U. W. He is a Republican.

WILLIAM HENRY RUFFNER, conductor on the Campbell's Creek Railroad and a member of the Board of Education in Malden district, has lived in Kanawha county, W. Va., all his life and has a wide acquaintance and many friends. He was born December 12, 1876, at Malden, W. Va., and is a son of Capt. John and Lucy (Spriggle) Ruffner.

Capt. John Ruffner was born at Malden and was a son of George Ruffner who registered as one of the first voters in Malden district. He was one of the early business men

and conducted a cabinetmaking shop and a general store. He lived to be one of the venerable citizens of the place. Capt. John Ruffner for many years was commander of a steamboat on the river and was well and favorably known in this connection. His death occurred in 1903, when he was about sixty years of age. He married Lucy Spriggle, who survives him and continues to live at Malden. Two sons were born to them: William Henry and George.

William Henry Ruffner was educated in his native district, attending both public and private schools. He then learned the carpenter's trade and worked at the same for five years and then turned his attention to railroading, beginning as a brakeman on the K. & M. Railroad in 1892. In 1903 he came to the Campbell's Creek Railroad as a conductor and has continued in this position ever since. Mr. Ruffner owns real estate at Malden and makes that place his home.

Mr. Ruffner married Miss Julia Reynolds, a daughter of the late James Reynolds. He is identified with the Democratic party and is somewhat active in political matters. He belongs to a number of fraternal organizations, including the B. of R. T., at Hanley, W. Va.; the Order of Railroad Conductors, No. 517, at Dickinson, W. Va., and the Knights of Pythias at Malden.

SELBY F. BONHAM, proprietor of the Charleston Laundry, at Charleston, W. Va., is one of the enterprising business men of this city. He was born February 23, 1873, in Cabell county, W. Va., and is a son of John and Mary (McCleary) Bonham.

John Bonham was born in Wythe county, Va., and his wife in Culpepper county, and they were married in Cabell county, afterward settling on a farm there. In 1906 they came to Charleston, where the death of the mother occurred three weeks later, at the age of fifty-two years. The father of Mr. Bonham survives, being now in his sixty-fourth year. He is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Methodist church, south, as was his wife. They had children as follows: Selby F.; Laura, who is the wife of John Sanford, a merchant

at Huntington, and they have one daughter, Anna L.; William A., who is in the laundry business in Chicago, Ill.; Robert L., who is in the laundry business in Clarksburg, W. Va., and Charles, who died in infancy.

Selby F. Bonham was reared and educated at Huntington and his business life has been to a large degree connected with the laundry industry. For two years prior to coming to Charleston he was manager of a laundry company at Cincinnati and before that operated a plant at Huntington. His experience along this line has been educational and there is very little connected with it with which he is unable to cope. The Charleston Laundry, of which he has been sole proprietor since 1908, was established here in May, 1902, by Dr. C. A. Ray and Mr. Bonham, he later buying Dr. Ray's interest. The business includes general laundrying and dry cleaning, the plant being equipped with modern machinery and conducted along the most sanitary lines. Employment is afforded forty people and five wagons are required to visit patrons in the city and suburbs.

Mr. Bonham was married in Poca district, Kanawha county, to Miss Osa Fisher, who was born in 1878, in Poca district, a daughter of John Fisher, and she was educated at Marshall college, attending at the same time as did Mr. Bonham. He is a prominent Democrat, a member of the city council and was elected from the Second ward with the largest majority ever given a candidate. He belongs to the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

GEORGE S. BAXTER, farmer and stock-raiser in Elk district, Kanawha county, W. Va., is a member of one of the old families of this county and was born April 29, 1860, on Cooper's Creek, Kanawha county, son of Sylvester and Mary Jane (Hanna) Baxter.

Sylvester Baxter was born September 29, 1829, in Elk district, on 4-Mile Creek, a son of John and Susanna Baxter, and a grandson of Allen Baxter. John Baxter was a babe of one year when his parents came to Elk district from Rockbridge county, Va., and he died here May 5, 1869, having survived his wife

since 1853. The Baxters were of Scotch descent. They were connected with the early settlements here and many of the old records preserve the names of Mr. Baxter's ancestors. They mainly followed agricultural pursuits. Sylvester Baxter followed farming and also worked at the cooper trade, first living on 4-Mile Creek and later moving to 4-Mile Fork, where his death occurred September 17, 1899. Formerly the Baxter place was known as Baxter Shoal but is now called Mink Shoal.

Sylvester Baxter married Mary Jane Hanna, who was born May 3, 1842, a daughter of William and Catherine Hanna. William Hanna was born March 4, 1807, and died in 1895, a son of Nathan and Alice Hanna. His wife was born November 7, 1808, and died in 1892, a daughter of George and Jane Rader. Nine of the children of Sylvester Baxter and his wife survive, namely: Octavia, James, John A., Felix A., William H., George S., Sarah, Sylvester H., and Elvin.

George S. Baxter attended the country schools and then helped his father on the home farm until he became of age, when he earned his first wages, receiving fifty cents a day for his labor. Later he taught two terms of school and then resumed farming, buying first a farm on Aarons Fork, which he operated until 1896, when he purchased his present place. His main attention is given to his home interests and enterprises, although he is not a neglectful citizen. He takes only a passing interest in politics, however, casting his vote with the Republican party, but is not a seeker for office.

Mr. Baxter was married February 28, 1884, to Miss Sarah Angeline Burdett, who was born April 29, 1866, a daughter of Willis Burdett and a member of one of the old pioneer families of this district. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter have six children, as follows: Emma F., who was born April 19, 1885, is the wife of Dr. F. H. Thaxton, of Poca Fork, and they have two children: Edith Lee and Oreta; George E., who was born March 9, 1887, assists his father; Ethel G., who was born February 13, 1889; and Stella F., born March 16, 1892; Ida B., born February 15, 1895; and Wilbur S., born February 19, 1898, all reside at home. Mr.

Baxter and family belong to the A. C. church of Cooper's Creek.

CHARLES THOMAS WOOD, a highly respected citizen of Charleston, W. Va., of which city he has been a resident for forty-two years and in which he is now serving as tax collector, was born February 17, 1850, in Franklin county, Va., and is a son of Stephen and Nancy T. (Cabaniss) Wood.

Stephen Wood was born August 11, 1811, in England, and in 1835 came to the United States and settled in Franklin county, Va., where he continued to live on his farm until his death in 1857. He was a local preacher in the old-school Baptist church and was a most worthy man. He was married May 11, 1837, to Nancy J. Cabaniss, who was born in Franklin county, July 24, 1817, and died at the home of her son, Samuel E. Wood, at Bunker Hill, Ind., March 24, 1911, when aged almost ninety-four years. Her burial was by the side of her husband in the family plat at Rocky Mount, Va. She was a woman of admirable characteristics and was admired for her intelligence and beloved for her virtues. She had a brother who was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Charles T. Wood was the fourth member of his parents' family of seven children. He was reared through his school days in Franklin county and later came to Charleston. Here he conducted a photographic studio for twenty-four years, when he retired, his health having suffered from the confinement. He is a Democrat in politics and from his party accepted the position of city tax collector. He belongs to Keuka Lodge No. 26, Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed all the chairs.

Mr. Wood was married in Bedford county, Va., November 14, 1868, to Miss Laura Frances Thurman, who was born in that county, August 30, 1849, and was educated by teachers in her home near Library, now Bedford City. She is a daughter of Alexander Leftwich and Susan (Hughes) Thurman, the latter of whom was born July 16, 1821, and died July 13, 1903. After marriage they lived in Bedford county, but later came to Kanawha county. Her paternal grandparents were Da-

vid and Susanna (Leftwich) Thurman, and her maternal grandparents were Rev. Littlebury and Wincy (Jordan) Hughes, the great-grandparents being Emory and Julia Jordan, all old established Virginia families. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have one daughter, Myrtle, who was born April 17, 1871, near Charleston, and is the widow of Hon. Cyrus W. Hall. Mrs. Hall has two sons: Sheffey Wood, who was born September 27, 1880; and Cyrus William, who was born April 9, 1900.

Mrs. Wood has been a collector of antiques for a number of years and a very unselfish one, having donated many specimens to the State archives and the State Historical Society. She still retains as heirlooms, an old family clock that ticked in the home of her husband's ancestors in England, more than 150 years ago; and also an old-time rifle that was carried by Mr. Wood's father when he was an early sportsman in old Virginia.

WILLIAM STOOPS WINTZ, one of the older generation of citizens of Loudon district, Kanawha county, W. Va., whose long life, filled with interesting events, has been passed not far from his place of birth, is one of the best known and most highly esteemed residents of this section. He was born in 1833, in Kanawha county, on the Kanawha river below Rush Creek, and his father was John M. Wintz, who came from Cabell county, Va., and his grandfather, a German, came from Pennsylvania. Mr. Wintz had two brothers: James Philip, familiarly known as "Rug," who is now a resident of California; and John M., who is now deceased.

William Stoops Wintz attended a school of work in his boyhood, his education consisting of learning to operate steam engines to pump salt water, and afterward his lessons included running salt boats on the Kanawha canal and Ohio river, and he learned further lessons when he went farming. During his long and busy life he has owned four farms, his present one, in Loudon district being a part of the old Poor farm and is in fair condition. No more entertaining companion for one interested in this section, could be found than Mr. Wintz. Age has not left him untouched, the affliction of

failing sight bothering him to some degree, but his memory of early times has not been impaired and with sure and humorous touch he recalls people and events of the long ago. In his youth salt was the staple product of this section and salt making the main industry. He recalls the days before roads had been built or wagons were yet in common use, when the people of Coal River would come all the distance to Malden on horseback and buy there barrels of salt, flour and whisky, and would cut saplings for shafts and fasten one end to the horse and let the other trail on the ground, with the barrels strapped across. He describes how the salt was made in the big iron kettles and the brine was put into them with long handled buckets, and many a fortune came from that boiled down brine. Mr. Wintz can tell of many buildings, including churches, but knows nothing of jails, as he was never inside one during his entire life even for business purposes, or as curiously inclined. Among his friends and acquaintances were: Col. Andrew Donnally and his son-in-law, John Lewis; Dr. John Street, who began his diagnosis of a patient by bleeding him; John B. Crockett, Sr., who married Cynthia Morris; Timmy Curry, the cooper, who made churns and piggins; and Samuel Hensley, who had a large store at old Brownstown. He also knew well Luke Wilcox, who had a salt furnace on his farm and who built the brick Methodist church at Brownstown. All these people, together with Mr. Wintz, were prominent factors in the upbuilding of this section of Kanawha county.

In 1854, Mr. Wintz was married to Sarah Tully, and they became the parents of the following children: Henry E., born in 1855, married Laura Mays; Nancy married George Stone; James married Nancy Morris; Malinda married first, Henry Hall, secondly, Ben Newcomer; Mary A. married Daniel Smith; George H. married Nettie Carr; Maria married first, R. Tracy, secondly, Thomas Hall; Carrie married E. Ellison; and Walter O. married, first, Mrs. Martin, and secondly, Miss Creighton.

Mr. Wintz remembers very clearly when he saw the first steamboat, the Hope, which was

considered a wonderful sight and attracted people from long distances. He has always considered public questions with a liberal mind, but has performed his duties as a citizen according to his own judgment. For twenty-two years he lived as a member of that strict religious sect, the Missionary Baptists, and then united with the Church of Christ, generally known as the Campbellites.

FRANK L. MCGEE, M.D., who died suddenly at his home in Charleston, W. Va., June 27, 1911, was a physician and surgeon in active and successful practice and was highly esteemed by the medical fraternity of the city. He was born May 25, 1855, in Lewis county, now West Virginia, and is a son of James and Cordelia Ann (Talbot) McGee.

Thomas McGee, the grandfather of Dr. McGee, was born in Ireland and was unmarried when he came to the United States and located at Lynchburg, Va., where he was engaged in tobacco manufacture prior to the Civil War. He married a member of the old Kellogg family in Virginia and she attained an advanced age. They had two sons and three daughters born to them.

James McGee, father of Dr. McGee, was born in 1818, in Bedford county, Va., and died in 1863 from an attack of typhoid fever. He was a soldier in the Confederate army, under Jenkins, and was with him in his raid along the Ohio river, when the commander was wounded and Mr. McGee and his comrades were captured and sent to prison. He was finally exchanged, but at that time was sick and died shortly afterward. He was a farmer and stock dealer by occupation and was personally a man of high principles. He married Cordelia Ann Talbot, who was born in Lewis county in 1828 and died in 1876. She was a daughter of John Talbot.

Six children were born to James and Cordelia A. McGee, three of whom still survive. Mary, the eldest, married William Hornor and died at the age of forty-four years, leaving one son, Charles. Thomas was a prominent citizen of Hemphill county, Tex., where he was elected sheriff and while in the performance of his duty was killed in 1893. John is engaged in farm-



FRANK L. MCGEE, M. D.



ing in Nicholas county. He married a Miss Christian and they have two living children—Edmund C. and Elizabeth. Frank Leroy, our subject, was the next member of the family in order of birth. Harry is a resident of Oldham county, Texas, of which he was formerly sheriff, and is a large cattle dealer. Ida is the wife of Thomas Copley, and they reside in Jefferson district, Kanawha county.

Frank Leroy McGee after attending Weston University entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., where he spent two years, later graduating from the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, Ky., in the class of 1893. Soon afterward he established himself in practice in Nicholas county, and in the same year was elected a delegate to the West Virginia Legislature, on the Democratic ticket. He then came to Charleston and realizing the advantages offered here in the educating of his children, he decided to make this city his home. He was highly successful in his profession and had built up an excellent practice when his life was suddenly cut short by paralysis, his death occurring as above narrated. His untimely demise caused a severe shock to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Dr. McGee was married in 1881, at Paint Creek, Kanawha county, W. Va., to Miss Mary Buster, who was born at Armstrong Creek, in Fayette county, June 27, 1857, and was educated at Charleston. Mrs. McGee is a daughter of William B. and Sarah A. Buster, the former of whom was born at Hanover, Va., and died at Mt. Carbon, Fayette county, in 1878. Mrs. McGee's mother was born in Montgomery county, Va., and resides with her widowed daughter; her ninetieth birthday will take place on November 21, 1911.

Dr. and Mrs. McGee were the parents of ten children, namely: Anna, who resides at home; Ida M., who is a teacher in the public schools of Charleston; Daisy, who died in infancy; Pearl, who is a teacher in Charleston; Blanche, who died at the age of four and a half years; Kittie, who is a high school student; Frankie R., who attends the public schools; Patrick H., who died at the age of eight years; and William B. and James Talbott. Mrs. McGee and

children are members of the Presbyterian church, in which Dr. McGee was also reared, although he was not identified by membership with any congregation. For a number of years he was a Master Mason, taking much interest in the order. A man of high character and up-to-date ideas, he interested himself actively in all matters of public importance.

DAVID EGAN, building contractor at Charleston, W. Va., to which city he came in 1848, was born May 13, 1836, in County Cork, Ireland, a son of Andrew and Catherine (Nagle) Egan. In 1842, when Ireland experienced famine on account of the failure of the potato crop, Andrew Egan parted from his family and came to America in the hope that he could find remunerative work and thus provide for his wife and five children. He met with success but it required three years of industry to accumulate enough money with which to return to Ireland and bring his family back to America. In 1848 the Egan family set sail in one of the old slow-moving vessels of that time. Many misfortunes overtook them before the shores of the United States were reached, the greatest of these being the death of the father at sea. For six months Mrs. Egan and her children managed to subsist in New York City and to earn enough to transport them to Fayette county, W. Va., and later to Charleston. She saw better days in her old age and lived to witness the prosperity of her children. She died February 16, 1888, being then more than eighty years old.

David Egan was twelve years old when he reached Charleston. He had three sisters and one brother. Mary, the eldest, who is now deceased, was the wife of William Kelly, of California. Elizabeth, who died at Charleston, was the wife of the late Alvaro Gibbons, who started the first Republican newspaper in Charleston, after the Civil War, and at one time was postmaster. Ellen married Hon. George W. Atkinson, of Charleston. John, who has been a farmer all his life, now resides at Charleston. He married four times. David Egan was yet young when he learned the carpenter trade and in 1864 went into business for himself but prior to that he had been in the

employ of the government during the preceding years of the Civil War, in the construction and repair shops at this point. Ordinarily during this time he had from twenty to fifty men under his direction and when a special detail was made, had from 150 to 200 men. Mr. Egan has been a continuous resident of Charleston since he first came here, with the exception of seven years just prior to the war, when he worked in Memphis, Tenn. He has assisted in the building of many structures of all kinds in this city. In 1866 he built the first town hall and retained the ownership of it for some time. In earlier years he did a large business in constructing coffins, at a time when they were all made by hand. Mr. Egan has survived many men in his line of business that were here when he first embarked in it and he and Judge McWhorter are the only survivors of the old Masonic lodge of Kanawha county, of which he became a member in 1864. Since 1854 Mr. Egan has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church and during the greater part of this time he has been a deacon. During the entire period of his political life, he has been a Democrat and twice he has served as a member of the city council. He has always been one, both as man and citizen, who has commanded the respect of the community.

Mr. Egan was married to Miss Mary F. Mahan, who was born in 1843 in Monroe county, W. Va. Mrs. Egan is well and favorably known outside as well as inside the domestic circle. She is a member of the State Historical Society, to which body she has donated a valuable collection of curios and antiques, which are nominally valued at \$500, although twice that sum would not purchase them. For many years she has taken delight in making such collections and probably is better informed concerning the same than any other member of the society. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Egan, namely: Katherine, who resides at home; Ella, who married Oliver Homer and they reside at Columbus, O., and have two children, Catherine and John; Mary, who married Reginald Hughes, who is attached to the U. S. Engineer's office at Charleston, and they have three children, Mary E., Ella Louise and Ernest;

Andrew Nelson, who is in the jewelry business at Charleston, married Ida Booker and they have two children, David Nelson and Florence; and Percy E., who was accidentally killed by the railroad, on December 24, 1908. He was educated at Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore and was a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, and was a successful medical practitioner. He is survived by his widow, formerly Miss Emma Williams, together with two children, Percy and an infant. Mrs. Egan is a very active and thoroughly interested member of the First Presbyterian church at Charleston.

JAMES MORRIS, of the general mercantile firm of James Morris & Co., at Dana Station, Malden district, has been a resident of Kanawha county all his life. He was born in Malden district, Kanawha county, W. Va., March 11, 1873, and is a son of Lewis and Tish (Waugh) Morris.

Lewis Morris was born in Raleigh county, Va., and came to Kanawha county with his parents who died in Loudon district. When young he worked in the salt furnaces in Malden district and at one period he also worked as a coal miner. He was one of six children, as follows: Lewis; Daniel; Mary, who is deceased, was the wife of Albert Carter; Martha, deceased, who was the wife of Caleb Casdorph; and James, Ballard and Alfred. Lewis Morris spent the larger part of his life in Kanawha county, about the time of marriage moving back to Malden district, where he conducted a store for fifteen years. His death occurred in 1906, at the age of sixty-three years. He was twice married, his first wife dying when their son James was eight years old. The other four children were: Allen; Cora, who is the wife of John Holder; Newton; and Carrie, who is the wife of James Blunt. Mr. Morris was married second to Sarah Griffin, who survives, and they had four children: Lewis W.; Willie May, who is the wife of Jack Seely; and Leonard and Shirkey.

James Morris obtained his education in a country school and when only a boy began to work as a tripper in the coal mines, afterward driving the entry for his father in the old Hud-

son coal bank of the Campbell's Creek Coal Company. He then assisted his father in his store and again at the coal bank, and afterward, for several years, followed teaming. Mr. Morris then went to Saginaw, Mich., and worked in the coal mines there for nine months, when he returned to his father's store. He thus had considerable experience in several lines before he embarked in the mercantile business for himself, in February, 1905, when, in partnership with his brother, Allen Morris, and his step-mother, Mrs. Sarah Morris, he opened his store at Dana Station. Subsequently he bought his step-mother's interest and then admitted another brother, Newton Morris, as a partner, and the firm of Morris & Co., is made up of James, Allen and Newton Morris. All are reliable and capable business men and enjoy the confidence of this whole territory, which is largely supplied from their stock.

James Morris was married August 19, 1909, to Miss Ethel Casdorph, a daughter of Caleb Casdorph. In politics Mr. Morris is a Republican. He is identified fraternally with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias at Malden.

RICHARD GUILL, for many years was a man of large business affairs at Charleston, W. Va., and an exemplary and useful citizen. He was born June 15, 1825, in Farmville, Rockingham county, Va., and died at his home, No. 411 Donnally street, Charleston, on November 22, 1904. The only child of his parents, he was left fatherless when quite young. His mother married again and lived into old age, surviving her second husband and dying in Rockingham county.

Richard Guill remained in his native county until he was twenty-five years old and then came to West Virginia with Joseph J. Thaxton. In association with William Coon they embarked in a lumber and dock business, under the firm name of J. J. Thaxton & Co., which continued and prospered for a space of thirty years when the long connection was broken by the death of both of Mr. Guill's partners, by a strange coincidence both dying from the effects of an accident. Mr. Thaxton never survived a fall on the ice, and Mr. Coon a fall

over an embankment. Mr. Guill continued the business, but later retired to private life, and for five years enjoyed entire rest from business cares. In his political sympathies he was a Democrat. At the outbreak of the Civil War he became a member of the organization known as the Sharpshooters of the Kanawha Valley and was slightly wounded at the first land battle of the war in West Virginia. He was a man of high personal character, a pronounced temperance advocate, and on one occasion was his party's choice of candidate for the office of mayor of Charleston, failing of election by a very small majority. For nine years he was president of the school board of this city and it was during this time that some of the fine school buildings of which Charleston is justly proud, were erected. For more than fifty years he was a member of the State Street Methodist Episcopal church.

On December 10, 1851, Richard Guill was married to Lovisa Price, who was born September 22, 1830, in the northern part of Kanawha county, near what is now the town of Clendenin, and died at Charleston April 25, 1904, her death preceding that of her husband by but a few months. She was a daughter of Edmund and Rebecca (Murphy) Price, who lived and died on their old homestead in Kanawha county. She was reared in the Baptist faith. To Richard Guill and wife the following children were born: James S., who died at the age of five years; Robert, who died in early manhood; Helen, who was born September 22, 1852, has been a member of the Baptist church for thirty years and has been a devoted daughter and loving sister; John H., who was born September 6, 1856, is engaged in the lumber business at Charleston; Albert J., who was born August 2, 1862, is chief of the police force at Charleston; Lewis F., who was born October 28, 1865, lives with his brother and sister, in the old family residence which was built in 1870; and Richard, who was born September 5, 1872, and is a skilled electrical worker, and resides at home.

O'JENNINGS A. JACKSON, a well known citizen of Kanawha and Roane counties, a farmer, merchant, school teacher and oil and

gas producer, was born June 8, 1866, at Osborne's Mills, Roane county, W. Va., and is a son of Almarine B. and Rosanna (Atkinson) Jackson, and a grandson of Thomas H. Jackson. The father now lives retired, having reached his seventy-fourth year.

After he completed his own education, O'Jennings Jackson taught school for twenty-seven terms and was considered a clever and efficient instructor, making many friends during this period who have continued to be interested in him. He also engaged in merchandising and conducted a grocery store in Roane county for two years and then resumed farming and merchandising where he is now established. He is associated with his brother in the feed business at Clendenin and also in the oil and gas business.

Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Florence J. Hersherberger, who was born June 16, 1870, in Roane county, a daughter of W. M. L. and Margaret (Steele) Hersherberger, natives of Logan county, and they have two children: Willa, aged sixteen years; and Lucille, aged twelve years, both at school. In politics Mr. Jackson is a Democrat.

HON. GEORGE WESLEY ATKINSON, one of West Virginia's distinguished sons, formerly governor of the state and at present an associate judge of the United States Court of Claims, at Washington, D. C., has been a prominent factor in public life in his native state since early manhood. He was born in Kanawha county, W. Va., then Virginia, in 1845, and is a son of Col. James Atkinson, once a man of prominence in public and business life in the Kanawha Valley.

George Wesley Atkinson enjoyed both educational and social advantages in his youth and when he reached manhood he was well prepared for almost any position in life. He chose law as his profession and entered into politics more or less from a sense of duty, after graduating in the classical course from the Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1870, and in 1875 was graduated from the Columbian Law School, later in which year he was admitted to the bar. Early identifying himself with the Republican party, Mr. Atkinson became a

leader in a short time, his public spirited efforts and high ideals of citizenship attracting and gaining the confidence of his associates, while his loyalty to them and the cause enabled him to retain it. In 1876 he was made a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, when first his talents as an organizer began to be recognized, and he served as its chairman from 1880 until 1884, and its secretary for four years more, continuing his active membership with this powerful body for twenty-eight consecutive years. He was also chairman of the Kanawha County Republican Executive Committee for eight years; of the Third Congressional for ten years, and of the First Congressional for six years, and for a number of years afterward he served as a member of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

In the meanwhile, Judge Atkinson had occupied positions of still greater power and importance, serving for four years as a United States marshal, and in 1888 being elected a member of Congress from the First Congressional district of West Virginia. In November, 1896, he was elected chief executive of West Virginia. On March 4, 1901, Governor Atkinson retired from that office on which his administration had reflected credit. Shortly afterward he assumed the duties of United States district attorney for the southern district of West Virginia, serving therein a term of four years, and subsequently, in April, 1905, was appointed a judge of the Court of Claims for the United States, a position of grave responsibility, the members of which are chosen for life and for their combination of qualities which only few men possess.

Governor Atkinson is a man of versatile talents and has made a name for himself outside public affairs and his profession. For seven years he was an able editor and one of the proprietors of the West Virginia Journal, a leading party organ published at Charleston, and despite his many other interests, has found time to put forth a number of books, on still other subjects, which show his great fund of knowledge and his understanding and appreciation of the deeper things of life.

Governor Atkinson was married first in

1868, to Miss Ellen Eagan, who was survived by five children. In 1897 he was married second to Mrs. Myra H. Camden, widow of the late Judge G. D. Camden, of Clarksburg, W. Va. They reside in Washington, D. C., and are members of the social-official circles which make a residence in that city delightful and stimulating. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal church from youth, Governor Atkinson has led a consistent life and in 1876 and again in 1888, served as a lay delegate to the general conference of that church. He is one of the few members of the Masonic fraternity, comparatively speaking, who have attained the 33d degree. His connection with Freemasonry, in all its higher branches, has widened his acquaintance all over the country. In 1876-77, he was grand master of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, and was grand secretary from 1885 to 1905 inclusive. During that period of twenty consecutive years, he wrote the annual reports on Foreign Correspondence for the Grand Lodge, which required both research and ability.

JOHN F. SNYDER, a representative citizen of Clendenin, Kanawha county, W. Va., where he is a carpenter contractor, was born January 5, 1857, in Big Sandy district, Kanawha county, and is a son of Daniel B. Snyder and a grandson of John F. Snyder.

John F. Snyder was one of the earliest settlers at Queen Shoals, Kanawha county, and acquired 400 acres in Elk district and 3,000 acres in Big Sandy district and erected the first grist mill in the northern part of the county. He married Elizabeth Booker and they reared a large family. All the Snyders came originally from Pennsylvania.

Daniel B. Snyder was an infant when his parents came to Kanawha county and remained on the home farm until he was fifty years of age and then rebuilt the old Snyder mill that his father had erected. This mill has been in operation ever since. He died in November, 1885, at the age of seventy-two years. He married Emmeline Brawley, a daughter of John and Fanny Brawley, and they had the following children: William H., of Queen Shoals; Milton R., of Queen Shoals; John F.,

of Clendenin; Philip and Henry, both of Queen Young; and Emmeline, wife of S. Jarrett, of Clendenin.

After his school days were over, Mr. Snyder followed farming on the homestead until he was twenty-two years of age, and then went into the lumber business and for three years was also interested in merchandising. Since then Mr. Snyder has been engaged in carpenter contracting and along business lines is widely known in this section. He is a Democrat in politics and has been a very active citizen, serving three terms as a member of the city council and also has been city recorder.

Mr. Snyder was married first to Nancy Lynch, a daughter of the late Joseph and Melvina (Price) Lynch. Mrs. Snyder died in 1891, aged thirty years and was survived by three children: Elmer, Noane and Bessie. Mr. Snyder was married secondly to Mary J. Kennedy, a daughter of William and Caroline (Young) Kennedy and four children have been born to them, namely: Daniel, Wendall, Harley and Donia. Mr. Snyder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at Clendenin and belongs to its board of trustees.

ANDREW L. RUFFNER, a member of the well known firm of Ruffner Bros., at Charleston, W. Va., and a representative of one of the oldest county families, is one of the most enterprising business men of this city. He was born at Charleston, in the old homestead on Kanawha street, formerly called Front street, September 11, 1841, and has always lived here. His great-great-grandfather was Peter Ruffner, the original settler, and his descent is through Joseph, Daniel and James Ruffner. James Ruffner married Martha Morton, a daughter of Josiah Morton, who moved from Prince Edward county, Va., to Greenup county, Ky., and died there. Mrs. Ruffner was a woman of beautiful character and beloved by all who knew her.

Andrew L. Ruffner was just nineteen years of age when the Civil War broke out and had worked for one year before becoming a soldier. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the company made up of the flower of the city, the Kanawha Riflemen, and served until the sur-

render of Gen. Lee at Appomattox, April 8, 1865. During the last year of the war he was chief of the non-commissioned officers of his regiment. Mr. Ruffner owns valuable land now included in the city of Charleston, which is a part of his heritage from his great-great-grandfather, who secured it in 1796. Mr. Ruffner has never married. In his political life he has always been a Democrat.

The business firm of Ruffner Bros., dates back to August, 1865, when James Ruffner, father of the present members of the firm, in association with Mr. Arnold, embarked in the notion and dry goods business here. A few years later the father turned over his interests to his two sons, A. L. and M. P., and six years later they sold to Mr. Arnold and the two brothers went into the grocery business locating on Kanawha street. Their beginning was somewhat modest but business ability and excellent judgment have caused the growth and development of an enterprise that has wonderfully prospered. In April, 1876, they embarked in the wholesale business and now their name is well and favorably known over fifteen counties. They keep twelve commercial travelers, the name having stood for business integrity ever since it has come before the public. They have met with some misfortune, a fire in March, 1885, proving a disastrous one for them, and a second one, November 8, 1907, causing them great loss, but they have surmounted all difficulties and stand as representative business men of this part of the state. They have recently remodeled the Ruffner Hotel, adding two more stories, and it is a modern hostelry that has few equals in the state, and they have erected business blocks on Kanawha and Virginia streets. The Ruffners have been public spirited to a large degree and have contributed greatly to the commercial advancement of Charleston.

WALTER WEST WAGNER, general manager of the Chelyan Grocery Company, at Chelyan, W. Va., was born on a farm in Nebraska, his father's soldier's claim, April 25, 1875, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Guise) Wagner.

Mr. Wagner was a child when his parents

returned east and located at Wheeling, W. Va. Later they moved to Marietta, O., and from there to Putnam County, W. Va., where his boyhood was mainly spent. He attended the public schools and subsequently took a business course at the Barboursville Academy, and afterward taught several terms of school in Putnam county. Mr. Wagner then entered the employ of John Q. Dickinson, commissary at Malden, in the salt works, and later took charge of the Quincy Coal Company's store at Quincy, and while there was appointed the first postmaster. at Quincy, W. Va., now Dickinson, on K. & M. railroad. In 1904 he came to his present location and in partnership with Bonner Hill, bought the interest of J. W. Calvert in what was known as John Little No. 2 general store. For one year the business was conducted under the firm name of Hill & Wagner, when Mr. Hill sold his interest and the Chelyan Grocery Company was organized and the business was incorporated with C. C. Moore as president and secretary and W. W. Wagner as treasurer and general manager.

Mr. Wagner married Miss M. Kate Watkins, a daughter of R. W. Watkins, and they have had three children: Melvin Guy, Lillian and Walter Wilson. Mr. Wagner and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen and to the Knights of Pythias at Chelyan.

JOHN DENNIS CAMPBELL, now passed away, who for many years was prominently identified with the coal industry and officially connected with a number of successful mining companies in Virginia and West Virginia, was a native of Albemarle county, Va., born at Charlottesville, March 24, 1857. His parents were Abner and Frances (Reilly) Campbell.

The name of Campbell has been an honored one in Virginia for generations, and an important county of the state was named to perpetuate the memory of a pioneer of the name in that section. As is generally known, Scotland was the original home of the Campbells, and there are perhaps no prouder people in that country than those who can claim direct rela-



JOHN D. CAMPBELL



tionship or descent from that mighty and famous clan, whose gallant deeds and intellectual accomplishments stand prominently forth upon the pages of history. Every schoolboy has read the story of the Highlanders' brave dash to the relief of Lucknow. One of England's proudest dukes, the Duke of Argyle, came from the Clan Campbell, and the great religious reformer and teacher, John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, was a Campbell.

Abner Campbell, father of the late John Dennis Campbell, was born in Scotland and when he came to Virginia it was to join others of the name who had already become prominent and prosperous and, in fact, owned almost the whole area of Campbell county. He was a scholarly man and after he came to Virginia he completed his education in the State University. His subsequent life was apparently devoted to looking after his large estate, his slaves and plantations, and his death occurred at Charlottesville, Va., when he was about fifty-one years of age. He was twice married and children were born of both unions. His second wife was Frances Reilly, who was the mother of six children, three of whom still survive. She lived to be seventy years of age.

John Dennis Campbell completed his education in the University of Virginia and then learned the art of telegraphy, for some years working as an operator. He then became interested in coal mining in the New River coal field and subsequently was connected with coal mining in Fayette and other counties, for twenty-three years being president and manager of the Smokeless Coal Company, now known as the Keeney Creek Coal Company. In 1905, after a successful business career, he retired to Charleston, where he purchased a fine home, his residence being located at No. 1420 Quarrier street. He invested in real estate in county and city and was also interested in oil and gas enterprises, and these interests occupied him until the close of his life, which terminated July 20, 1910. In politics he was a strong Republican and was frequently consulted by party leaders, but accepted no political favors for himself. He was identified with several fraternal organizations and his funeral services were conducted by the Masonic lodge to which he belonged.

Mr. Campbell was married at Tiffin, Ohio, to Miss Minnie Nye, a native of that place, who completed her education at Heidelberg College. Her parents were Byron C. and Amanda (Williams) Nye, her father being a native of New York and her mother of Ohio. They were married in the latter state and spent their subsequent lives in Seneca county, where Mrs. Nye died in 1903 in her sixty-sixth year. She was a wise and kind mother, a devoted wife, and an earnest and consistent member of the English Lutheran church. Her husband survived her about seven years, passing away in the spring of 1910, at the age of seventy-three. He was a good and reliable citizen, thoroughly respected and esteemed. A kinsman of the family was the former well known humorist, "Bill" Nye. Eight children were born to Byron C. Nye and wife, five of whom survive, and of these three are married.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell consisted of four daughters—Sylvia, Frankie Nell, Twinkle Adelaide and Minnie Marie. When Sylvia was twelve years old and Frankie Nell eleven, they were sent to the Lewisburg School for Girls, which they attended four years. They then spent a year at Virginia College, at Roanoke, Va. (also school for girls), and then became students at Hamilton College at Lexington, Ky., where after studying two years they were graduated in the class of 1910. Subsequently they spent two years at Transylvania University. Minnie Marie died at the age of two years and a half. Twinkle Adelaide attended school at Lewisburg for two years. Mrs. Campbell and daughters are members of the First Presbyterian church at Charleston.

WILLIAM J. WILTON, deceased, was one of Charleston's worthy citizens and representative business men for many years. He was born at Plymouth, Devonshire, England, March 19, 1847, and was a son of Michael Wilton, who was a stone carver and mason, a trade that several of his sons also followed and one in which William J. became an expert. The latter, with his older brothers, Richard and Michael, all came to the United States, just following the Civil War, and all assisted in the carving of the stone on the post-office buildings

at Boston, Mass., and at Richmond, Va. They were skilled workmen and received what was then considered an enormous wage, six dollars a day, all the work being done by hand, the sand-blast and other mechanical inventions then being unknown. At a later date, Richard and Michael returned to their families in England. Robert, another brother, spent some time in this country, working as a printer, but returned and died at Plymouth. Thomas, the other brother, spent his active life on the sea, a sailor.

William James Wilton obtained a fair knowledge of books in his youth and then served an apprenticeship of seven years in the stone cutting trade before he came to the United States and was associated with his brothers, as noted above, until the completion of these large contracts, in 1871. It was while working on the post-office at Richmond, Va., that he took out his citizenship papers, having resolved to remain in America, not having any domestic ties like his brothers, to compel his return to England. Late in the seventies he came to Charleston to assist a Mr. Jacob, a stone cutter, in completing a large granite monument, which was the first ever made of native granite, and for several years afterward worked at stone cutting. He then went into the market gardening business and continued for four years and then was associated for a time in the grocery business with the Ruffners, but subsequently returned to his market gardening and was prospering when he met with a heavy loss from fire, his barn and stock being destroyed. For the two succeeding years he and wife superintended the Episcopal Hospital and then he returned to mason work and became a contractor, and with the assistance of his capable and resourceful wife, conducted a store for fourteen years. During the last eight years of his life he was in the monument business, stone work claiming the best years of his life and undoubtedly having the most interest for him of all occupations. He was a man of exemplary life, a member of the Episcopal church, an honest citizen and a kind neighbor. In politics he was a Republican and he belonged fraternally to the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the auxiliary order of

Rebeccas. His death occurred March 2, 1909, at his home situated at No. 407 Jacob street, Charleston.

Mr. Wilton was married at Plymouth, England, February 2, 1868, to Miss Maria White, who was born in Devonshire, January 30, 1848, a daughter of William and Jane (Ford) White, who were Devonshire farming people, who lived there into old age, never coming to America. They were members of the Church of England. To William J. Wilton and his wife fifteen children were born, twelve of whom died in early childhood. The survivors are: James Thomas, George A. and Richard. James Thomas Wilton was born at Richmond, Va., October 24, 1873, and lives in West Charleston, where he follows the family trade of stone mason. He married Maggie Brayle and they have four children: Nellie Maria, Mabelle, Myrtle R. and John. George A. Wilton was born July 24, 1883, attended school at Charleston, and he, too, is engaged in the business in which his father became expert, conducting a monument business. He is unmarried and lives with his mother. Richard Wilton was born July 14, 1889, attended the public schools and completed a business course at the Capital City Commercial College. He is a clerk in the offices of the Kanawha & W. Va. Railroad Company. He lives at home. Mrs. Wilton and sons are all members of the Episcopal church, and the sons are all Republican voters.

CHARLES GABBERT, whose valuable farm of 232 acres is situated in Union district, Kanawha county, W. Va., and is devoted to general agriculture and tobacco growing, is a member of one of the old Southern families that moved from Virginia to West Virginia after the close of the Civil War. Charles Gabbert was born on this farm, October 17, 1871, and is a son of Jacob L. and Harriet (Ward) Gabbert.

The parents of Mr. Gabbert were born in Augusta county, Va. The father purchased 400 acres of land in Union district, Kanawha county, in the spring of 1871, and to the improvement and cultivation of his estate he devoted himself more or less continuously dur-

ing the remainder of his life. He became a man of local consequence although ever independent in his political views, and served in various local offices such as road supervisor and school director. His death occurred at the age of eighty-six years. He married Harriet Ward, who was born in 1835 and lived to the age of sixty-nine years and both were buried according to old custom, on their own land. The mother of Mr. Gabbert was a member of the Primitive Baptist church and the father attended religious exercises with her. Nine children were born to these good people, namely: George, Thomas, William, Susan E., Arthur, Emma, Charles, Minnie and Nora.

After his schooldays were over, Charles Gabbert began to take a practical interest in the home farm and, as his responsibilities increased, continued to take more and more interest until farming became his entire occupation. He devotes four acres to tobacco while the remainder of his land is utilized for other productive crops of this section, and enough stock is annually raised for home consumption.

In 1902 Mr. Gabbert was married to Miss Emma Mallory, who was born in Jefferson district, Kanawha county, a daughter of John and Lulu Mallory, who still reside in Jefferson district. Mr. and Mrs. Gabbert have two sons: James Melvin and Charles Lahma. Mr. Gabbert is a good citizen in all that relates to advancing the general welfare of his section, but, like his late father, he casts an independent vote. Mr. Gabbert and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

HENRY DAVIS, who has been identified with the coal industry for almost his entire business life, has filled many positions of great responsibility in connection with mines and is recognized all through the Kanawha Valley as a reliable mine expert, was born near Minersville, Pa., August 24, 1846. He is a son of David J. and Margaret (Jeffrus) Davis.

David J. Davis was born in 1808, in North Wales, and died in 1888. His father was a woolen manufacturer and both his parents died in Wales. David J. learned the trade of watchmaker and afterward went to South Wales and there was married to Margaret Jeffrus

and after the birth of two children—David and Elizabeth—they decided to emigrate to America. In 1834 they set sail in one of the old-time vessels that were making the passage at that period, and after a long and tempestuous time on the ocean were finally landed on the shores of the United States. David J. Davis became a coal miner in Pennsylvania and later acquired mining interests of his own and for some years was a mine manager for others. In 1852 he was assigned to the duty of bringing a railroad engine by boat, to the Winifrede mining district in the Kanawha coal fields, and this service he performed for Col. Garland, who was an old Mexican soldier. This engine was the first to come into the state and it was for use on the old railroad line up Fields Creek from the Kanawha River. Mr. Davis was Col. Garland's manager and he put the railroad in condition for use and operation. His son, William Davis, he made the first engineer on the road.

In 1856, David J. Davis went to Wisconsin, where he located three farms in Buffalo county, by preemption and entry, and became a well known man there, where he was a local civil engineer and surveyor, and in the latter capacity surveyed a large portion of that county. He assisted also in the development of other resources, having unusual business qualifications as well as sleeping talents that only necessity brought forth. As an example, he became a successful physician and surgeon, traveling miles to alleviate the sickness and pains of widely separated families, when no graduated medical man was within reach. He is still remembered with feelings of respect and esteem in Ruffner county. He continued to live there and died on the day, in 1888, that saw Benjamin F. Harrison elected president of the United States, having been granted his earnest wish that he might be permitted to cast his political vote for the grandson of General Harrison, for whom he had voted so many years before. He was a devout member of the Episcopal church. His widow, who was born within two weeks of him, survived until 1892, dying at the age of eighty-four years. She was a lifelong Presbyterian.

Eleven children were born to David J.

Davis and his wife and the record is here given: David, who was born in Wales, died of cholera, at Pittsburg, in the epidemic of 1852, being unmarried. Elizabeth, who was the second child born in Wales, became the wife of William Tamplin, and both are now deceased. William was born in America. During the Civil War he was a member of the 7th W. Va. Cav., and was killed at Peterstown, now in West Virginia. Marian married Edward Evans, who died at Payne Creek, Kanawha county, and she lives with her children. Ann married Joshua Newby of West Virginia and both are now deceased. Philip, married, lives at Montgomery, W. Va. James is a farmer in Buffalo county, Wis., and served in the Federal army during the Civil War. Henry is the next in order of birth. Thomas lives on the old homestead at Glenco, Buffalo county, Wis. Emanuel died in childhood and a babe died in infancy.

Henry Davis was ten years old and when his parents moved from West Virginia to Wisconsin and he obtained his education in Buffalo county. He remained there until he was eighteen years of age and then came back to West Virginia and has made this state his permanent home. He lived at Cannelton, Kanawha county, for twenty-six continuous years, during that time being connected with the Cannelton Coal Company, first in the clerical department and for some fifteen years as manager. In 1900 Mr. Davis came to Charleston and has lived here ever since. For four years he was manager of the Big Mountain Coal Company and for nearly seven years of the Elk Coal Company on Elk river. Mr. Davis is a Republican in politics but has never aspired to political office, his tastes lying in an entirely different direction. For many years he has been active in Masonic circles, is past master of the Blue Lodge, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. His residence stands at No. 410 Thompson street.

Mr. Davis was married first at Syracuse, O., to Miss Jane Davis, who was born in Ohio and was educated there, and died at Cannelton, W. Va., August 26, 1889, aged thirty-seven years. She was the mother of seven children, namely: Anna B., born October 14, 1870,

married Harvey H. Morris and they reside at Huntington and have one daughter, Julia, now sixteen years of age; William D., born August 16, 1872, is a conductor on the C. & O. railroad, married Viana Taylor and they have two children—Betty and Jane; Florence L., born September 6, 1877, is the wife of Dr. Henry Baber and they reside on New River and have one son, Harry; Henry, born August 30, 1879, is mine manager on Cabin Creek, married Harriet Pryor and they have four children—Gertrude, Aline, Katherine and Mary G.; Horace Garfield, born July 26, 1881, is in business at Clendenin, W. Va., married Nettie Brawley; Grace Jane, born November 7, 1883, is the wife of George C. Weirick, resides at Huntington; and Charles E., born April 4, 1887, also lives at Huntington, W. Va.

Mr. Davis was married (second) in West Virginia, to Miss Lizzie Brazeal, who was born at Blackburg, Va., April 13, 1866, a daughter of Charles H. and Sallie Woodward (Le Tellier) Brazeal. These families before the Civil War were very prominent, large slaveholders and plantation owners. The father of Mrs. Davis died twenty-two years ago, in his fiftieth year. He was a millwright by trade and was a brave soldier in the Civil War, serving in the Confederate army in General Longstreet's Brigade and suffered the loss of an eye from an exploding shell. The mother of Mrs. Davis lived until 1883, dying in Nelson County, Va., at the age of forty-two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis eight children have been born, namely: Sallie J., who lived but seven years; Pennsylvania V., born January 26, 1893, who is a student in the Charleston High School; Henry Elizabeth, who was born December 18, 1894, is a student; and Franklin E., born June 8, 1897; Richard Harding, born April 2, 1898; Curtis W., born January 4, 1901; Margaret J., born August 8, 1903; and Dorothy Evelyn, born May 12, 1906. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Baptist church but the children have been reared in the Presbyterian faith.

WILLIAM J. SEAFLEER, one of the representative citizens of Elk District, Kanawha County, W. Va., who is carrying on farming

and lumbering operations on Elk River, was born August 12, 1852, in Allegheny County, Pa., a son of Peter and Louisa (Crimmer) Seafiler.

Peter Seafiler, who was born in Germany and came with his parents to America when four years of age, attended school in Butler and Beaver Counties, Pa., until reaching his eighteenth year, at which time he went to work on the old Erie canal, and later he was employed at Pittsburg, in the shipyard at Shoustown, Pa., and the brickyard at New Cumberland, W. Va., and eventually, in 1865, he located in Elk District, where he was engaged in farming up to the time of his death. He was a prominent man in Democratic politics, serving as supervisor for two terms and as a member of the board of education for twelve years, and his religious connection was with the Presbyterian church. He married Louise Crimmer, who was born in Germany and came to this country at the age of sixteen years with two brothers and sisters, and to this union there were born four children, namely: John Christopher, a lumberman and farmer of Elk District; Lee A., a resident of Bridgeport, Ohio; Sarah C., who married H. B. Debord of Newark, Ohio; and William J.

William J. Seafiler attended the common schools until he was eighteen years of age, and after completing his education engaged in laboring until his marriage, at which time he became a cooper and worked at that trade for four years. He then engaged in farming on Elk River, and purchased his present property in 1890, since which time he has carried on extensive lumbering and farming operations with much success. He is a Democrat in his political views and has been a hard worker for his party, and his efforts were recognized when he was elected trustee of Elk District in 1909. He is a member of both the Masons and the Odd Fellows at Clendenin, W. Va.

In 1873 Mr. Seafiler was married to Miss Raxalina Gunter, who was born June 15, 1851, in Kanawha County, a daughter of John Gunter, and to this union there have been born six children, namely: Gertrude, who married John Hoover, of Elk District, and they have had six children; Frederick W., who married Esther

Starcher, and they have had two children; Tillie, who married H. W. Lucas of Blakely, and they have two children; and Hazel, Grover and Harry B., all of whom reside at home.

JOHN COTTON BOWEN, a representative business man of Charleston, W. Va., who for some ten years past has been in the real estate brokerage business, and has assisted in the changing of ownership of much of the real estate here during this period, belongs to an old family that has been identified with what is now West Virginia, for very many years. He was born in 1855, on Piedmont Road, Charleston, and is a son of James W. and Mary Allen (Johnson) (Landis) Bowen.

The earliest records at hand affecting the Bowen family, date back to Samuel Bowen, who, at some time in life, resided in Maryland, and at another period at Clarksburg, now in West Virginia, and it is believed that he migrated from Maryland to Clarksburg, as he died at the latter place. He married and had a family including Absalom, who was a resident of West Virginia all his life. He must have been born prior to 1790, as he fought as a private in the War of 1812, having had two brothers killed during that second disturbance with England. He lived to be ninety-two years old. In early life he was a Whig and during the War of the Rebellion was a strong believer in the Union cause. His home was on Tyler Creek. He married Elsie Trigg and they were parents of six children, one of whom, William, the youngest of the family, still survives at the age of eighty years and lives in Union District.

James W. Bowen, second son of Absalom and Elsie Bowen, was born in Union District, Kanawha County, in 1823, and spent the larger part of his life there, following an agricultural life, and died in 1900. Early in the Civil War his sympathies were with the Confederate cause but later he changed his mind and desired the success which ultimately crowned the Federal forces and brought peace. He voted the Republican ticket for some years before his death. He was reared in the Methodist church but later became a Baptist. He

was married on Tyler Creek, Kanawha County, to Mrs. Mary Allen (Johnson) Landis, daughter of Nicholas Johnson and widow of Meredith Landis. The latter died in the prime of life and left one son, Meredith, who served in Colonel Brown's regiment in the Federal army throughout the Civil War, and was wounded in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864, which caused the subsequent loss of his leg. Mrs. Bowen was born in 1815 and died near Clendenin, W. Va., in 1902. Five children were born to the above marriage, namely: Mary, who is deceased, was the wife of Augustus Chandler, a resident of Kanawha County; Sarah A., who is survived by her husband, Preston Chandler, and two children; James W., who is a farmer in Elk District; John Cotton; and Samuel Bradford, who died unmarried, at the age of twenty-six years.

John Cotton Bowen was reared and educated at Charleston. For some fifteen years he was in the grocery trade here and since then has, as mentioned above, been largely interested in real estate. He is affiliated with the Democratic party and he belongs to the Baptist church.

Mr. Bowen was married at Charleston to Miss Lucy Cantrell, who was born in Kentucky, sixty years ago, a daughter of John and Agnes (Fitch) Cantrell, old family names there. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have two children: Samuel E. and M. Elizabeth. The latter was born at Charleston and was educated in the public schools and the Capital City Commercial College. She resides at home. Samuel E. Bowen was born April 19, 1876, near Charleston, and was educated in the public schools of this city, the University of West Virginia, and the Nashville, Tenn., College, graduating from the law department of that institution in 1903 with his degree, and was admitted to the Kanawha County bar. He practices law but is also largely interested as a real estate broker. He is active in Democratic politics and during 1907-8 was chairman of the City Democratic Executive Committee. In Masonry he belongs to many of the branches at Charleston and to the Consistory at Wheeling. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. On June 15, 1909, he was married at Staunton, Va., to Miss Tessa

Lee Sellers, who was born in Rockingham County, Va., in June, 1882, and was educated at Bidgewater College. She is a daughter of J. O. T. and Katherine (Bauserman) Sellers, both of Rockingham County.

D. A. MOORE, who conducts a general store and also handles milk and cream, on the Ferry Branch road, in Loudon District, Kanawha County, W. Va., was born in Franklin County, Va., June 21, 1850, and is a son of David and Sarah J. (Griffith) Moore.

The parents of Mr. Moore were born in Franklin County, where the father followed farming until 1871 when he moved with his family to Kanawha County, and his death occurred when he was four days beyond his seventy-third birthday. The family consisted of eight children, namely: America and Louisa J., both of whom are now deceased; W. J., who lives in Texas; P. J., who also lives in Texas; D. A.; Alfred, who is deceased; and M. E. and Charles.

D. A. Moore attended school in Franklin County, and afterward engaged in farming and in teaming and also worked on the railroad, having habits of industry from youth up and never satisfied unless engaged in some employment. After spending some time in Kentucky and following teaming there, and after coming to Kanawha County, in February, 1871, he turned his attention to merchandising and nine years ago opened his store. He carries a seasonable stock calculated to meet the wants of his customers and is prospering.

Mr. Moore married Miss Susan Price, a daughter of John and Catherine Price, of Greenbrier County, where the father was a farmer, and they have one son, John D., who is a civil engineer. Mr. Moore is a Democrat and has served as school director and at one time was constable.

E. FRANK HILL, formerly president of the First National Bank of Alderson, W. Va., and for many years a very prominent business man in Monroe county, was born in Monroe county, W. Va., December 19, 1849, and died at Alderson, December 19, 1904. He was a son of Spencer R. and

Margaret (Patton) Hill, who were also natives of Monroe county. For some years after the Civil War the father conducted a store at Alderson. He was a Democrat in his political sentiments and he and wife were members of the Presbyterian church.

E. Frank Hill was reared in his native county and after his school days were over, became identified with the mercantile business which he engaged in until 1872, in which year, in association with his father-in-law, Joseph Jarrett, he became interested in stock and cattle raising. In 1891 he organized the first financial institution at Alderson, the First National Bank, of which he was president until his death.

On October 4, 1871, in Greenbrier county, W. Va., E. Frank Hill was married to Miss Fannie Jarrett, who was born in that county and attended school there and at Lewisburg College. She is a daughter of Joseph P. and Malinda (McClung) Jarrett, the former of whom was born September 3, 1811, in Greenbrier county, and died in 1898, aged eighty-seven years. For many years he was an extensive stock and cattle raiser, and during this time was in partnership with his son-in-law, E. Frank Hill. He was a devout Methodist and his house was the home of the preachers of that faith whenever they came to that section. He married Malinda McClung, who was born December 12, 1808, and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hill, December 11, 1891, within one day of being eighty-three years of age. The place on which the Jarrett family lived in Greenbrier county, was settled by James Jarrett, who died in 1822. He located there soon after the Revolutionary War and his stone mansion is still standing near Alderson. He married Polly Griffith, who died in 1802. She was noted as a woman of great endurance and it is said that she would frequently walk a distance of sixteen miles to Lewisburg, in order to hear a favorite minister preach. Two daughters were born to Joseph P. and Malinda Jarrett: Mrs. Hill and Jennie, the latter of whom was the wife of William Anderson. Mrs. Anderson was survived by

three children. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill six children were born, namely: Joseph S., who is cashier of the National City Bank, married Grace Gosling, and they have two children—Joseph Jarrett and Margaret; Maude, who is the wife of Richard Hodges, of Alderson, and they have three children—Edwin R., Frances Hill and Fannie Jarrett; Blanche, who is the wife of John Lobban, of Alderson; Mabel, who resides with her mother; Frank, who graduated in law at the University of West Virginia in 1906 and for three years has been a justice of the peace, married Lillian Haynes; and Roy L., who is in the commission business and is connected with a Baltimore firm, resides at Charleston. Mrs. Hill and family are members of the Presbyterian church. She became a resident of Charleston in 1908, the family home being at No. 1533 Quarrier street.

THOMAS JEFFERSON GARDNER, better known as Uncle Dick to his many friends, is the oldest merchant at Dana Station, Kanawha county, W. Va., where he established himself in business in 1880. He was born on the old family plantation on the James river, in Albemarle county, Va., December 14, 1838, and is a son of William and Martha (Woody) Gardner.

William Gardner was born in Virginia and there owned a large plantation before the Civil War and had many slaves to cultivate it. In 1850 he moved to St. Albans, now in West Virginia, where he became manager for some of the older Thompsons, large planters at that day in that section, and then settled in what is now Loudon district, Kanawha county, subsequently moving from there to Ohio, where his death occurred at the age of seventy years. He married Martha Woody and when she was left a widow in Ohio, she returned to Kanawha county and her death occurred at the home of her daughter Catherine, at what is now Dana. William Gardner and wife had four children: Catherine, who married Thomas Colline, and both are deceased; Thomas Jefferson; Lucy Ann, who

was the wife of Calvin Tucker, and both are deceased; and William, who died young.

Thomas J. Gardner was quite young when the family came to Kanawha county and he attended a subscription school at St. Albans. When he grew old enough to assume responsibilities, he engaged in farming and for two years was farmer on what is now the Oaks farm, working for David Clarkson for board and clothes and a salary of fifty dollars a year. In those days his trusty gun often supplied the larder with meat. He then engaged in flat-boating for a time, transporting salt from the furnaces and then started to merchandising, first at Black Hawk, Kanawha county. From there he came to his present location on the Charleston road near Dana Station. Mr. Gardner does a very satisfactory business and custom comes from long distances, his friends being found in all parts of the country. He is one of the most substantial residents of Malden district and owns a large amount of real estate.

On July 11, 1849, Mr. Gardner was married to Miss Catherine Alexander, a daughter of Joel and Roxie (Morris) Alexander, both natives of Virginia, Major Billie Morris, the grandfather of Mrs. Alexander having been a distinguished early settler of this section. To Mr. and Mrs. Gardner fourteen children were born, the family record being as follows: Charles M. married Della Young and lives at Cedar Grove. Roxie, who resides at Charleston, is the widow of Mack Figget. Sarah, who lives in Malden district, is the widow of John Bracken. Mary, who married Jack Walker, resides at Charleston. Mordecai P. is in business at Charleston. He married Winnie Martin. James lives in Malden district and married Susan Roberts. Loraina is the wife of James Lawrence and their home is in Malden district. Pincard is engaged in business at East Bank. He married Belle Buskirk. Lydia is survived by her husband, John Todd. Florence married William Hammond and both are now deceased. Catherine married Edgar Spriggle and they

live at Red Jacket, W. Va. Morris and Thomas both live in Malden district and the former married Eva Angel, and the latter Catherine Young. William, who is now deceased, married Rebecca Skyles, who survives. All the children lived happy in the old home until they left to form homes of their own and Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have the satisfaction of having all the survivors settled reasonably near. They are thus able to watch the development of their descendants, there being some sixty grandchildren and also a number of great-grandchildren, and the indications are that in these West Virginia will have citizens creditable to the old stock.

HON. JOSEPH H. GAINES, of Charleston, prominent among the public men of West Virginia, and a successful lawyer, was born in the District of Columbia May 3, 1864, a son of Theophilus and Ariadne (Stockton) Gaines. He is a grandson on the paternal side of Rev. Ludwell Graham Gaines, a native of Culpeper county, Va., and of Virginia parentage, whose family were prominent among the slave holding aristocracy of early days in the Old Dominion. The Rev. Ludwell G. Gaines was educated in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, that state, and after his graduation became a preacher of the Presbyterian faith, gaining a wide reputation as a man of more than average power in the pulpit. Becoming conscientiously opposed to the institution of slavery, he left the South and went to reside in Ohio, where he continued in the ministry. He died at an advanced age. His wife was in maidenhood a Miss Douglass, and she also attained a venerable age, dying in Hamilton county, Ohio. Their children were four in number, namely: Theophilus, John Douglass, William, and Mary. John Douglass Gaines graduated from a medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is now a resident of California, Ohio, of which place he is an active and well known citizen. He is married but has no children. William also became a physician and married, but is now deceased. Mary died early in married life.

Theophilus Gaines, father of our subject,



HON. JOSEPH H. GAINES



was born in Ohio, in 1824, and after graduating from a Cincinnati law school, became assistant prosecuting attorney and subsequently prosecuting attorney of his native county of Hamilton. At the time of Abraham Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men in the Civil War, he organized a company, which became Company F, of the 5th Vol. Infantry of Ohio troops, of which he was elected captain. He later re-enlisted and while with his regiment in Virginia in 1863, he was detailed as assistant judge advocate and remained in that position until the close of the war, holding a commission as major.

After the close of the great struggle between the sections, he removed to Fayette county, W. Va., where he held the office of prosecuting attorney for some years. He also practiced law at different times in Nicholas, Clay, Webster and Braxton counties and was probably prosecuting attorney for one or more of those counties. In 1882 he was appointed by President Hayes as pension agent at Washington, D. C., and held that position for four years. In 1890 he was a candidate for Congress from the Third District of West Virginia, but was defeated. He was long very active and prominent in the councils of the Republican party. He was a member and at one time an elder in the Presbyterian church, and he belonged also to the Masonic order.

Theophilus Gaines was married in Clairmont county, Ohio, to Miss Ariadne Stockton, who was, it is thought, a native of Ohio, and who died at Fayetteville, W. Va., at the age of forty years. He survived her many years, dying March 11, 1898, at the age of seventy-four. They were the parents of four children, namely: Ludwell Graham, Martha C., Nathaniel W. and Joseph H., whose record in brief is as follows: Ludwell G. Gaines, (second of the name) was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, graduated in law and became prosecuting attorney of Fayette county, W. Va., and later judge of the criminal court, which position he held at the time of his death at Fayetteville. He married Martha Ebersole, who was born in California, Ohio, and who now lives in Fayetteville, having one son, Ebersole. Margaret Katherine Gaines is the wife of W. C. Law-

rence of Columbus, Ohio, who is engaged there in a commercial enterprise. She and her husband have three children—Theophilus Gaines, now 25 years old, who resides in Columbus; Wayman C., a graduate of Princeton college, class of 1909, who is secretary to his uncle Joseph, the subject of this sketch; and Julian H., who is a graduate of the local high school. Nathaniel W. Gaines died in 1888 unmarried.

Joseph H. Gaines, whose nativity has been already given, began his education in the schools of Fayetteville, subsequently studied in the preparatory department of the University of West Virginia, and was graduated from Princeton college in the class of 1886, with the degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar at Fayetteville in 1887, he entered into general practice there, but in 1895 came to Charleston, where he has since been an active and prominent member of the bar. But it is not only as an able attorney and advocate that Mr. Gaines has achieved distinction. He has long been a prominent figure in the political life of the state. His interest in politics dates back to his residence in Fayetteville, where he served as chairman of the Republican county committee. In 1897 he was appointed United States district attorney for the district of West Virginia by President McKinley, which position he held until 1900, in which year he was elected a member of the Fifty-seventh Congress. In the national hall of legislation he fully justified the choice of his constituents, his record there being a highly creditable one. He served on various important committees, including Interstate, and Foreign Commerce and Ways and Means, showing ever an intelligent grasp of public affairs and a true statesmanship having for its object the greatest good for the greatest number, yet maintaining always the best traditions of his party. So satisfactory, indeed, was his record, that he was repeatedly re-elected, his last term in Congress expiring March 4th of the present year—1911. By virtue of his experience and thorough mastery of local and state politics, he wields a powerful influence in the councils of his party and few measures of importance are undertaken without his advice being sought. A good judge of men, he has been the means of introducing to public

life a number who have since justified his efforts in their behalf, while on the other hand he has exerted his influence against those who were not in the highest degree worthy of the public confidence, and he has made few, if any mistakes of judgment in this respect. Ripe with experience and now at the zenith of his mental and physical powers, it may well be assumed that Mr. Gaines will find other and perhaps wider fields of usefulness and that the future holds much in store for him.

On November 23, 1898, Mr. Gaines married Marjorie Lewis Gentry, who was born in Charleston, W. Va., thirty-four years ago, and was educated at Mount de Chantel, Ohio, near Wheeling, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. Gaines are the parents of six children, namely: Joseph Holt, Jr., born November 11, 1900, Stockton T., Richard K., Margona L., Anne and Hallie.

FRANK R. BUTTS, D.D.S., whose well appointed dental office is located in the Opera House building, on Capitol street, Charleston, W. Va., is one of the leading members of his profession in this city. He comes of one of the old and honored families of Virginia and was born in 1873, at Greenville, Monroe county, W. Va., and is a son of Dr. A. Henry and Mattie (Hines) Butts.

Dr. Shannon Butts, the paternal grandfather, was born in Botetourt county, Va., about 1811, and came from there to Monroe county, where he was an early and leading physician. His practice covered a wide territory and he was known to all the early settlers. His death was felt as a personal loss in many families. He married Mary Reice, who died also in Monroe county, and they were survived by the following children: A. Henry; Leonidas, who is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church in Virginia; Jennie, who is the widow of Paul Knight, lives at Hinman, W. Va.; and Fletcher, who was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church and died at Baltimore, Md.

Dr. A. Henry Butts was born in 1834, in Monroe county, W. Va., and died in February, 1906. During the Civil War he

served as a surgeon in Lowery's Heavy Artillery, Confederate army, with the rank of lieutenant. In times of peace he devoted himself entirely to his profession and was well and widely known. In politics he was a Democrat, while in religion he was a Presbyterian. He was married in Monroe county to Miss Mattie Hines, who was born and reared in Greenbrier county, Va. She survives and is now in her sixty-seventh year. Five children were born to the above marriage, namely: Hettie, who is the widow of Dr. B. F. Kibler, still resides in Virginia and has three children—Lista, Claude and Max; Charles Shannon, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Newport News, Va., has one son, Shannon; J. Fleetwood, who is a graduate of the dental department of the Baltimore Medical College, is located at Charleston, is married and has two sons—Henry and Edward; Frank R.; and Mary, who is the wife of Dr. W. W. McDonough, a practicing dentist located at Seminole, Okla.

Frank R. Butts attended the local schools and early became interested in dentistry and later entered the dental department of the University of Maryland, where he was graduated in the class of 1892. He began practice in the office of his older brother, Dr. J. Fleetwood Butts, with whom he remained associated until 1905, when he opened his own dental office, as mentioned above. He has been very successful in his profession and has a large practice. He keeps fully abreast with the times and is an active member of the state dental association.

In 1902 Dr. Butts was married at Rushville, Ind., to Miss Edna Oglesby, who was born and reared in Rush county, Ind., a daughter of J. E. and Anna Oglesby, who now live at Wheeling. Mrs. Butts has one sister, Maria, who is the wife of Fred L. Fox, residing at Carnegie, Pa., and they have two children, Virginia and Frederick. Dr. Butts is a leading member of the Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler.

JUNIUS E. KENDALL, farmer and surveyor, residing in Elk district, Kanawha county, W. Va., was born June 29, 1870, on the Kendall homestead, on Blue creek, Kanawha county. He is a son of James Edward and Elmira (Guthrie) Kendall.

James Edward Kendall was born February 28, 1828, on Elk creek, and was a son of Joseph Kendall, who was born in King George county, Va., and came as a boy to Kanawha county, one of the oldest settlers. He located first at Boom on the Elk river and then moved to Blue creek, where he bought 33,000 acres of timbered land. He was the first settler in the eastern part of Elk district and in 1834 built the first cabin. A millwright by trade he built the first steam mill in Kanawha county and built mills of all kinds in other sections. Joseph Kendall was born in 1798 and died in 1865 and the old place on Blue creek where his remains rest is now called Kendolia. His wife was Elizabeth Anderson Burgess of an old pioneer family of the salt regions. James Edward Kendall became a surveyor and worked in this profession all through the county. In 1850 he built a water mill and constructed salt boats to load at different furnaces during the palmy days of the salt industry, and later operated grist mills and saw mills and also engaged in farming and still continues his agricultural operations in King George county. In 1901 Mr. Kendall served as a delegate to the state legislature. He married Elmira Guthrie, who was born December 31, 1835, a daughter of Elijah and Jane B. (Thomas) Guthrie, and in 1900 they moved back to the old Virginia homestead. To this marriage seven children were born, the six survivors being: Fred A., a farmer on Blue creek; Floyd, a farmer in Virginia; Albert, a resident of California; Junius E.; Frank, living at home, and Elmira, wife of C. Brock, living in California. By a previous marriage with Margaret Hill, a daughter of Moses Hill, Mr. Kendall had two children, Ernest and Elizabeth, both of whom are deceased.

After his school days were passed, Junius E. Kendall worked on the farm and in the

timber and was associated with his father in surveying and they surveyed some of the oldest landmarks on the Elk river. In 1902 Mr. Kendall came to Charleston and in the following year opened a grocery store in West Charleston, which he conducted for five years and then sold and has devoted himself since then to the timber business together with farming and surveying. Like his father he is a staunch Democrat.

Mr. Kendall was married to Miss Nettie Fuls, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of John and Demarius (Williamson) Fuls, the family belonging to Bedford county. Mr. Kendall is a member of the Masonic lodge at Charleston of which his father and grandfather were both members, and he belongs also to Glendale Lodge, No. 78, Knights of Pythias, West Charleston.

Among his early ancestral names appears that of Pocahontas. His great-grandfather, James Kendall, a son of Waffendall and Peggy Kendall, was captain of a trading schooner on the Potomac river and married Rebecca Wroe, who was the great-granddaughter of Pocahontas, whose romantic history is a part of the country's annals.

HON. HENRY BRANNON, judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, has been prominent in public as well as professional life in this state for many years, serving in legislative bodies and on the bench with equal efficiency. Judge Brannon was born at Winchester, Va., November 26, 1837, and is a son of Robert and Catherine Brannon, and a brother of the late Judge John Brannon, under whose supervision he was prepared for the bar.

Henry Brannon at the age of eighteen years was a creditable student in the public schools and the academy at Winchester, and with this preparatory training entered the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1858 and in the following year was admitted to the bar. After scarce a year of practice, in 1860 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Lewis county, the exacting duties of which office he per-

formed capably and satisfactorily, returning then to private practice which subsequently became one of the largest in this section. He was interested and active in public affairs, and in 1870-1 he was elected to the state legislature and proved his worth as a statesman while a member of that body. In 1880 he was elected judge of the eleventh judicial circuit, succeeding his brother, Hon. John Brannon, and served eight years, when he was elected an associate judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals for West Virginia, and in 1894 was made presiding judge. It is a notable fact that almost all the public men of importance are or have been in some way connected with the law, the thorough training which prepares them for the bar, equally equipping them for responsible position in other lines. This has been exemplified in the case of Judge Brannon, whose public services have been distinctive in several directions.

In 1858 Judge Brannon was married to Miss H. J. Arnold, a daughter of Elijah Arnold, of an old family of Weston, W. Va., and they have six children. Judge and Mrs. Brannon occupy one of the beautiful residences which adorn Weston.

ALBERT STAUFFER, postmaster at Mink, W. Va., and a general farmer on Cooper's creek, Kanawha county, in Elk district, was born September 28, 1872, in Switzerland. His parents are Fritz and Eugenia (Pretre) Stauffer.

Fritz Stauffer was born in July, 1844, and came to America with his family from Switzerland, and in 1881 settled at Four-Mile Station, on Cooper's creek, in Kanawha county, W. Va. He bought uncleared land which he has succeeded in clearing and has developed an excellent farm. He now lives retired, having a competency. He married Eugenia Pretre, of French descent, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Pretre. They also were natives of Switzerland and came to America in 1890, settling in Elk district, where both died. Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer have two sons and one daughter:

Albert; Charles, who is a farmer; and Laura, who is the wife of Theodore Ehman, of Elk district.

Albert Stauffer attended school until he was about twelve years of age and then began to help his father in the clearing of the timber off the home land and later assisted in cultivating the farm and remained at home until his marriage, at the age of twenty-seven years. Then he settled on the present farm, where he carries on farming and stock raising very successfully. He is a charter member of Pleasantdale Grange, No. 289. He is a very active worker for the Republican party and in 1908 was elected a justice of the peace and on May 29, 1900, was appointed postmaster at Mink, W. Va.

Mr. Stauffer was married to Miss Debby Wheeler, who was born in 1883, in Boone county, a daughter of Sylvester and Clary (Stalling) Wheeler, and a granddaughter of Alexander Wheeler, who was a soldier during the Civil War in the Union army, and still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer have one son, Fred, who was born June 12, 1901, and is a diligent pupil at school.

JOHN ANDERSON, for a number of years one of the most prosperous of business men and a most respected citizen of Charleston, W. Va., was born August 4, 1836, in County Antrim, Ireland, and died at Charleston, November 13, 1897. His parents were John and Mary (Kennan) Anderson.

John Anderson's father was also born in County Antrim, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He grew up in his native parish and became a farmer not far from the city of Belfast. He was married to Mary Kennan, a native of Scotland. All their children were born in Ireland. After William, the eldest son, married, he sailed for America, accompanied by his brother Samuel, and his sister Ann, and they settled at Wheeling, W. Va. In 1848 John Anderson, Sr., and the rest of his family embarked on a sailing vessel, arrived at New York in safety and joined the other members of the family in Wheeling. Almost immediately John Anderson, Sr., secured the posi-

tion of manager of the toll bridge and in this office he served continuously for twenty-six years without missing a day. He was a man of exemplary life and temperate in all things, never indulging in liquor or tobacco. He lived to be eighty-seven years of age, his death occurring in 1874. He was respected and esteemed by all and was noted for his honesty and uprightness in every business transaction. His widow survived him for about six years, dying at the same age as her husband. They both were strong Presbyterians. In addition to the three children mentioned, there was of this marriage Eliza, Jane, Matilda, John, James and Maggie, all of whom grew to maturity and married.

John Anderson (2) was twelve years old when he accompanied his parents to Wheeling. He there found a position in the McClelland shoe house, manufacturers and dealers. He continued with this firm until of age, when he went into partnership with Samuel McClelland, son of his employer, and embarked in the same business, taking over the interests of the old house. Some years later John Anderson, Jr., became sole proprietor. In 1870 he left Wheeling and came to Charleston and started the first exclusive shoe store and was also enterprising in other ways, being the first business man to put a traveling representative on the road. In 1872-73 he disposed of his branch store at Wheeling, which he had continued until that time, and then gave his entire attention to his Charleston business. He carried only first class, high grade goods, handling the finest he could secure from Boston, Philadelphia and New York. He did a large wholesale as well as retail business. He had marvelous energy, but his health failed him, and for seventeen years before his death, he was more or less an invalid. No man in Charleston stood higher in business circles. He was a loyal Democrat, but never sought office although the excellence of his judgment and his uprightness of character would have been admirable qualifications for the same. He possessed a wonderfully cultivated bass voice and for twenty years was a member of the choir of the First Presbyterian

In 1871 Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Ella C. McConihay, who was born in Kanawha

County, W. Va., April 3, 1848. She was carefully educated in private schools and is a broad-minded, intelligent and capable woman. Her grandparents were Scotch-Irish people and probably married before they came to the United States, settling in Bedford County, Va., where they died. They were the parents of three children, Samuel, Martha and John, the last named being the father of Mrs. Anderson.

John McConihay was born near Liberty, in Bedford County, Va., in 1793. In the spring of 1828 he came to Kanawha County and settled thirteen miles above Charleston on Kanawha River. He died July 3, 1880, at his homestead. He owned a large plantation and many slaves, was a tobacco grower and was well known both in Bedford and Kanawha Counties. During the Civil War he lost heavily. John McConihay was a leading member of the Missionary Baptist church. He was married in Bedford County to Mary Hurt, who was born near the Peaks of Otter, August 11, 1805. Mrs. McConihay died in Kanawha County, in February, 1863. She was a woman of wonderful energy and had the care of a large home, many slaves and a family of fourteen children. Twelve of these grew to maturity and all but one had children. Three survive: Felix, Daniel and Mrs. Anderson.

To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson one son, Harry McClelland, was born January 29, 1872. He was graduated from High School at Charleston, and then entered Princeton College, and later took a commercial course in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He subsequently completed his law studies in Old Center College, at Danville, Ky., where he was graduated in the class of 1898. Later he was admitted to the bar and is an active and successful practitioner in Charleston. He is a prominent Freemason and a Shriner, and has held numerous offices in the different branches of Masonry. He is also past exalted ruler in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is fond of athletics and made a considerable reputation in that line as a member of the Princeton football team while at the university.

EDGAR P. COCHRAN, general merchant at Dana Station, Kanawha County, W. Va.,

has been a resident of Malden District all his life and was born at Burning Spring, December 10, 1858. He is a son of Frank and Agnes (Curry) Cochran.

Frank Cochran was born in Bath County, Va., a son of Francis Cochran who was born in Ireland and lived for a time in Bath County, Va., later moving to Jackson, Ohio. When nineteen years of age, Frank Cochran came to Malden District, where he was employed in the coal industry and was foreman of a coal bank. He was a well known citizen in Malden District, where his death occurred in 1886, when he was aged eighty-four years. He married Agnes Curry, who was born and reared in Loudon District, Kanawha County. She survived to the age of sixty-six years. Twelve children were born to this marriage, the record being as follows: James, who died during the Civil War, was a member of Co. B, 7th W. Va. Vol. Inf.; Mary and Catherine, twins, the former of whom is the wife of Jasper Hawley, while the latter, now deceased, was the wife of John Lane, also deceased; William; Eveline, who is the widow of John Meadows; Armisa, who is the widow of Isaac Voiers; David, who served in the Civil War in the same company with his brother; Silas; Ellen, who is deceased; Frank; Edgar P., and Jane, who died in infancy.

Edgar P. Cochran attended school in his boyhood and then went to work in the coal mines and has been a mine worker during the greater part of his life. In February, 1910, he opened up his present store and has met with success in his undertaking, having a large and steady trade. He is one of the substantial men of the place and owns a residence at Malden and other real estate at Campbell's Creek.

Mr. Cochran was married December 20, 1883, to Miss Anna Wetzel, who was born in Malden District and is a daughter of John Wetzel. They have six children: Ernest, May, Lula, Hazel, Edgar and Ruffner, the eldest son being in partnership with his father. Mr. Cochran is a Republican in his political views. He belongs to Malden Lodge, F. & A. M., at Malden, and also to the Red Men and Knights of Pythias, at the same place.

THOMAS E. EMBLETON, one of Charleston's well known and representative citizens now retired from active business life, was born in County Durham, England, November 3, 1849, and his descent is from one of the solid and substantial old families of that part of Britain. His parents were William and Jane (Middleton) Embleton.

Robert Embleton, the grandfather, was born also in the northern part of England, and when he reached maturity married there and in that section their children were born. In 1850 the whole connection of Embletons took passage on the sailing vessel, the Sandusky, for America, and after a voyage of six weeks reached the United States in safety. A short season was spent in Maryland and in Pennsylvania and then the entire family came to Mason County, Va., with the exception of one daughter, Mary, who, with her husband, Thomas Potts, located in the state of California. The coal fields of Mason County had attracted the Embletons to this section and coal mining was their means of livelihood. The religious connection of the family in England was with the Episcopal church, but in Virginia they attached themselves to the Methodist Episcopal church, this religious body having been a pioneering one in this section.

William Embleton, father of Thomas E., was born in 1822, in England and in early manhood was married there to Jane Middleton. They remained in County Durham until after the birth of their eldest child, Thomas E., and then joined the other members of the family in their exodus to America and subsequently made their home in Mason County. Nine more children were born to them, namely: Robert, who was born in 1851, in Pennsylvania, was a practical coal miner and lost his life, when thirty-three years of age in a mine accident, leaving a widow and one daughter, Edith; William, who was born in 1853, died in Ohio and was survived by three sons; Mary E., who was born in Mason County, now West Virginia, married J. C. Thomas, of the well known shoe firm of Palmer & Thomas, of Charleston, and they have two children; John, who was born in Ma-

son County, is a commercial man and makes his home with his sister, Mrs. Thomas, at Charleston; James, who is a merchant in Indiana, his wife and children; Jennie, who is now deceased, was the wife of Rev. Wirt Lowther; Albert, who died in 1906, in middle age; and two who died in infancy.

After completing his education in the schools of Mason County, Thomas E. Embleton was employed in the clerical department of the coal mines until he was thirty-eight years of age. In 1887, in association with J. C. Morrison, who is president of the Capital City Bank of Charleston, he went into business for himself, and together they operated the Belmont mines in the Kanawha coal fields where they developed exceedingly remunerative properties, the output for some years being from 75,000 to 100,000 tons of coal. They started their enterprise in a small way, nurtured and developed it with business sagacity and in 1906 sold at a large advance on their original investment, the purchaser being the Winefred Coal Company, which is still working these mines. In 1907 Mr. Embleton purchased the Peerless Coffee Company of Charleston and did a large amount of business in that line until quite recently when he sold out and retired from active business. He still has enough to fully occupy his time in looking after his property and investments.

Mr. Embleton was married in 1879, in Mason County, to Miss Jennie Morrison, who was born in Jackson County, W. Va., at Cottageville, in 1854, and died at the beautiful family home in Charleston, on April 8, 1910. She was admirable in every relation of life and was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. Her parents were John Lee and Eliza (Clark) Morrison, natives of Pennsylvania, who came from that state to Jackson County, W. Va., locating on a farm near Cottageville. The mother of Mrs. Embleton was a daughter of John and Janet (Paxton) Clark, and a close kinswoman of the Rev. Dr. Clark, one of the noted expounders of early Presbyterianism. The father of Mrs. Embleton moved later to Hartford City, in Mason County, where his death occurred. His wife was born in 1820 and she died in 1900, in Kanawha County. They had the following children; William,

John C., F. Pierce, George O., Ezra L., Mrs. Embleton and Mrs. John King.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Embleton, namely: Tenneyson L., who was born April 21, 1881, is a graduate of the class of 1903 of the University of West Virginia, and is now an active young business man of this city; Edna Morrison, who was born January 4, 1885, is a graduate of Washington College, Washington, D. C., class of 1905; and Harry Browning, who was born August 20, 1890. He attended the Culver Military School in Indiana and at present is a member of the class of 1914 in the Chicago University. Mr. Embleton and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church and are prominent socially.

L. V. CUNNINGHAM, who cultivates a farm of 130 acres, situated in Washington District, Kanawha County, W. Va., has an interest in this land and also operates a saw mill at Ruth, a near-by lumber village, and is one of the well known men of this section. He was born in 1879, at St. Albans, Kanawha County, W. Va., a son of H. C. and Nannie Cunningham.

H. C. Cunningham was born at Charleston, Kanawha County, and followed plastering and brick-laying and for twenty-three years before his death, in 1906, at the age of sixty-four years, he owned the present homestead. He served all through the Civil War, first as a member of the 8th W. Va. Vol. Inf., later of Co. C, 7th W. Va. Cav., escaping all serious injury during that long struggle, and he resumed his peaceful pursuits after his return home. He married Nannie Johnson, who was also a native of Kanawha County, and they had a family of ten children: Ella, Percy, Ethel, Ruby, Selby, Paul, Vaughn, Edward, Julian and Hope, all of whom survive except Ethel. Paul and Julian Cunningham are soldiers, serving several terms each with the United States army in both the States and the Philippine Islands. Percy and Ruby are brick masons, while Edward is a railroad engineer.

L. V. Cunningham obtained his education in the district schools and then turned his attention to farming and has remained on the home

place, of which he now has entire charge. About fourteen years ago, Mr. Cunningham and his father started the saw mill which the former still operates, running it for four years as a grist mill, but since then as a saw mill. He does a large amount of business and is numbered with the prosperous men of this section. Mr. Cunningham resides with his mother, having never married. Politically he is a Republican, as was his late father, who served for some years as school trustee in Washington District. L. V. Cunningham is a member of Spring Hill Lodge No. 182, Knights of Pythias. The Cunninghams are of a Scotch-Irish family, also tracing their descent, through the Wilsons, Christians and other families, form some of the early settlers of Virginia.

JOHN W. DAWSON, one of the prominent business men of Charleston, W. Va., who is identified with many of the most important industries and enterprises of this section of West Virginia, is practically a self made man and is an example of the power of determination, perseverance and a high set standard. He was born in 1863, in Albemarle county, Va., and is a son of George W. and Sallie Sidolia (May) Dawson.

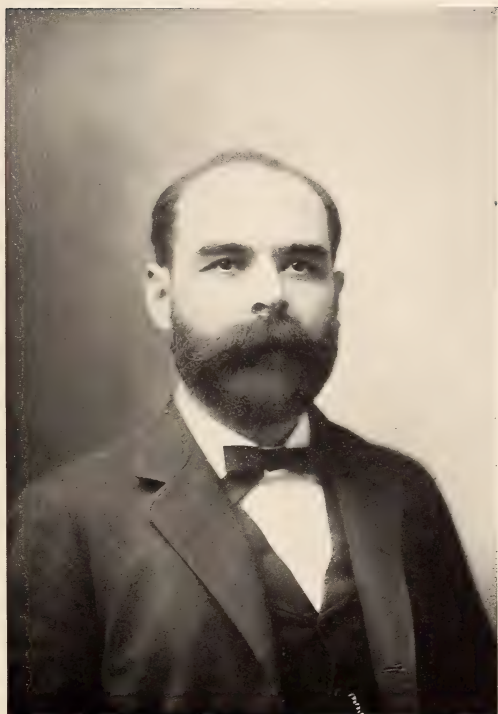
The parents of Mr. Dawson were born in Virginia, and on the maternal side includes the great orator and statesman, Patrick Henry, in its ancestry. The father of Mr. Dawson died in 1910, when aged eighty-seven years, but the mother still lives and resides in California with a daughter.

With neither educational nor social advantages in his youth, Mr. Dawson might have seemed sadly handicapped when, as a boy of fourteen years, he started out with a pick and shovel as his capital, and with no other assistance won his way into larger opportunities and was able to seize them and climb still higher. Since 1882 he has been identified with Charleston, in that year going to work on the K. & M. railroad, and during the period included until 1898, he filled every position, and for seven years was superintendent. Mr. Dawson then left that road and embarked in the coal mining business, organizing the Kellys Creek Mining Company, of which he remained manager for

three years, when the company sold to the Kanawha & Hocking Coal and Coke Company. Then Mr. Dawson went to southwest Virginia and built the Lake Erie and Lick Creek railroad, and projected the Dawson Coal and Coke Company. In 1903 he returned to the Kanawha valley and organized and constructed the Kellys Creek and Western railroad and organized the Kellys Creek Mining Company. He was one of the organizers of the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company and numerous other local enterprises which have profited by the wisdom of his judgment and the depth of his business capacity. To enumerate the official positions now held by Mr. Dawson, aptly illustrates his prominence in the business world. He is president of the Eagle Collieries Company; general manager of the Kellys Creek Colliery Company; president of the Dawson Development Company; manager, director and treasurer of the West Virginia Coal Land Company; secretary and treasurer of the Quarrier Street Realty Company; owner of trade marks, Cast Iron Splint and Mountain Queen; director of the Kellys Creek & N. W. R. R. Company, and president of the Kanawha Coal Association. With all these business responsibilities resting upon him, Mr. Dawson, nevertheless, has found time to be an active and forceful citizen, working with the Republican party, and in 1910 was its chosen candidate for the state legislature.

Mr. Dawson was married in Charleston to Miss Lyda Power, who was born in Pennsylvania. They have two children, Joseph Power and Catherine May. The former, who is but seventeen years of age, is a graduate of the Charleston High School and is preparing to enter Cornell College in the fall of 1911. The daughter, who was born in 1896, is being educated at St. Joseph's Academy, an exclusive school at Emmettsburg, Md., and is a member of the class of 1914. Mrs. Dawson is a member of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic church, while Mr. Dawson belongs to the First Presbyterian church at Charleston.

COL. ELLSWORTH RUDESILL, state agent for West Virginia for the Guarantee, Trust & Banking Company, of Atlanta, Ga.,



JOHN W. DAWSON



dealers in investment bonds, maintains his office in the Alderson-Stephenson building at Charleston. He is a man of wide business experience and country-wide acquaintance, and for years has been active in both business and political life in this and other sections and has held many important public offices. Colonel Rudesill was born October 10, 1863, near Akron, Ohio, and is a son of Columbus and Frank E. (Bentley) Rudesill. Both parents were born in Ohio, the father being of German extraction and the mother coming of English people. The latter survives but the father died at Chardon, Ohio, on February 1, 1911, aged seventy-five years. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Ellsworth Rudesill was the only child born to his parents, and he was named for the brave young officer of the Federal army who was one of the earliest victims of the Civil War. After graduating from the Akron High School, the youth became associated with his father in the crockery and queensware business at Gallipolis, Ohio. In 1888 the business was moved to Charleston and located on Kanawha street, and was continued as before until 1900, when the firm became Rudesill & Mead, and removal was made to Capitol street, and continued until 1907, when it was incorporated, but two years later was closed out. At this time Colonel Rudesill was appointed census supervisor of the Third Congressional District, representing ten counties, and he did his work so well that it elicited a letter from the Census Department at Washington, D. C., in which these words of commendation are used: "I desire at this time to congratulate you upon your successful conduct of your duties as superintendent of census. They have been performed to the satisfaction of this office and to your own credit. Your work has been arduous and difficult and the results clearly show wisdom of your selection of supervisors." This gratifying testimonial of approval Colonel Rudesill prizes highly.

Colonel Rudesill has helped make the political history of West Virginia. In 1903 he was elected a member of the state legislature on the Republican ticket and served one term, and during this time, in March, 1904, was elected

mayor of the city and served one term with the greatest efficiency. On numerous occasions he has been a delegate to county and state conventions, and by ex-Governor White was appointed a member of the State Board of Asylums and during his whole term of eight years was president of this important body. He has been particularly interested in the Benevolent Order of Elks and is a charter member of the Charleston lodge and has served three terms as exalted ruler.

Col. Ellsworth Rudesill was married at Gallipolis, Ohio, to Miss Alice Cromley, who was born, reared and educated there, a daughter of Francis A. and Mary E. (Williams) Cromley. The father of Mrs. Rudesill was born in Pennsylvania and during the Civil War was attached to the Quartermaster's Department of the Federal army. He was a Democrat in politics and was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow. His death occurred at Charleston, when he was aged seventy-four years. He married Mary E. Williams, at Ironton, Ohio. She was born on the Atlantic Ocean while her parents were coming to America from Wales, and was reared in Kentucky and died in Ohio, in her fortieth year. Mr. and Mrs. Rudesill have three children: Frank Ellsworth, who was born in Ohio, is a graduate of the Charleston High School and is now assistant manager of the Daily Mail of this city, a prospective successful business man; Alice M., who, like her brother, graduated at the age of seventeen years from the High School; and Donald Bentley, who is still in school. Mr. and Mrs. Rudesill, with the two older children, are members of the Episcopal church.

A. S. PRITT, a leading citizen of Pocahontas County, Kanawha County, W. Va., where he is an extensive farmer and cattle raiser, owns a valuable estate of 300 acres, which lies seventeen miles north of Charleston. He was born July 31, 1852, in Monroe County, Va., and is a son of James and Esther (Terry) Pritt, who were also of Monroe County.

The parents of A. S. Pritt were married in Monroe County, then in Virginia, but now included in West Virginia, and continued to live there until after the birth of their children.

when they moved to Roane County, W. Va., and from there to Grapevine Creek, in Pocahontas District, Kanawha County, where they lived for two years. They made one more removal, settling near Derrick Creek, where the father died soon after, aged sixty-five years, and the mother's death followed and their burial was at Sissonville. They were parents of the following children: Madison, Samuel, Amanda and Thomas, all of whom are deceased; John, who lives on Derrick Creek, married Emma Samuels; Ellen, who married Charles Moss, who lives on Haynes' Branch; Andrew S.; Harvey, who lives in Pocahontas District, married Alva Fisher; William, who is deceased; and Margaret.

Andrew S. Pritt attended school in boyhood with his brothers and sisters in the nearest district school-house and has been engaged all his active life in agricultural pursuits and has been very successful in the management of his large estate. He has an interest in the Paradise Telephone Company. Mr. Pritt was married September 30, 1877, to Miss Sidney A. Tolley, who was born in Pocahontas District, a daughter of Alfred and Letha (Williams) Tolley, and they have had the following children: Ida, who resides at home; Milton, who lives on Derrick Creek, married Alpha Asbury; Edna, who married Edward Bailey, resides in Union District; and Ezra, Dessie, Rosa and Birdie, all of whom live at home and all have been given many advantages in the way of schooling. Mr. Pritt has been one of the school trustees of Pocahontas District for some twelve years. He is a Republican in politics and is a worthy citizen and a wide-awake business man.

SAMUEL C. PEELER, treasurer of the Morgan Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Charleston, was born in Rowan County, N. C., March 12, 1868, son of Alfred M. and Eliza (Lyerly) Peeler. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Peeler, who was, it is thought, a native of Pennsylvania, or possibly of Germany, settled in Rowan County, N. C., after his marriage and died there at an advanced age. He was a farmer by occupation, and the father of a large family, all of whom are now deceased.

Alfred M. Peeler, son of Samuel, also fol-

lowed agriculture and was at the same time a miller and lumberman, operating a planing mill. He spent his entire life in his native state, dying February 18, 1885. He and his partner, Thomas G. Linn, built and operated the first mill in Hickory. Later he became a partner in the Piedmont Wagon Co., from which his heirs now receive a substantial annual income. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the city council. He was married in Rowan County, N. C., to Eliza Lyerly, who was born in that county in 1840, and who died January 14, 1908. Her parents were natives of North Carolina, in which state they died. The family were Lutherans in religious affiliations. Mrs. Peeler was one of a very large family, of whom three are still living, are married and have families. The children of Alfred M. and Eliza Peeler were as follows: E. Gilbert is now a resident of Hickory, N. C., where he operates a planing mill. Samuel C. is the subject of this sketch and will be further mentioned herein. Eli E. is a superintendent in the Halsey Planing Mills at Charleston, S. C., and like Gilbert is married and has children. Cora O. is the wife of P. P. Jones, chief of police of Hickory, N. C. Sarah May is the wife of G. C. Fisher and resides at Salisbury, N. C. She has a daughter.

Samuel C. Peeler, after acquiring the elements of knowledge, became connected with the milling industry, in which he remained for some years. He then became a machinist in a furniture factory at Asheville, N. C. After a stay there of four years, he came in 1892, to Charleston, W. Va., and was foreman in the milling department of the Morgan Lumber & Manufacturing Co., up to the time of its incorporation, when he was elected its first treasurer and one of its directors. The company is capitalized for \$100,000 and does an extensive and prosperous business. Mr. Peeler votes the Democratic ticket, but is not actively interested in politics.

He was married in Charleston to Miss Jane Meade, who was born in this city in 1869, and who was educated and reared at Elizabeth, W. Va. Her parents were Gilbert and Frances (Ray) Meade, both natives of the Kanawha Valley, where they were well and favorably

known, and where they died leaving a large family. Mr. and Mrs. Peeler have two children: Frances May, born February 7, 1893, who is attending public school; and Rachel Dayne, born July 3, 1900. Mr. Peeler is a member of the First Presbyterian and Mrs. Peeler is a member of the Christian church.

JOHN W. BURGESS, a successful general farmer who has lived on his present place in Elk district, Kanawha county, W. Va., for the past thirty-five years, was born in Fayette county, Va., August 23, 1850, and is a son of William T. and Amanda (Vandall) Burgess.

William T. Burgess was born in Giles county, Va., and died in 1864, when aged but thirty-nine years, being the victim of fever contracted while serving as a soldier in the Civil War. He enlisted in 1863 in Co. D, 29th W. Va. Cav. He was a blacksmith by trade. He married Amanda D. Vandall, who was born seventy-seven years ago, a daughter of John D. and Rachel (Weisman) Vandall, all of Fayette county. Her grandfather was Abram Vandall, a soldier in the Revolutionary and Indian Wars. He married Mary Davis, who was a member of the family of Associate Judge Davis of Virginia. David Burgess, father of William T. Burgess, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., and from there moved to Mercer county and after the Civil War, to Kanawha county. He followed the blacksmith trade. He married Mary Davis and they both survived into old age. To William T. Burgess and his wife the following children were born: John W.; Josephine, who is the wife of J. Montgomery, of Charleston; and George W., of Carroll county, O. Some years later the widow of William T. Burgess married Mathias Siers, who was born in 1831, a son of William Siers, and died May 17, 1884. Two children were born to this marriage, one of whom survives, Leonidas, who resides at Huntington, W. Va. Mrs. Siers is a beloved member of the household of her oldest son.

John W. Burgess attended the schools of

Fayette county in boyhood and then learned brickmaking and in 1863 came to Kanawha county with his mother, locating at Charleston, where he followed his trade for thirty years. In 1876 he came to his present farm and combined farming with brickmaking, but discontinued the latter industry in 1903.

Mr. Burgess was married to Miss Martha E. Meadows, who was born July 12, 1849, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Cavender) Meadows. Five children were born to them, two of whom survive, namely: Lizzie, who married John Lewis, and they have one daughter, Lucile; and Izora W., who is the wife of Robert J. Patton, of Two-Mile creek, Kanawha county, and they have five children. The mother of the above family died April 3, 1884. Mr. Burgess married for his second wife, Lyda Edens, who was born in 1870, and died in April, 1902, aged thirty-two years. She was a daughter of Alexander Edens, one of the old pioneers of Kanawha county. The following children were born to this marriage: Commodore, a youth of twenty years, who resides at home; Mary Ellen, who is the wife of Augustus Price, a farmer on Blue creek; and Matie V., who lives at home. In politics Mr. Burgess is a Republican and for the past five years has been serving in the office of road commissioner.

SIM IRION, a well known citizen of Charleston, W. Va., who is now connected with the office of the Business Men's Association as secretary, has had a very interesting life and may justly be termed a self made man. He was born in Gallia county, O., March 21, 1855, and is a son of Robert and Mary C. (Plymale) Irion.

The Irion family probably originated in Germany and from there went to Scotland, from which country in 1748, Henry C. Irion and a companion named Bonner, escaped to the American colonies. At a later date Bonner returned to Scotland but it was at the price of his life. Henry C. Irion settled in North Carolina and there married Sarah Cramm. Their one son, Henry Irion, came

from North Carolina to Virginia in 1818, settling in Henry county, from which section they moved to Gallia county, O., a few years later. He married Sarah Hutchins, who accompanied him to Ohio, and both lived into old age, her death occurring in 1867, at the age of ninety-six years. He was a shoemaker by trade. They had the following children: William Cramm, Robert, John, Henry and James, all of whom married and reared large families.

William Cramm Irion was born in North Carolina in 1803, and was a boy when his parents moved first to Henry county, Va., and later to Gallia county, O., having reached manhood by that time. He married Elizabeth Trotter, who was born in what is now Mason county, W. Va., the granddaughter of Ann Bailey, whose first husband was Richard Trotter, whose father had bought Ann Hannis for her passage from England. William Cramm Irion and wife spent their subsequent lives in Gallia county, where he was a farmer and justice of the peace, dying in December, 1872, being then in his twenty-eighth consecutive year in that office. He was a man of clear judgment and his many decisions were never reversed. He was personally beloved and at his funeral people came from all over southern Ohio to pay tribute to his memory. Three sons and three daughters were born to him and wife and two of these, Davis and John Irion still live in Ohio.

Robert Irion, the second son, was born in 1836. He died a conscript soldier from the effects of sea sickness, while on a transport going to Washington, D. C., to be discharged after service in the Civil War. His body was interred at Fortress Monroe, Va., his age being under forty years. He was married April 27, 1854, in Gallia county, O., to Mary C. Plymale, who was born and reared in Ohio and still resides in Gallia county, having passed her seventy-third birthday on December 27, 1911. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since girlhood. She was married second to Andrew Hardway, of Nicholas county, W. Va., who died in December,

1903, survived by two sons and two daughters. By her first marriage she had four sons and two daughters.

Sim Irion was the eldest born of his parents. He had absolutely no early educational advantages and his first employment after leaving the farm was as a deck hand on a Ohio river boat. He was ambitious however and it was through his own determination that between his sixteenth and twentieth year that he attended school and to such good purpose that he obtained a license to teach and afterward for some time taught school both in Ohio and West Virginia. He was later variously engaged until 1879, when he came to Putnam county, W. Va., and for a time was the cooperative branch of the Standard Oil Company. It was eight years later that he came to Charleston where he has lived since, although not continuously, having been in Central and South America from 1896 until 1899, being there in the interest of the Geo. D. Emery Co. and the Sim Irion Co. Since his return he was connected with the city auditor's office until April 8, 1911, since that date he has been secretary of the Business Men's Association. In 1889 he was court clerk in the West Virginia legislature. In politics he is a Republican and has frequently been a member of the school board of the city, and also in Putnam county.

On February 18, 1880, Mr. Irion was married first to Mary Roberts, an adopted daughter of his grandfather. She was well educated and was a graduate of St. Mary's College, O., and Mr. Irion gives testimony to the influence she exerted, her encouragement and help, assisting him at the most critical period of his life. She was born August 8, 1855, and died July 3, 1883, leaving no children. His second marriage was to Mary Noffsinger, who was born March 7, 1858, in Noble county, O., and they have had two sons: Frank, born September 4, 1890, who died November 24, 1891; and Thad, born September 28, 1892, who resides at home. Mr. Irion is a man of temperance both by precept and example. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

W. S. HAMMAKER, who is interested in coal leases with the Susquehanna Coal and Lumber Co., and owns coal and timber lands in West Virginia, is one of the leading citizens of Pratt, and bears a name that has become widely known through his writings and through his investigations into many of the most vital subjects that now interest the thinking world. He was born near Roanoke, Va., June 1, 1849, and is a son of Michael and Irena (Minich) Hammaker, natives of Germany, and, through the paternal line, kindred of the famous Hesse family.

W. S. Hammaker attended Roanoke College and the St. Cloud Normal School, at St. Cloud, Minn. When seventeen years of age he learned the plastering trade and also worked at brickmaking for Ausman Trimble, at Coalburg, Kanawha county, for several summers. From 1868 until 1872 he was connected with the Lake Superior & Puget Sound Land Company, as engineer and town-site man and returned from the far west in order to give filial attention to his father who was then in feeble health. Perhaps much of the practical element found in his magazine writings is the result of his next seven years' labors, when he worked in and around the mines in the Kanawha valley, after which he opened a store at Paint creek, near Lock No. 3, which he successfully operated until 1882. From there he came to the village of Clifton, now Pratt, W. Va., moving his store to this point, having the foresight that saw the future possibilities of the town, as population and improvements swept onward.

At the time Mr. Hammaker came to this place no post-office had been established but through his strenuous endeavors public interest was aroused and a Government office was accorded but not to a place named Clifton, as this pleasant sounding name had been supplied to a hamlet on the Ohio river. Agreement finally came about by which the name Dego was accepted and Mr. Hammaker was made the first postmaster and served through a Republican administration and the succeeding

Democratic one, the period including some ten years. The name of Dego continued for sixteen years, when that of Pratt was adopted for a permanency, the change being made in 1901, for various excellent reasons. While engaged in the mercantile business the C. & O. Railroad had space in his store for its ticket office. He disposed of his mercantile interests in 1897 to Walter Abney, after which he turned his attention to dealing in real estate and particularly in coal and timber lands. In the meanwhile he had done considerable literary work, being a correspondent and writer for a number of newspapers and magazines. When released from business cares he decided to travel, his main object being the securing of reliable information on the subjects in which he was most interested, so that his writings would be dependable and not like those of others who have put forward works filled with startling assertions but with no facts to back them up. Mr. Hammaker traveled in every state of the Union except four, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, in Mexico and in Canada, and probably learned much more than the ordinary traveler who depends largely on his guide books and is provincial enough to make no acquaintances on his journeys. On the other hand, Mr. Hammaker became acquainted with the municipal officers in every city, visited their boards of trade and their special institutions and when he returned home it was with a broadened mind and still more enlightened understanding and with valuable information at his command. In 1907, accompanied by his family he went to Washington, D. C., where he pursued the same course, passing hours in the great national buildings and libraries, and before his stay of five months was over, spent two delightful weeks at Atlantic City, N. J. The trip home was made by way of Reading and Harrisburg, and in both cities he gained much information, in the former visiting the great iron and railroad plants for which it is noted. Mr. Hammaker is a member of the American Secular Union and Freethought Federation and was chair-

man of the national congress of this body which met at St. Louis, Mo., in October, 1904, when delegates assembled from all over the world.

Mr. Hammaker was married September 20, 1877, to Susan M. Teubert, a daughter of John G. and Mary E. (Rudolph) Teubert, and they have one daughter, Grace Wayne, who is the wife of Lewis Hodges, a patent attorney at Washington, D. C. Mr. Hammaker is a Republican in politics. With his family he occupies one of the handsome residences of Pratt, which he erected here in 1897, and owns other property.

JOHN L. THORNHILL, vice president of the National City Bank, of Charleston, W. Va., and one of the aggressive and representative business men of the place, established himself here in 1888 as a commercial broker and dealer in insurance and real estate. He was born February 22, 1861, in Rappahannock County, Va., in the beautiful region which was so soon afterward the scene of the ravages of war. His parents were Lafayette Jonathan and Fannie M. (Zimmerman) Thornhill, both natives of Virginia. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Thornhill married B. F. Mays, of Charleston, W. Va.

John L. Thornhill was the younger of the two children born to his parents. The death of his father when he was small deprived him of many advantages in the way of education which would naturally have come to him, and while yet young he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. He was a boy of good principles and naturally industrious, possessing also the courteous manner of a well born youth, and without difficulty he secured employment. He served for a time as telegraph messenger and later as a clerk in the Charleston postoffice. Wisely he learned a self-supporting trade. For six years he was manager of the Daily and Weekly Star, of Charleston, and continued active in the newspaper business until March, 1890. He is widely known in journalistic circles and has an army of newspaper friends and admirers. In 1884 he was elected vice president of the West Virginia Press Association

and was the West Virginia delegate to the National Editorial Association which met at San Antonio, Texas, in 1888. Since 1890, however, Mr. Thornhill has devoted the larger measure of his time to his present line of business and maintains his office in the new National City Bank Building. He has been identified also with the banking interests of the city for several years, being one of the organizers of the National City Bank, of Charleston, of which he has been vice president since it was founded, in February, 1907.

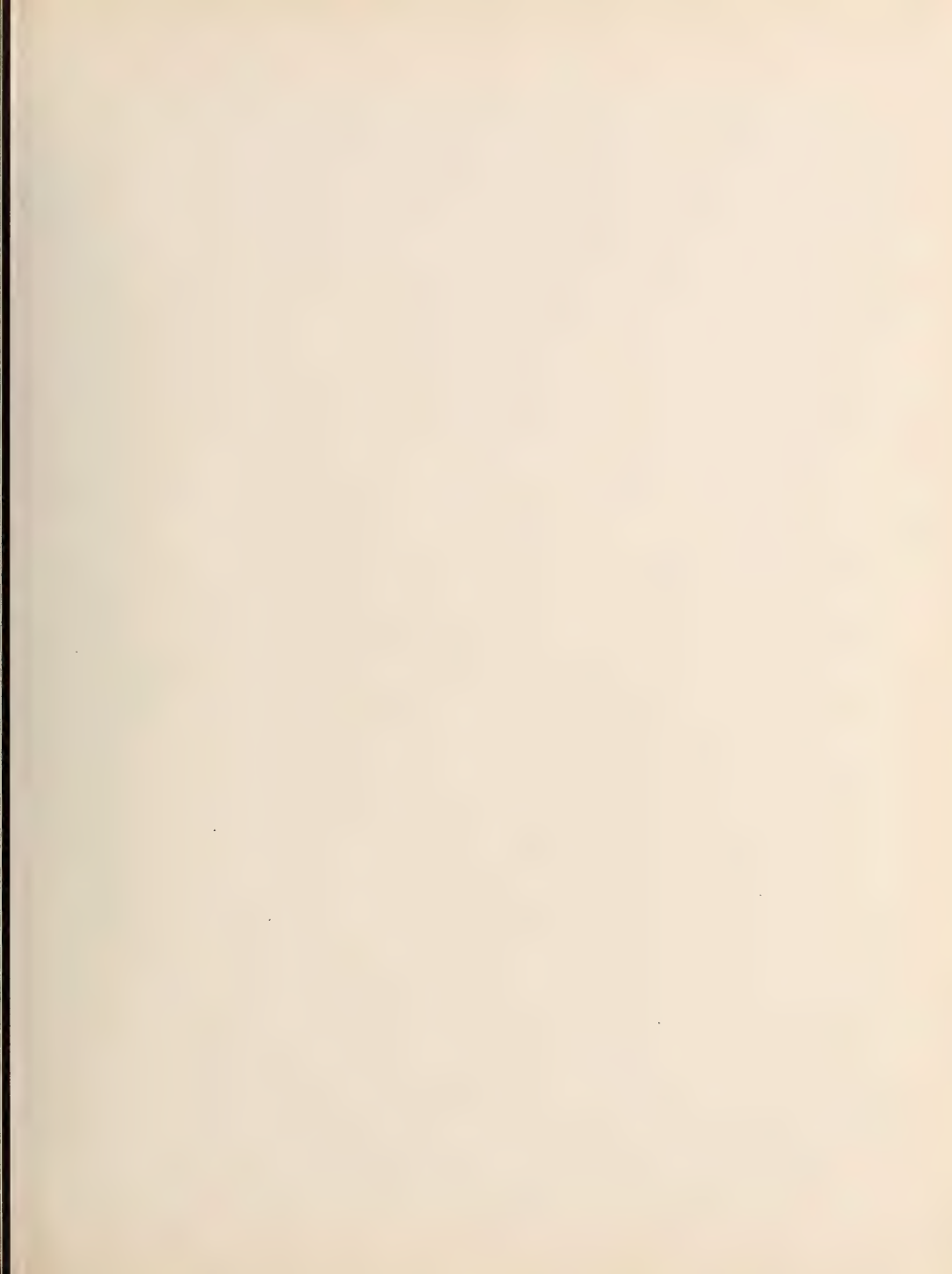
On October 15, 1890, Mr. Thornhill was married to Miss Clothilde D. Powell, a member of one of the old families of Danville, Va.

During the administration of Governor White, in August, 1904, Mr. Thornhill was appointed a member of the Board of Regents of the Colored Institute and was reappointed by Governor Dawson and held the office until the State Board of Control took charge of all the state institutes. He is a member of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, and of several secret societies, and takes an active interest in all matters looking toward the up-building of Greater Charleston.

EDWIN R. DAVIS, a retired merchant residing at Clendenin, W. Va., was born August 22, 1844, in Big Sandy District, Kanawha County, and is a son of Edwin and Mary V. (Hart) Davis.

Edwin R. Davis was born in the State of New York, and in early manhood accompanied Captain Smith to Kanawha County as a teacher. He was accidentally killed by trees falling on him, in 1844, when aged thirty years. He married Mary V. Hart, who was born in 1821, a daughter of John and Christina (Snyder) Hart, who survived until February 25, 1908. She contracted a second marriage with O. V. Jarretts, of Jarretts' Ford. To the first marriage four children were born, two of whom survive: Edwin R. and John Hart, both living retired at Clendenin. To the second marriage three sons were born: Vernon, Staunton and Grant.

Edwin R. Davis attended school and then worked on a farm until he was fifteen years of





ELLIS T. CRAWFORD

age, when he entered the state service and served during two years and two months of the Civil War, being stationed at Clay Court House. After he was mustered out he entered a school at Delaware, Ohio, where he completed a business course and a commercial law course. His first position was that of bookkeeper in Kentucky. In 1896 he came to Charleston and was clerk in a business house for one year, and then to Clendenin, where he embarked with his brother in a mercantile business and continued until 1905, when he disposed of his interests and retired.

Mr. Davis was married first to Miss Fanny M. Corn, who was born January 19, 1857, and died August 23, 1882. She was survived by two children: Lela May and Catherine L., the latter being a widow. Mr. Davis was married second to Miss Alice Lovenia Stewart, who was born December 18, 1858, in Lincoln County, Ky., a daughter of William Stewart, and four children were born to them: John Stewart, born in 1892; Edwin R., born in 1893; William Lewis, born in 1896, and Fanny M., born in 1902. Mr. Davis and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is treasurer and recording steward. He is a Republican in politics and served two years as recorder of Clendenin. He is a charter member of the Masonic Blue Lodge at Clendenin and has been its secretary since organization.

ELLIS T. CRAWFORD, a representative business man of Charleston, W. Va., senior member of the real estate firm of Crawford & Ashby, belongs to an old Virginia family of Scotch-Irish descent. He is a son of David Willette and Annie T. (Thayer) Crawford.

Isaac Crawford, grandfather of Ellis T., was a prominent man in Roanoke county, Va., for many years, his death taking place prior to the Civil War. He was a farmer and miller. He married a member of the Willette family from Giles county, and she survived her husband by about two years. They were members of the Presbyterian church. They had the following children born to them: David Willette, Calvin Campbell, who now lives in Huntington, W. Va., served as a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil War; Samuel,

who is now deceased, was a farmer in Mercer county, Va.; Charles Napoleon went into the Confederate army at the age of fifteen years and is now a railroad contractor and resides at Lynchburg, Va.; James, who died young; Lewis, who is deceased, was a soldier in the Confederate army; Thomas P., who lives in Mercer county, W. Va., is a farmer and railroad contractor; Anna, who is the wife of Marion George, of South Carolina; and Martha, who is deceased, is survived by her husband, Alexander Clark, who lives in Virginia.

David Willette Crawford was born in Roanoke county, Va., in 1839, and died at Charleston, July 21, 1877. He was a graduate of the University at Charlottesville, Va., and later became connected with his three brothers as constructing contractors with the C. & O. railroad, and for many years was a civil engineer and railroad contractor at Charleston. He was also connected with Captain Christy in the wharfbusiness on the Kanawha river, where they owned and operated boats. Politically he was a Democrat and a strong man in his party affiliations. For many years he was identified with the Masonic fraternity. He married Annie T. Thayer, who was of New England stock and Mayflower ancestry. Her parents were James and Susan E. (Putney) Thayer, the former of whom was a lawyer of promise but died before he was thirty years of age, leaving a widow and daughter. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Crawford was Dr. David Putney and the paternal grandfather was James Thayer. The latter came from New England to Malden, Kanawha county, at an early day and owned and operated boats on the Kanawha river. From her ancestors Mrs. Crawford inherited a quaint sugar bowl that came over in the Mayflower and this historic piece of china is very carefully preserved. Mrs. Crawford was born in 1846 but time has touched her very kindly. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was her late husband.

To David Willette Crawford and wife the following children were born: Ellis Thayer, David Willette and James Ernest. David Willette Crawford, who bears his father's honored name, is a resident of Charleston and is associated in business with his brothers. James

Ernest Crawford, a leading business man at Charleston, married Mary Thomas, of Kanawha county, and they have seven children: J. Ernest, Jr., Mary L., Anna, Rebecca, David W., Lewis and Ellis T., Jr.

Ellis Thayer Crawford was educated in the public schools and then made a special study of civil engineering. Since 1898 he has been a member of the firm of Crawford & Ashby at Charleston, a land firm of large importance. This firm buys coal and timber lands, mainly in Virginia, and in connection with this feature of their business they are interested in oil and gas, in mining in Mexico and there own valuable silver mine properties. The firm enjoys the confidence of the public and are looked upon as honest, enterprising and wide awake business men. They all are Democratic in their political bias.

Mr. Thayer was married at Charleston to Miss Katharine Burrows, who is a daughter of John D. and Julia (Miller) Burrows, natives of Ohio and Illinois respectively, and now residents of Charleston. Mrs. Crawford was educated at Massillon, O. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford attend the Presbyterian church. They have four children: Katharine V., born April 22, 1899; William Phillips, born November 23, 1901; Ellis Thayer, born November 19, 1905; and Helen E., born December 8, 1908.

MEREDITH PAYSON RUFFNER.—In the death of Meredith P. Ruffner, which occurred at Charleston, W. Va., March 2, 1911, this city lost one of her most solid citizens and the business world of this section one of its most conservative and substantial members. He was born in Kanawha County, W. Va., July 2, 1844, and was a son of James and Martha Ruffner, a grandson of Daniel Ruffner and a descendant, some generations removed, of Baron Peter Ruffner.

The Ruffner family was founded in America by Peter Ruffner, probably a German baron from Hanover, Germany, who came to the colonies as early as 1730, settling first in Pennsylvania and left descendants who were found in the Valley of Virginia in 1836. Joseph Ruffner was the earliest settler of this family recorded in the Kanawha Valley. He owned large plantations along the Kanawha River, his

lands including the present site of the city of Charleston. He left descendants, one of whom was Daniel Ruffner, who was the grandfather of the late Meredith Payson Ruffner.

Daniel Ruffner resided at Charleston and was probably born here. He was identified with all its early history. He was the member of the family who deeded the land which for many years was the old Ruffner burial plot. At that time it was a beautifully situated tract lying on the bank of the Kanawha River and within its confines not only were the Ruffners interred but many of the earlier residents when they passed off the scene of life. It long since was abandoned as a burial place and now is covered with stately residences, the beautiful situation of the land making it very valuable for building purposes. It was also Daniel Ruffner, or his father, who built the fine brick house, which has walls eighteen inches in thickness, which still stands, comfortable and in good repair, and is now the home of Mr. J. H. Nash. The house is surrounded by orchards and the blossoming of these old trees in the spring is only equaled in beauty by the wealth of fruit in the autumn. Both Daniel Ruffner and wife lived into advanced age. Daniel Ruffner was twice married and in the later years of his life moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his death occurred. To his first marriage five sons and two daughters were born: James and Andrew, twins, Augustus, Joel, Charles, Katherine and Elizabeth.

James Ruffner, father of Meredith P. Ruffner, was born at Charleston and spent his life here. He married Martha Morton, who was born at Portsmouth, Ky., a member of an old Virginia family of Prince Edward County. They had children and among these were sons, Meredith Payson and Andrew, both of whom became men of importance at Charleston.

Meredith Payson Ruffner and his brother were educated in the Charleston schools and at Marietta, Ohio. Meredith at sixteen enlisted for service in 1862, in the Civil War then in progress, entering the 22nd Va. Vol. Inf., Confederate army. He served with remarkable valor for three years and at the end of that period was honorably discharged on account of disability occasioned by sickness, having con-

tracted typhoid fever. Soon after the close of the war the brothers embarked in the grocery business and conducted the same as retailers for three years under the firm name of Ruffner Brothers, and then started into wholesaling, antedating any other wholesale grocery house in the city and at that time there were few of this class in the whole state. The partnership of the brothers continued until the death of Meredith P. Ruffner, as noted above. As a business man he was held in the highest regard. Prudent and conservative, he took few chances, and endowed with a large amount of good judgment and the foresight which must accompany important ventures of any kind, he met with much success. When misfortunes fell upon him, caused by business depressions at times, he met each issue bravely and through his enterprise and business acumen, weathered every storm. It has been said of him that he was a friend and adviser to innumerable young men who started into business as he had earlier done, but these services were known only to the recipients of his kindness.

In 1885 Mr. Ruffner was married to Miss Hattie Brown Maxwell, at Knoxville, Tenn., who was born at Nashville, Tenn., and was carefully reared and thoroughly educated, being a graduate of Hollins Institute, a Virginia seminary of repute. She is a daughter of Col. Anthony Legget Maxwell, who traces a clear ancestry to his Scotch ancestors, and in his own person was for years one of the best known and most progressive business men of the South. He was a large manufacturer and bridge builder and concerned in allied lines and during the Civil War was a member of the firm that constructed the Howe iron truss bridges. In Tennessee he was married to Harriet Janet Brown, who belonged to a distinguished old family of Massachusetts, one that has contributed largely to the learned professions, one of its members being the founder of Brown University. The ancestors of Mrs. Ruffner participated also in the Revolutionary War, her grandfather, Captain Brown at the Battle of Bennington, together with two of her great-uncles, who were killed at the siege of Savannah. Here great-grandfather, Rev. John Leeland, was a famous pioneer preacher of the

Baptist faith, in Culpeper County, Va. He was a contemporary and personal friend of Thomas Jefferson and this statesman showed him many favors at a time when Baptist ministers and their teachings, in that section, were not acceptable to the wild, rough people who most needed these ministrations. Mrs. Ruffner is eligible to the Society of Colonial Dames and is a Daughter of the American Revolution, and she belongs to the order of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ruffner: Janet Maxwell and Robert E. Lee. The former was born at Charleston, attended the Charleston schools and Hollins Institute and after graduating from a Baltimore, Md., college, went to Europe and is now enjoying her fourth year of musical instruction at Berlin, Germany. Robert E. Lee Ruffner was educated at Fishburn Military School and Hampden-Sidney College. He has succeeded his father in the wholesale grocery firm of Ruffner Brothers.

The late Meredith P. Ruffner was a Democrat in politics. He belonged to no fraternal organizations. He was liberal in his gifts to charity and was always interested in benevolent movements. For many years both he and wife were very active in the Presbyterian church, in which he was a deacon, and in which she still continues her interest. Personally he is remembered as a companionable and true friend and in his home he had the warm affection that makes his loss one particularly hard to bear. In all public-spirited movements he did his share and Charleston will keep green his memory when consideration is given to those who have done most for its advancement and up-building.

CAPT. T. J. TORMEY, residing in Union District, Kanawha County, W. Va., some ten miles west of Charleston, owns two farms, one of three hundred acres situated in Union District, and the other of one hundred acres, which lies in Putnam County, W. Va. He was born in Greenbrier County, then Virginia, July 4, 1847, and is a son of Michael and Margaret (Call) Tormey.

Michael Tormey was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, was reared and married there.

Two of his children, John and Bridget, were born in Ireland. He was yet a young man when he decided to emigrate to America and took passage with his family on a sailing vessel bound for the harbor of New York. The voyage across the Atlantic Ocean consumed three months, but the landing was safely made, and there is no doubt but that the passengers were glad to be again on dry land even though all their surroundings were unfamiliar. By stage line and canal boat they reached their desired destination, Meadow Bluff, Va., and Mr. Tormey followed farming in Greenbrier County for the next ten years. During this period four more children were born: T. J., Julia, Mary and Maggie. Michael Tormey then sold his property in Greenbrier County and moved into Putnam County and had become a well known man there when his life was accidentally terminated, his death occurring from the kick of a mule. His widow survived to be seventy-five years of age and both she and husband were buried in the Catholic cemetery near their home in Putnam County.

T. J. Tormey attended school in Putnam County, in the Vernon Church school-house, after which he helped his father on the farm and for four years was employed in railroad construction. After marriage he came to Union District, Kanawha County, and settled on his present three-hundred acre farm, two hundred of which he has since cleared. The improvements he has made include the erection of all the present substantial farm buildings. He has brought his land to a high state of cultivation and is numbered with the prosperous farmers of the district. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never accepted any public office except one connected with the public schools and for six years he has been a member of the board of trustees of Union District schools.

Mr. Tormey was married in Kanawha County to Miss Mary Ryan, a daughter of Patrick Ryan. She was reared near Gallipolis Ferry, Mason County, W. Va., but her parents were born in Ireland. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Tormey, namely: John, a promising youth, who died at the age of seventeen years; Frank, who resides on the

home farm and assists his father; Robert, who is a street car conductor at Charleston; and Annie and Katie, who are at home, the latter still attending school. Mr. Tormey and family belong to the Roman Catholic church.

WILLIAM EDWARD KELLER, who owns a valuable farm of one hundred acres, which lies in Charleston District, Kanawha County, W. Va., was born May 2, 1848, in what is now Cabell County, W. Va., but then was a part of the old state of Virginia. His parents were Adam and Nancy (Arthurs) Keller.

Adam Keller was born in Germany and was brought to the United States when between five and ten years of age and was reared in Cabell County, W. Va. He there married Nancy Arthurs, a native of that county, and twelve children were born to them, the survivors being: William Edward, Henry, Mrs. Rhoda Ray, and Mrs. Maria Ray. Adam Keller lived to be eighty years of age and was a well known man of his community, a leading member of the Presbyterian church. In his political views he was a Democrat.

William Edward Keller remained on the home farm assisting his father until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to Kanawha County. At the time of marriage he owned about three acres of his present farm, and to that small tract he has kept adding until he now has a large estate, one that is carefully cultivated and is proportionately productive. All the farm industries are well looked after, including crop raising, stock raising, dairying and fruit growing.

Mr. Keller married Miss Mollie Williams, a daughter of Henry Williams, of Kanawha County, and they have six children; Eursa, Mont, William H., Alonzo, Beatrice and Ira L. All have attended school, Mr. Keller being interested in public education, having served many terms on the school board. He is a staunch Democrat. For fourteen years he was postmaster at Mound, the post office being on his farm.

H. EUGENE SHADLE, president and general manager of the Morgan Lumber

and Manufacturing Company, at Charleston, W. Va., is an alert and enterprising business man, thoroughly representative of modern ideas and methods and a trained and experienced one along the line of his own industry. He was born February 22, 1866, at Williamsport, Pa., of German ancestry.

In 1900 Mr. Shadle came to West Virginia and became interested in the lumber business at Parsons and in Tucker and Randolph counties, giving six years of his life to this business in those sections, and then became similarly interested in Clay and Nicholas counties, in all sections doing an unusual amount of business and still owns a mill and manufactures lumber at Yankee Dam, in Clay county. He has bought, sold and traded in lumber and estimates that he has disposed of more than fifty thousand acres of lumber and timber lands. Since coming to Charleston he has devoted himself heart and soul to the furthering of business interests here and is recognized as a very important factor not only in the lumber industry but in other directions concerned with the upbuilding of the city's commercial prosperity.

The Morgan Lumber and Manufacturing Company is an enterprise that was conducted by John Morgan from 1884 until 1890, he having succeeded its founder, J. C. Roy, now of the Knight Lumber Company. For some time Mr. Morgan had Fred Gardner as a partner, some four years, after which the firm became John & J. S. Morgan, both now deceased. John and J. S. Morgan sold their interest to the Morgan Co. and afterwards sold to the Morgan Lumber Co., a corporation, which existed as such for seven months, when, in 1908 H. Eugene Shadle took over all the interests and some months later had affairs in such excellent shape that with no difficulty he was able to establish the present company which does business under the style of Morgan Lumber and Manufacturing Company. The officers of this company are all men of high standing in the business world: H. Eugene Shadle, president and general

manager; S. L. Huffman, vice president; S. C. Peeler, treasurer; and I. E. Hodge, secretary. The mill of the company is situated on Pennsylvania avenue, on the Elk river, a thoroughly up-to-date plant with capacity for two million feet of lumber and a 135,000-foot dry kiln. In its machinery equipment it is probably one of the most modern and complete in the whole country. The company has its own electric plant, all machines are electrically driven, each machine having its own motor. The company is manufacturer of interior finish and furniture and mill work of all kinds is done and of such a character that the services of an architect is continually required, the company having in A. P. Henneman a very competent one. Employment is given in the mill to seventy-five people.

Mr. Shadle was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Sarah Bitner, who was born in 1869, at Center Hall, Pa., of German parentage, and they have one son, Harold, who was born December 6, 1893, who is a high school student at Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Shadle are members of the Baptist church. Their handsome residence is at No. 1426 Quarrier street, Charleston. Mr. Shadle is identified with a Masonic lodge in Pennsylvania. In his political views he is a Democrat.

SQUIRE BENNETT JARRETT, one of the well known residents and prominent public men of Elk district, who is now living retired after many years of active effort, is the owner of the old family homestead, known as Jarrett's Ford, on Elk river, Kanawha county, W. Va., where he was born July 2, 1853, a son of Eli and Nancy (Newhouse) Jarrett.

Owen Jarrett, the grandfather of Squire B. Jarrett, came from Greenbrier county, Va., during the early days and settled on the Jarrett homestead, being the second pioneer to locate on the Elk river, and the second to build a log cabin there. He died at the age of fifty-three years, in 1852, in the old home, where his wife, who had borne the maiden name of Elizabeth Ven-

son, also passed away. Eli Jarrett was born near the Elk river in 1809, and his life was spent in farming and lumbering on the family homestead, where his death occurred in 1897. He married Nancy Newhouse, a daughter of Michael Newhouse, also an Elk river pioneer, and she died in 1899, aged eighty-eight years, having been the mother of these children: Squire Bennett; Eli T., living in Dickinson Station, W. Va.; John T., a lumberman of Kelly Creek; Mark S., who conducts a hotel at Charleston; Mary E., who married Marshall Depew of Roane county; Caroline, who is the wife of Burdett Price, of Elk river; and Nancy Catherine, who married D. S. Jarrett of Hunt, W. Va.

After completing his education in the common schools, Squire Bennett Jarrett worked for his father until his marriage at the age of twenty-six years, when he started out on his own account. For ten years he operated a property on Wills creek, and at the end of that time removed to Charleston, where he engaged in a livery business for seventeen years. He is now retired, having rented his Charleston property and his Elk river farm.

Mr. Jarrett was married to Mary J. Vickers, who was born in 1864, daughter of Henry and Emma (Pawley) Vickers, farming people of Elk district. Squire B. Jarrett is a member of the Baptist church. His politics are those of the Democratic party and he has served two terms as a member of the council and one term as deputy sheriff.

J. EUGENE DANA, a retired coal operator of Charleston, who has also been active in public life, was born at Worcester, Otsego county, N. Y., August 14, 1844, son of John, Jr., and Catharine (Frink) Dana. He is a grandson of John Dana, Sr., who came of French Huguenot stock, his ancestors taking refuge in England from the persecution which raged against Protestants in their native land, whence they subsequently emigrated to the colony of Massachusetts, going from there to the colony or

State of New York, in which some of their members achieved prominence.

John Dana, Sr., was born in Massachusetts and subsequently removed to Otsego county, N. Y., where he passed the rest of his life, his occupation being that of millwright. He and his wife had one son and three daughters.

John Dana, Jr., was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1825 and for the greater part of his life was engaged in business as a flour mill operator. He died at Richfield Springs, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1880. In politics he was an old line Whig and later a Republican. A Methodist in his earlier years, he later became a member of and an active worker in the Presbyterian church. His home was for many years a place of hospitality and refreshment for ministers, elders and other church people. He married in Otsego county, Catharine, daughter of Stephen Frink, her mother's maiden name being Low. She was born in Otsego county about 1830 and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., when sixty-four years of age. Her parents went to Otsego county from Connecticut, Stephen Frink having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His father was massacred at a fort in Connecticut during the French and Indian War, about 1755 or '56. The subject of this sketch possesses his grandfather Frink's old hall clock, with wooden works, a fine specimen of its kind. John Dana, Jr., and his wife were the parents of nine children, of whom four are now living, our subject being the only one residing in West Virginia.

J. Eugene Dana was the youngest but two of his parents' children, and he was only nine years old when they moved to Richfield Springs, where he was educated in the public schools. He was not quite eighteen years old when, on July 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company M, 3d N. Y. Light Artillery, and with his regiment he participated in a number of engagements, the forces of which his regiment formed a part operating in the vicinity of Newport News, Va., and Newbern, N. C., as well as at other

points, in 1864 having active work all along the line. His battery was the first to enter Richmond when that city was evacuated by the Confederates. Promoted to corporal, he exercised minor commands in that capacity, and he was honorably discharged after three years of pretty active service.

After the close of civil strife, he came to Kanawha county, W. Va., to join his brother, who was engaged in the coal business here, and they were among the early coal operators of this section. Owing to the lack of railroads in those days, the coal was floated down the Kanawha and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, where it found a ready market. Mr. Dana continued in the business until his retirement therefrom about eight years ago, operating extensively on Campbell creek, and for four years was general manager of the Campbell Creek Coal Co., which has been in operation for thirty-eight years and which has shipped many million of tons, being one of the largest, if not the largest, shipper in this great coal section. Mr. Dana is still a director of the company.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Dana has been quite active in the councils of his party. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for President in 1876, and also to the convention that nominated Benjamin F. Harrison in 1892, to the convention that nominated William McKinley at St. Louis, and to the Republican National Convention of 1900. He has also served as a delegate to many state conventions. Of President McKinley he was a personal friend and entertained him at his home. Although he never sought but always declined political preferment, he was appointed postmaster of Charleston by President Roosevelt, and served in that office for four and a half years with credit. Among his political acquaintances and personal friends, in addition to President McKinley were Presidents Harrison and Roosevelt, Mark Hanna, Richard and Charles Dana and other men of prominence

in national affairs with whom he often conversed on matters of importance.

Mr. Dana was married at Richfield Springs, N. Y., to Miss Maria A. Swift, a native of Newport, N. Y., and daughter of Aaron and Mary Swift. Her parents, who were natives of New York state, lived and died in Otsego county, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Dana have three children, Mary C., Elizabeth A. and John S. Mary C. is the wife of E. W. Knight, a member of the law firm of Brown, Jackson and Knight, of Charleston. Elizabeth A. married a Mr. Smith of Charleston and they have five children. John S. Dana, who graduated from Princeton College, is ex-secretary and vice president of the Abney-Barnes Co., a wholesale dry goods firm of Charleston. He married Launie Abney, and they have three children, all daughters. The family are members of the Kanawha Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, whose excellent farm of eighty-three acres lies two miles out from Charleston, W. Va., in Loudon district, was born in Ireland and was brought to what is now Wood county, W. Va., in infancy, a son of Richard and Johanna (Lundegren) O'Brien.

Richard O'Brien came with his family to Wood county in 1850 and at first was employed in flour milling and distilling, afterward was a grocer and still later, his health failing, engaged in the liquor business. His death occurred at the age of forty-five years and four of his six children survive.

William O'Brien attended school in Wood county and afterward was variously employed, working as a carpenter and on the railroad for a number of years. After the death of his wife, in 1883, he came to West Virginia and followed carpenter work and building until 1890, when he purchased his farm and has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits ever since.

Mr. O'Brien was married first in 1875 to Mary Farrell, who died in 1884, having been the mother of four children: Edward,

who is deceased; William, who lives in the state of Washington; Richard, who resides in Ohio; and Mary, who is deceased. Mr. O'Brien was married second to Mary Kisanane, and they have a family of seven children, namely: Bernard, Thomas, Henry, Margaret, Robert, Anna and Helen. With his family, Mr. O'Brien belongs to the Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat.

EDWARD S. IRWIN, formerly a well known business man of Charleston, W. Va., was born in 1825, in Malden district, Kanawha county, and died at his home in Charleston, in February, 1891. He was reared on a farm and was educated at Gallipolis, O., and started into business in this city as a grocery merchant. Some years later he went into the livery business which he continued until his last sickness.

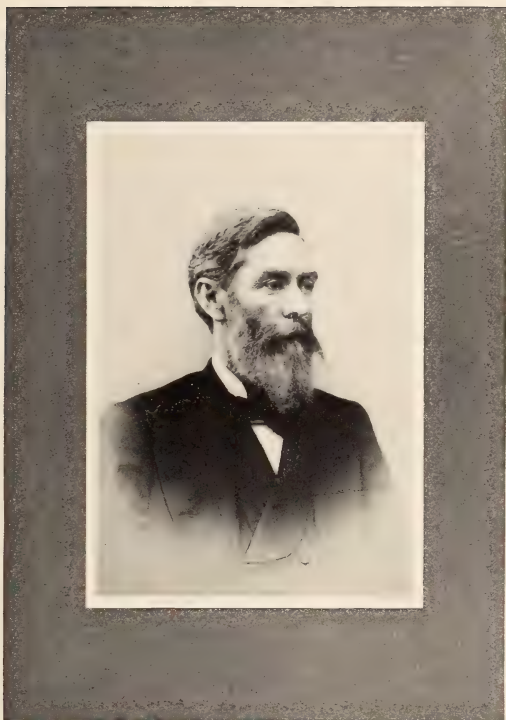
The parents of the late Edward S. Irwin were David and Mary Irwin. The father owned salt furnaces in Kanawha county and operated the same until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he moved with his family to Gallia county, O., where he purchased a farm and spent the remainder of his life there. He and wife were Presbyterians. They had a number of sons, records of two, John and David, being as follows: John continued in Gallia county, a farmer, married Mary A. Clark and they had a large family. She survives but he died at the age of seventy years. David, known as Captain David, was commander of a boat for some years on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers but later retired to his farm in Gallia county, where he died at the age of seventy-three years. He married a native of Indiana, an educated lady who was formerly a teacher. She died in 1910, in her eighty-first year, the mother of three sons and one daughter.

Edward S. Irwin was married at Cincinnati to Miss Elizabeth A. Nevius, who was born March 3, 1845, and was reared at Charleston and resides in her beautiful home situated at No. 1506 Quarrier street, which she erected in 1909. Her parents

were James and Mary (McClelland) Nevius, the former of whom was born in Rockbridge county, Va., a son of Abraham Nevius, who was one of the venerable men of that county at the time of death. He was of Scotch extraction and of Presbyterian religious faith. James Nevius was a blacksmith and when he came to Charleston conducted a smithy for some years and was known as a man of strength and skill. For twenty years before death he lived retired. In early life a Whig he subsequently became a Republican and during the Civil War was outspoken in his support of the Union cause. He was a working member of the Kanawha Presbyterian church. His first wife, the mother of Mrs. Irwin, died in 1849, when a little over forty years of age. His second marriage was in Kanawha county, to Panoply Kendrick, a native of New Hampshire and a daughter of a Baptist minister. She left no children.

Mrs. Irwin is the youngest of three sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Nancy, who is the wife of Frank Cart, resides in Colorado and they have twelve children: John, who died in 1902, at Gallipolis, owned and operated a wharfboat there for twenty-five years, married Julia Baxter, who lives there with their one daughter, Ida; Fannie, who died in Missouri, aged sixty years, was the wife of James Sharrock, who is also deceased; Robert Logan, who died in Colorado, had lived there many years, married Elisabeth Wilson who lives there with one son and two daughters; George, who now lives at Huntington, O., is a retired lumberman, married Emma Murphy and has four children; and Mrs. Irwin. She has three children: Mary N.; Bessie K., who is the wife of Washington L. Goldsmith, a prominent insurance man and has one son; and Robert F., who is a commercial salesman. Mrs. Irwin and family are members of the Kanawha Presbyterian church.

LIEUT. JOHN A. CROCKETT, who was for many years a highly esteemed resident of Charleston, W. Va., where he died April 10,



LIEUT. JOHN A. CROCKETT



1896, belonged to a notable old Southern family, being a kinsman of the famous scout and Indian fighter, David Crockett, massacred at the Alamo, Texas, one year before the birth of our subject. The latter was born in Loudon district, Kanawha county, (now) West Virginia, March 22, 1837, his parents being John Bearsford and Parphina (Morris) Crockett.

John B. Crockett was born in Kentucky and was a young man when he came to Kanawha county, W. Va. He engaged in farming in Loudon district, near Brownstown, and there he married a daughter of Leonard Morris, who was a prominent citizen of the locality and a man of large estate. After their marriage they lived at Brownstown, where Mr. Crockett died at the age of seventy years and his wife when aged seventy-seven years. John B. Crockett was a Democrat in politics and he served as magistrate for many years. He had been a soldier in the Mexican War. In religion he adhered to the Presbyterian church in which he had been reared; his wife, however, was a Methodist. Their family numbered nine children.

John A. Crockett had good educational advantages. For many years after his school days were over he devoted himself to the management of his large farming interests. He inherited a large part of the Morris estates and owned hundreds of acres of fine land, on which extensive agricultural operations were carried on for years under his supervision. From this property, which was situated in Loudon and Malden districts, he subsequently retired to Charleston, where he spent the rest of his life as an active citizen, occupying a handsome residence at No. 1025 Lee street, where his widow still resides.

Lieut. Crockett earned his military title in the Confederate service, enlisting in 1861 as private in Company I, Eighth Virginia Cavalry, Capt. Irving Lewis and Colonel Jenkins, commanding. He served all through the war, taking part in many hotly contested battles, among them Chancellorsville, Winchester and Lewisburg, and whether in victory or defeat always showed himself a brave and steadfast soldier, by his efficiency and courage winning advancement to the rank of lieutenant.

He was frequently in charge of scouts, sometimes penetrating into the Union lines and securing valuable information. He made many captures of men and material, but, being by nature and breeding a true gentleman, was always as kind and considerate to his prisoners as the exigencies of the service permitted. He himself was never captured or wounded, though he suffered more or less from sickness as the result of the hardships he had to endure in common with most of his comrades.

Soon after the close of the war Lieut. Crockett was married, at Dego, Kanawha county, W. Va., to Miss Elizabeth Hannah daughter of Samuel Hannah both natives of this county. She died fourteen years after their marriage, leaving no issue.

In 1882 Mr. Crockett was married in Malden district to Miss Caroline Q. Smithers, who was born near Malden, Kanawha county, in 1847, a daughter of Benjamin S. and Eliza (Shrewsbury) Smithers, and a granddaughter on the maternal side of Joel and Sally (Dickinson) Shrewsbury, all old families of this section.

Benjamin S. Smithers was born September 14, 1809, at Long Reach, on the Ohio River, in the western part of what is now West Virginia, while his wife was born in Franklin county, Va. They were married in Malden district and lived in the village of Malden. Benjamin S. Smithers was a son of Rev. David and Ruth (Smith) Smithers, natives of Delaware. Mr. Smithers became associated with Dickinson and Shrewsbury in salt manufacturing, afterward purchasing about 600 acres of land in Malden district. He was a representative man of his section, in early days a Whig but later a Democrat, and was a liberal contributor to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a member. He married Eliza Shrewsbury, who was born July 1, 1814, and died May 5, 1898, while on a visit to her daughter at Gallipolis O. She also was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a tender mother and devoted wife, an admirable woman whose virtues are still remembered.

To Benjamin S. Smithers and wife the following children were born: David S., who is deceased, married Emma Whittaker, who is

also deceased, three children surviving; Samuel T., who died unmarried at the age of forty-two years; Sallie D., who is deceased, was the wife of R. F. Watson, also deceased, and they are survived by two sons, Benjamin and Robert; Julia E., who is the wife of Frank Donnelly, of Gallipolis, O., and they have children: Ruth A., who is the widow of Gaston Norvell, has a large family; and Caroline O., who is the youngest surviving member of the family.

Mrs. Crockett was educated at Charleston and College Hill, O. She is the mother of two sons, John Benjamin and David Bernard, both of whom reside at home, neither being married. The former was born February 5, 1884, and the latter December 5, 1886. They are well educated and both are enterprising young business men and the former is connected with the Standard Oil Company. Like their late father, they are Democrats in politics. Mrs. Crockett owns a large amount of property consisting of city realty and farm and coal lands, all of which she capably manages for herself. With her sons she is a member of the First Presbyterian church at Charleston.

JEFFERSON DAVIS MARSHALL, a pioneer merchant at Mammoth, W. Va., of which prosperous town he has been a resident for the past eighteen years, was born on his father's farm in Carroll county, Va., March 9, 1862, and is a son of John and a grandson of John Marshall. The grandfather was an early settler in Carroll county and the father spent his entire life there. There were four children in his family: Jefferson Davis, William K., Joanna and Henry W., the two last named being deceased.

Jefferson Davis Marshall spent his boyhood on the home farm but when he reached manhood determined to see more of the world. Having little capital he showed that he had determination and courage, for he walked the whole distance to that section of Ohio where were located the iron ore mines and good wages were paid industrious workmen. He remained in those mines for some time and then came to West Virginia and worked in the mines

in Fayette county for awhile and from there went to Boone county, Ind., and worked on a farm. Mr. Marshall afterward returned to West Virginia, where he engaged in farming in the summer and worked in the mines in the winter until the spring of 1892, when he went into the mercantile business in a small way at Cedar Grove. From there he moved to Mammoth and opened the first store on the creek, this being before the railroad was constructed. In 1898 he moved to his present location, where he was shortly afterward burned out, but subsequently rebuilt. In addition to his store, Mr. Marshall has a small truck farm. He is a successful business man and respected citizen.

In 1885 Mr. Marshall was married to Miss Alice Bowe, a daughter of the late C. H. Bowe, and they have four children: Minnie, who is the wife of D. S. Meyers; Ida May, who is the wife of Homer Dunbar and they have one child, Kathleen; William A., and James Corbett. Mr. Marshall and family belong to the Baptist church. He is a Democrat in politics and takes a good citizen's interest in public matters. Mr. Marshall belongs to the Odd Fellows and is a member of the Encampment at Mammoth; to the Knights of the Golden Eagle, also at Mammoth; and to the Senior Order of American Mechanics, at Ward, W. Va.

JAMES F. LEWIS, who was born on the banks of the beautiful Kanawha River, at Charleston, W. Va., August 3, 1830, and died in his native place, January 31, 1908, passing away with the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens with whom he had been associated in business and public movements for so many years, was a son of James Alexander and Prudentia (Wilson) Lewis.

James Alexander Lewis was born and reared in old Virginia. Soon after marriage he came to Charleston and embarked in a mercantile business through which he accumulated a substantial fortune. He married Prudentia Wilson, who was born in Ireland and was brought to Virginia in childhood. They had twelve children born

to them, all of whom are now deceased, but few reaching maturity. One son, John, was killed at the battle of Winchester, Va., during the Civil War, and his body was never recovered.

James F. Lewis completed his education at the University of Virginia. In 1853 he visited California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and remained four years in the far West and then returned on account of his father's failing health, the latter dying in the following year, and his wife in 1865. In 1861, James F. Lewis enlisted as a private in the 22nd Va., known as the Kanawha Riflemen, Confederate Army, for service in the Civil War, and shortly afterward was put on detached duty and made secretary to General Wise, with whom he remained until detailed in a similar capacity on another officer's staff in the commissary department. He remained in the service until the termination of the war and then engaged in the mercantile business at Charleston. In the panic of 1873 he suffered heavy losses but from these he recovered honorably and resumed business and with a competency retired some years before his death. He was a Democrat in his political opinions throughout life.

On June 17, 1868, Mr. Lewis was married at Charleston, to Miss Anna Maria Bradford, who was born in what is now Putnam county, W. Va., November 10, 1836, a daughter of Alexander Slaughter and Mary Walker (Clarkson) Bradford. Alexander Bradford was born in Bedford county, Va., and in 1834 married Mary Walker Clarkson, of Albemarle county, Va., a daughter of James and Maria (Wood) Clarkson, in the following year moving to what is now Putnam county, where he died in 1839, of scarlet fever. His widow survived until December 3, 1878, her age being sixty-six years. They were attendants of the Episcopal church. The grandparents of Mrs. Lewis were William A. and Anne (Slaughter) Bradford, all prominent people in Putnam county. Three children were born to the parents of Mrs. Lewis: Anna Maria, Mrs. Lewis; Alexander Henry, who was

accidentally killed by a comrade during the Civil War; and Mary M., who was married in 1861 to Charles P. Rogers, of Albemarle county, Va., and died suddenly a few months later, and his death occurred in 1863. Mrs. Lewis was three years old when her father died and she was reared at St. Albans and at Charleston and educated in Dr. Brown's private school in this city. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis: Comyn, who resides at South Ruffner, married Nannie Peyton; Henry B., who is cashier of the Kanawha Banking & Trust Company, married Anna Johnson of Baltimore, and Sue L., who is the wife of John Henshaw, of Fairmont, W. Va. Mrs. Lewis and family are members of the Episcopal church.

CHARLES F. OSBORNE, who is cashier of the First National Bank of Clendenin, W. Va., is otherwise interested in business enterprises of importance, being favorably known in business circles generally. He was born February 4, 1883, in Roane county, W. Va., and is a son of Millard Fillmore and Flora H. (Stump) Osborne. Both parents were natives of that part of Virginia now known as West Virginia. The father, Millard F. Osborne, was a merchant and is now employed in a general store at Clendenin conducted by the Robertson-Parrish Co. The subject of this sketch was the second born of his parents' children, the others being: Harry, Clyde, Raymond, Jack and Luther, with one who is deceased.

Charles F. Osborne attended the public schools and afterward was engaged as a clerk in business houses of Clendenin, for ten years. In 1908 he became cashier of the First National Bank at Clendenin having been assistant cashier since 1907, Jasper Young now being assistant cashier. Mr. Osborne is also treasurer of the Koontz Oil and Gas Company of Clendenin, is a director of the First National Bank of Clendenin, and is a stockholder of the Royalty Oil Company of Lincoln county, W. Va. In politics he is a Democrat but has never accepted public office. He is prominent in Masonry, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Clendenin; and

the Chapter, Commandery and Shrine at Charleston.

GEORGE GOSHORN, deceased.—One of the old and representative business names of Charleston, W. Va., is that of Goshorn, which for many years has been identified with mercantile interests here. The founder of this family at Charleston was George Goshorn, the grandfather of George A. Goshorn, of the present generation, by whom the commercial interests of the family are still conserved. George Goshorn was born in Pennsylvania, February 29, 1790. From his birthplace he moved to Belmont county, Ohio, later to Wheeling, W. Va., and in May, 1822, he came to Charleston.

George Goshorn deserves to be recalled in compiling a history of this section. He was a man of much business enterprise. He kept one of the early hotels and also, for years, operated what was known as the Goshorn Ferry. Being thus a man of importance he also became widely known through his business interests, these bringing him into contact with people from other sections, and the name of Goshorn was widely known even before the present business house was founded. George Goshorn died June 24, 1845. He married Jane Farrier, who died at Charleston in her eighty-fourth year. Seven children were born to them, the eldest of whom was John H. Goshorn, who, for so long a time, was unusually prominent in the business affairs of Charleston.

John H. Goshorn was born at McManus Creek, Va., in 1813, and in 1822 accompanied his parents to Charleston. In 1839, with his brother, William F. Goshorn, he embarked in business, occupying a building on the river bank opposite the court-house. In 1844 they opened a dry goods store in an upper room of the building later utilized by the firm of J. H. & W. G. Goshorn Company, subsequently adding dry goods, hardware and groceries to the commodities they handled. In 1855 they added to their floor space and continued to do a large business in all lines until 1876, when the firm disposed of the dry goods stock. In the same year they opened up a wholesale and retail hardware business and turned the whole building into one large store. The brothers con-

tinued their business relations for forty-three years when a break occurred occasioned by the death of William F. Goshorn, in May, 1882. Then the late John H. Goshorn organized the firm of J. H. & W. F. Goshorn Company, taking into partnership his two nephews, William F. and H. D. Goshorn, and his son, George A. Goshorn, residents of Charleston.

The above business has been continuously conducted for sixty-two years, the present style being the Goshorn Hardware Company, with the following officers: President, William F. Goshorn, who resides at No. 1775 Washington street, Charleston; vice president, H. B. Smith; secretary, Julius A. de Gruyter; and general manager, Henry D. Goshorn. This concern is still managed according to the sound business principles under which it was organized, and is now one of Charleston's most important and prosperous enterprises and in its management and ownership perpetuates a name that has been honored here for more than a half century.

GEORGE MINSKER, president and general manager of the Kanawha Woolen Mills, an important business enterprise of Charleston, W. Va., founded by his father, the late Solomon Minsker, is a grandson of Ludwig and Henrietta (Keen) Minsker. They were natives of Germany and came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, where they reared children and lived into old age.

Solomon Minsker was born in Dauphin county, Pa., in 1832, and died on the stroke of midnight, February 1, 1908, in his home at Charleston, W. Va. He learned first the carpenter trade and later that of millwright, and was sent to West Virginia by the Winfrede Coal Company, as a skilled mechanic, and proved so acceptable and reliable an employe that he was shortly afterward made paymaster for the company and afterward entrusted with large amounts of money. In 1857 he came to Charleston and was given a contract to complete an unfinished flour mill and this work was so satisfactory in character when done that he was offered a partnership in the milling business and afterward became an active mill man and continued his interest in this line until the December before his death

in the following February. About the close of the Civil War he started a woolen mill on the Kanawha River on the present site of the Charleston Utility Company's plant, and in 1869 the firm became known as Parsons, Appleton & Co., and in 1874 they erected the new woolen mill on Clendenin and Virginia Streets. The plant was operated by this company for some years but in 1903 the business was incorporated and since then George Minsker has been president of the company, Frank Woodman being treasurer and being identified with the business since 1876, Mr. Minsker's connection having covered a period of thirty-seven years.

Solomon Minsker was married in Kanawha county to Mary High, who was born in 1840, in the Kanawha Valley and spent her life at Charleston, dying in 1901. She was a daughter of George and Barbara High, the former a native of Bucks county, Pa., and the latter of Harrison county, Va. Mrs. Minsker had been reared in the Methodist faith. Nine children were born to the above marriage and of these George was the eldest and six of the seven surviving members are married and have families.

George Minsker was married to Miss Florence Clark, who was born near Malden, Kanawha county, a daughter of Alexander and Eliza (Keis) Clark, who spent the greater part of their lives at and near Charleston. They were members of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Minsker have two daughters: Lucille H., who resides at home; and Genevieve K., who, like her sister, has been carefully educated and resides also at home. These young ladies with their mother are active workers and members of the First Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Minsker is a Republican with independent tendencies.

W. A. LAWSON, a prosperous farmer of Loudon district, whose well cultivated tract of forty acres lies five miles from Charleston, W. Va., on the road leading to that city, was born in Lincoln county, W. Va., August 14, 1870, and is a son of John and Lucretia (Cooper) Lawson.

John Lawson was born in Tennessee and came from there to Logan county and later to

Lincoln county and still later moved on the Coal River in Kanawha county, in all sections following farming, his death occurring in this county at the age of sixty-eight years. He married Lucretia Cooper, who is also deceased. They had eight children, four of whom are living: R. L., Valeria O., W. A. and Anthony.

W. A. Lawson attended school in Lincoln county and then worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-eight years of age, almost continuously, and then bought his present farm of J. H. Huling & Co. Mr. Lawson undoubtedly has one of the most productive farms of the district and successfully raises all kinds of vegetables and fruit, making something of a specialty of berries which are of the finest quality and command an excellent price.

Mr. Lawson was married to Miss Catherine W. Thaxton, a daughter of Obediah Thaxton, who is a farmer on Coal River, and they have two children—Ottie and Freeda, while three intermediate ones are deceased. They were Sylvia and twin babies. In politics Mr. Lawson is a Democrat. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and attends lodge at Spring Hill, W. Va.

JOHN F. SOUTHWELL, manager of the Elk Hotel, one of the fine hostelries of Charleston, W. Va., is one of the younger business men of this city to which he came in September, 1910, when he assumed his present responsibilities. He was born March 2, 1880, in Franklin County, Va., coming from an old family of that section, his grandfather, Finney Southwell, having been born in 1816, after his people had come there from New Hampshire.

Finney Southwell was a well known planter, an extensive farmer and an early tobacco grower in his locality. He lived in what was known as the Taylor Stone District, where his death occurred in 1900. He was a large-hearted, generous, free living man as regards hospitality and no one was more respected or esteemed in Franklin county than he, irrespective of religion or politics. In the former he was a member of the southern body of the Methodist Episcopal church and in the latter he was a Democrat. He married in Franklin

county and a large family was reared the three survivors being: John T., father of John F.; William, who occupies the old homestead; and Martha, who is the wife of James Tobias, a farmer in Franklin county.

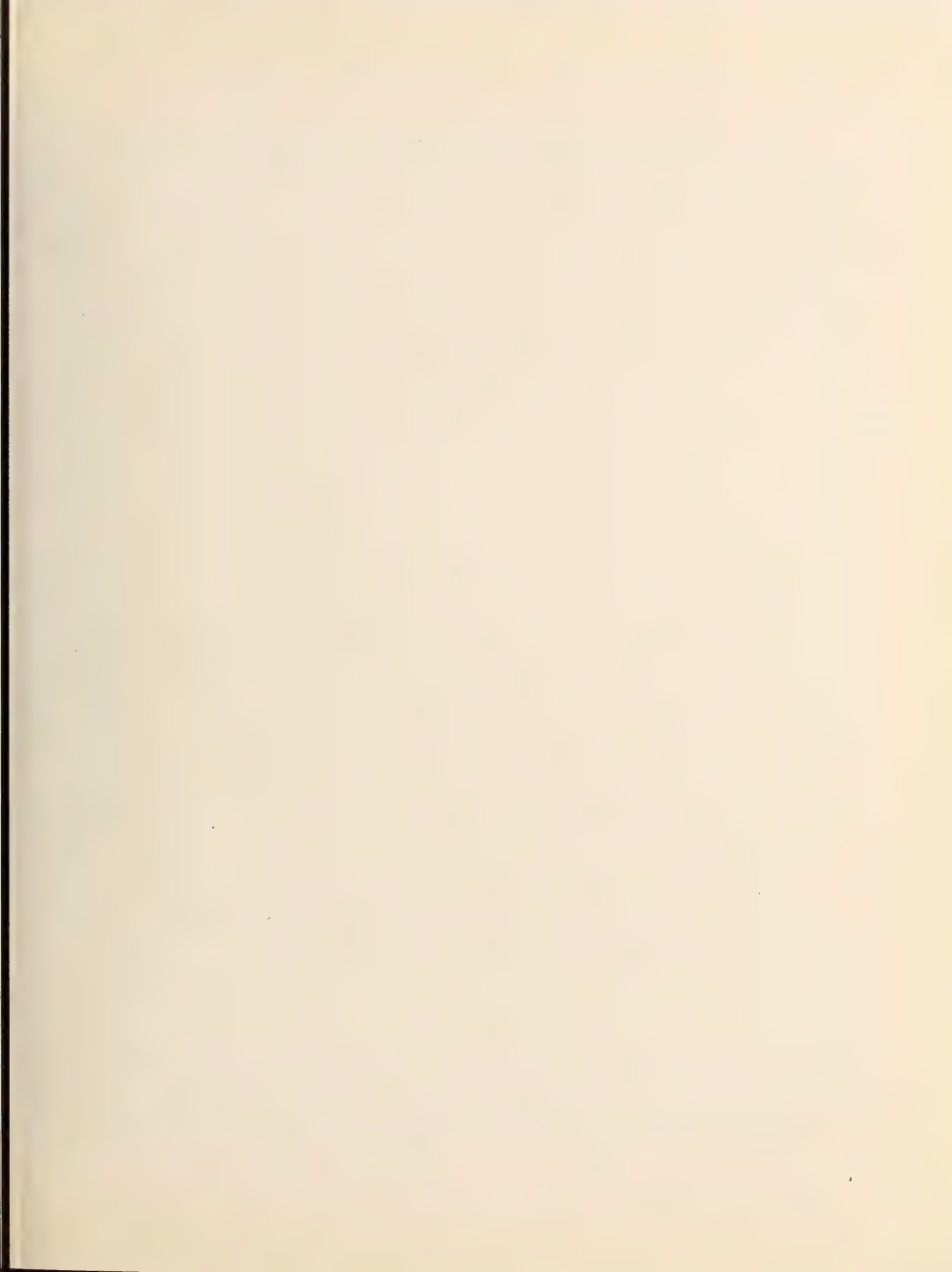
John T. Southwell was born in Franklin county, Va., July 2, 1846, and has spent his life in the same county, now residing on his farm near Hale's Ford, on the Staunton River. He is one of the prominent Democrats of his section and is also a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Miss Julia Pasley, a native of Franklin county, a daughter of Robert Pasley, who, at one time was sheriff of Franklin county and a man of fortune and prominence. To John T. Southwell and wife there were born seven children, one of whom, Ewell J., died at the age of eighteen years. The record of the living is as follows: Othel E. formerly was in the canning business but now lives on a farm in Franklin county, is married and has three children. William R. lives at Bedford City, Va., and is connected with the American Tobacco Company. Ophelia K. is the wife of Thomas Morgan and they have children and a pleasant home near Pine Hook, Va. John F. is the fourth member of the family. Grover C. resides at Huntington, W. Va., being connected with the C. & O. Railroad. Minnie is the wife of Thomas Poindexter and they live in Franklin county and have three children.

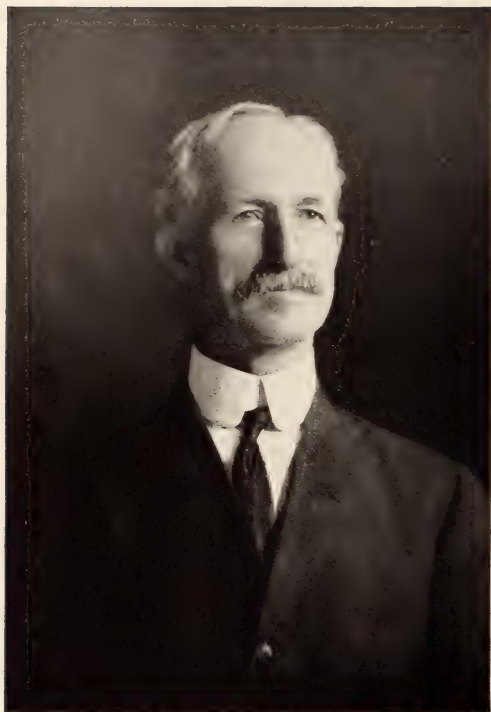
John F. Southwell was educated in Franklin and Roanoke counties, graduating from the Roanoke Business College in the class of 1903, after which he was express and station agent for the C. & O. Railroad at Huntington until the fall of 1910, when he came to Charleston. The Elk Hotel, of which he is manager, is a handsome building situated at the head of Broad Street, opposite the K. & M. Railroad depot, a very convenient location for the traveling public. The hotel contains seventy rooms, forty of these being finely fitted up for guests. Mr. Southwell proves that he understands one great desideratum in a hotel, and that is a fine cuisine, and his table is supplied with the best the market affords. His bar is one of the features of the house and liquors and vintages to suit every taste are provided.

Mr. Southwell was married at Huntington to Miss Rosa Schwartz, who was born in Wertemberg, Germany, September 20, 1887, and accompanied a sister and two brothers to America in 1894. She was educated at Cincinnati and Huntington. Her parents were Michael and Elizabeth Schwartz and they died in Wertemberg, Germany, in middle life. The father was a baker by trade and he and wife were industrious and estimable people. They belonged to the Lutheran church. Mrs. Schwartz was the kind and loving mother of nine children and seven of these came to the United States, two of whom, Herman and Michael, died in Huntington, unmarried. Three sisters of Mrs. Southwell, Elizabeth, Catherine and Fredrica, live at Huntington, two of them being married. One brother, August, lives in the city of Cincinnati, where he has a family. Mr. and Mrs. Southwell have one daughter, Helen J., who was born May 8, 1910, and was but a few months old when her parents moved to Charleston.

MISS AMANDA J. DERRICK, who was born on Derrick's Creek, Poca District, Kanawha county, W. Va., fifteen miles north of Charleston, is a daughter of John and a granddaughter of Jonathan and Mary (Haynes) Derrick.

Jonathan Derrick was born in Botetourt county, Va., where he married and was the first pioneer settler in Poca district, on the stream which was named in his honor, Derrick's Creek. To Jonathan and Mary Derrick the following children were born: Elizabeth, who married George Boggas, and they lived on Poca River and both died there; Mary, who married Solomon Aultz, and they lived on Martin's Branch, in Union District; John, who lived in Poca district, all three having been born in Botetourt county; Katherine, who was the first one born in Kanawha county, married George Hainey and they moved to the West and the family has lost record of them; Martha, who died aged two years; Rachel, who died when aged thirteen years; Nancy, who married Witson Jordon, and they also went to the West; George, who was a carpenter, went to Kentucky and married and died there; An-





JAMES M. PAYNE

drew, who lived and died on Derrick's Creek, married first Katherine Jordan, and second, Elizabeth Arthur; Michael, who lived on Poca River, married Julia Dawson and both are deceased; Leroy, who died at home of typhoid fever; Agnes, who also died from an attack of typhoid fever; and Amanda, who died on Sandy River, in Jackson District, was the wife of Jeremiah Gallahue. Jonathan Derrick had about 400 acres of land and cleared about all of it before his death, which occurred when seventy years of age. His wife died in her sixty-fifth year. They were buried in the family cemetery on Derrick's Creek. Both were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church and attended services in the log building at Sissonville.

John Derrick, father of Miss Amanda J. Derrick, was born March 30, 1809, in Botetourt county, Va., and had comparatively meager school advantages. His main school-book was a speller and the pupils sat before a huge fireplace into which whole logs were rolled, the floors were sometimes of rough logs and slabs did for seats. In those days schooling did not continue long but enough was learned to lay a foundation upon which reading and subsequent association with others could build up a fair amount of knowledge. John Derrick was a man of natural intelligence and became a prominent man in his district, a member of the board of Education and a justice of the peace for a number of years. After his marriage he settled on a farm adjoining that of his father, containing something over 300 acres, which land he cleared himself. In October, 1835, he married Mrs. Katherine Smith, widow of Stephen Smith and daughter of Josiah Thomas. She was born September 1, 1804, in Kentucky, and died December 16, 1875.

To John and Katherine Derrick the following children were born: Jonathan M., who was a soldier in the Civil War, died in the army May 8, 1865, of measles, aged twenty-nine years, nine months and twenty-nine days; Josiah T., who died March 23, 1874, aged thirty-six years, ten months and twenty days, married Susan McMann, a daughter of Dr. McMann,

and is survived by one son; Mary Margaret, who died August 2, 1902, was the wife of John Goff and her burial was on Martin's Branch, in the McClanaghan Cemetery; Lucretia Ann, who died when one year old; and Amanda Jane, the only survivor. The father died March 2, 1877, and both he and wife were buried on the old Derrick farm in Poca district. No family in all this section has been better known or more highly esteemed and respected.

Miss Amanda J. Derrick was born July 3, 1843, and has spent her whole life on a farm. She bought her present valuable property, what was known as the old Aultz farm, on November 19, 1908, from H. F. Aultz. It contains 107 acres of excellent land, is situated eight miles north of Charleston, on the Charleston and Sissonville turnpike road, and her residence is probably the best and most comfortable of any in Poca district. She directs the management of the farm herself, with the assistance of a niece and nephew, and hires considerable help. Miss Derrick is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES MONROE PAYNE, one of the leading members of the Charleston bar, of the law firm of Payne & Payne, belongs to an old Virginia family that traces an honorable ancestry many generations back. He was born May 21, 1848, in Giles county, Va., and is a son of Charles H. and Rebecca (Price) Payne.

Charles H. Payne was born in Franklin county, Va., a son of Thomas Payne, of Campbell county, Va., and Frances (Powell) Payne, of Franklin county. Agriculture was the main business of the older generations of Paynes. They did not seek public office.

James M. Payne was reared in his native county and enjoyed the educational and social privileges which the prominence and wealth of his family made possible. From Roanoke College, where he spent some years, he entered upon the study of law and was admitted to the bar of Craig county, Va., in October, 1871. For two years he engaged in the practice of his profession there and then came to Charleston where he has remained ever since. His first partner in law practice was S. S. Green, with

whom he was associated until 1895. His present firm was formed in 1897 and his business office is in the Kanawha Valley Bank Building. The very significant change in the law of evidence, applicable to the trial of suits in ejectment laid down in the case of Stockton against Morris, decided by the Supreme Court of Appeals of this State, was made at his initiative and presentation to the Court.

In October, 1880, Mr. Payne was married to Miss Belle Abney, who was born in Louisiana and died at Charleston in 1906. They had three sons: Arnold Abney, James Monroe and Francis Worth. The eldest son is a lieutenant in the United States Army. In 1908, Mr. Payne was married to Miss Virginia Austin, of Lewisburg, W. Va. They reside at No. 1210 Virginia street, Charleston. Mr. Payne is an elder in the First Presbyterian church, which he and his family attend.

Mr. Payne is a Democrat in sentiment and by inheritance, but he has never been unduly active as a politician and the only public office he has ever filled was that of councilman, local issues at that time convincing him that he could be useful in civic legislation. He has been officially identified with numerous important business enterprises. He organized and was the president of the Charleston Home Telephone Company for some years. He has served also on many charitable committees and benevolent boards, and has lent his influence to everything that has promised permanent advantage to his city. Mr. Payne is one of the trustees of the Presbyterian Orphans' Home, of Lynchburg, Va. He has traveled extensively in his own and in foreign countries.

CHARLES C. LEWIS, capitalist and largely interested in the coal industry in the Kanawha Valley, has been identified with many of the important business interests which have served to increase and develop the commercial importance of Charleston. He was born in Kanawha county, Va., now West Virginia, April 15, 1839, and is a son of John D. and Ann (Dickinson) Lewis, and a grandson of Col. William Dickinson, one of the early exploiters of this section, a man of great courage and of public importance.

John D. Lewis, father of Charles C., was born June 6, 1800, in Bath county, Va. His parents moved to Mason county in his infancy and for the larger part of his life he lived near the mouth of Campbell's Creek, where he acquired large tracts of coal and salt land and became prominent in the development of both.

Charles C. Lewis enjoyed academic advantages in his youth and gained his first business experience as a clerk for his maternal grandfather. From 1861 until 1869 he was identified with his father in the salt manufacturing industry and afterward passed two years in agricultural pursuits. In 1870 he became president of the Kanawha Valley Bank and remained at the head of this stable old institution for fifteen years. On removing to Charleston, he bought property on the corner of Kanawha and Brooks Street, and built a residence where he is residing at this time. In 1882, in partnership with P. H. Noyes, he organized the wholesale grocery firm of Lewis, Hubbard & Co., which is one of the largest enterprises of its kind in West Virginia. He retired from active participation in its affairs when he was called on to give his time and attention to administering on the large estates of his father and other members of his family. Since 1894 he has been actively interested only in his coal enterprises.

Mr. Lewis was married in 1864 to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a daughter of Nathaniel Wilson, and six children were born to them. The eldest son, Charles C., Jr., is connected with the wholesale grocery house of Lewis, Hubbard & Co. The second son, John D., is secretary and treasurer of the Charleston Milling and Produce Co., and his residence is at No. 1206 Virginia Street. Mr. Lewis and family are members of the First Presbyterian church at Charleston, in which he is an elder. Mr. Lewis has always been a man of broad-minded view and generous sympathies. At times he has served in civic offices, for a number of terms being city treasurer, but business has always been more interesting to him than politics.

JOHN LEONARD, postmaster at Hugheston, W. Va., where he is also a general mer-

chant, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, August 12, 1838. When four years old his parents, Michael Leonard and wife, took passage with their family for America. They both died on the ship and were buried at sea and it was fortunate for the orphan boy that his half-brother, James Donlan, was one of the party. The latter took care of the child not only until land was reached but until he was seventeen years of age, Mr. Donlan dying in Erie county, in 1878. Young himself, he found his first paying work on a farm in New York and while there saved enough to enable him to buy land in Erie county, Pa., and the brothers moved there in 1853 and there John Leonard found employment on a farm at \$4 a month. He grew into an industrious young man and worked on farms and in livery stables, in fact at anything that was honest, until 1860, when he went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania and had been there a few months when the Civil War broke out. In 1861 he enlisted for service in the 10th Pa. Reserves, and served two years in Co. H, under Captain Patridge, and during this time took part in the seven days of fighting in front of Richmond, the second battle of Bull Run, and the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. Being discharged on account of sickness he returned to Pennsylvania and then went to New York City and while there supported himself by driving an omnibus. After his return to Pennsylvania he drove a stage between Pittsburgh and Franklin, Pa., until 1867, when he came to Kanawha county, W. Va. Here he drove the stage from Charleston to Hughes Creek, his present place of residence, for two years and then spent a summer in Missouri. In the fall of 1869 he returned to Kanawha county and engaged in clerking for John McAnney, who was one of the pioneer merchants. In 1870, when the C. & O. Railroad was being constructed through this section, Mr. Leonard went into business for himself.

In partnership with J. B. Malone, he bought the saloon business and privileges from a Mr. Morris at what was then known as Clifton but now is called Pratt, Kanawha county, but continued there only one year when he sold and with his former partner obtained a lease of 100

acres on New River, from William Lewis. They engaged in merchandising on that tract until December, 1872, when Mr. Leonard moved to Cannelton, W. Va., where he purchased a building from Dr. C. R. Lewis, and went into business for himself. In 1877 he bought forty-six acres of land, on which he now lives, from A. S. Trimble and wife and moved his family here but continued his business at Cannelton until 1882, when he sold to his brother-in-law, Robert Beirne. Mr. Leonard then began the improvement of his property and erected his present store building and in 1883 opened for business. In 1893 he erected his comfortable ten-room residence, and after purchasing more land, sold seventy acres to a coal company but still has twenty acres. He is a Democrat in politics and has been postmaster since 1893.

On January 5, 1875, Mr. Leonard was married to Miss Ann Beirne, who was born in Monroe county, W. Va., a daughter of Charles H. and Margaret Beirne, and they have four children, namely: Margaret, who is the wife of T. N. Jacob and they live at East St. Louis; Bettie Lee, who is the wife of Charles Collins, and they reside with Mr. Leonard and have two children—Sarah Lee and John Leonard; and Charles B. and John K., twins. The family belongs to the Catholic church.

JOHN FRANKLIN HUBBARD, whose birth took place in Bedford county, Va., in 1831, and his death at his home in the city of Charleston, W. Va., No. 1010 Kanawha Street, in June, 1894, was an upright and honorable business man of Kanawha county for many years and served one term as sheriff. The Hubbard family has long been prominent in different lines in Bedford county and before the Civil War were people of large estate. The father of the late John F. Hubbard was Graves Hubbard and a number of the representatives of the family live in Kanawha county.

John F. Hubbard became a clerk in a mercantile store as soon as his school days were over and at the age of twenty years came to Malden, Kanawha county and entered the general store of Col. William Dickinson.

Some years later he embarked in the mercantile business at Malden for himself and continued there until 1881, when he came to Charleston, where the remainder of his life was spent. In politics he was a Democrat and while residing at Malden was quite active but in later years was less interested. He united with the Presbyterian church at Malden under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Brown, who survives him and is now a venerable resident of Lewisburg, W. Va.

In 1861 Mr. Hubbard was married at Malden, to Mrs. Anna M. (Wilson) Holloway, who was born at St. Albans, Kanawha county, June 14, 1837, and was educated at Charleston and at Cincinnati, O. Her parents were Robert and Lucy (Jones) Wilson, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Georgia. They owned a large farm near St. Albans, on which they resided for some years and then moved to Malden, where Mr. Wilson was a merchant. His death occurred prior to the Civil War, at the age of seventy years, his widow living to be eighty years of age. They were Presbyterians. Mrs. Hubbard was married first to Peter Holloway, who died two years later, leaving one daughter, Ella, who died at the age of eighteen years. To the second marriage the children born were: Robert Graves, Julia Frances, John W., Maude and Nell M. Julia Frances was born December 23, 1863, and married Julius W. Staehlin, a native German, who was educated in the city of Munich and graduated from a college there when seventeen years of age. Later he accompanied an uncle to the United States and lived for several years at Gallipolis, O., and then came to Charleston and was admitted to partnership in the wholesale grocery firm of Hubbard, Bedell & Co. Mr. and Mrs. Staehlin have three children: Robert H., born August 17, 1889, who is a clerk in his father's store; John E., born January 1, 1892, is a student in Hampden-Sidney College, a member of the class of 1915; and Anna Pauline, who was born October 14, 1895. John W. Hubbard was born November 24, 1865, and is with the above named grocery house. He married Carrie Seashols and they have one daughter, Elizabeth. Maude married John L. Dickinson,

cashier of the Kanawha Valley Bank and they have five daughters: Mary Lewis, Anastatia, Nell Carmichael, Dorcas and Rebecca Gray. Nell M., who was born June 2, 1877, is the widow of Randolph Tucker. Carmichael, who died at Charleston, in December, 1910. Mrs. Hubbard and her family are members of the Presbyterian church.

MATHIAS SIERS for many years was a well known resident of Charleston, W. Va., where he conducted a shoe business and formerly had been a farmer in Kanawha county. He was born October 15, 1831, in Greenbrier county, Va., a son of William Siers, and died at his home in Charleston, May 17, 1884.

Mathias Siers grew to manhood in Greenbrier county and worked on his father's farm. When the Civil War broke out he was a member of the Clay County Home Guards, in which organization he served for two years, and then enlisted in Co. K, 7th W. Va. Cav., and served through one year. He came then to Kanawha county, where, in 1865, he was married to Mrs. Amanda (Vandall) Burgess, widow of William T. Burgess, who died while in the army, in 1864. After a period of farming in Kanawha county, Mr. and Mrs. Siers moved to Charleston, where he opened a shoe shop and continued in business there until the close of his life. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Siers, one son surviving, Leonidas. He is an engineer and resides at Huntington, W. Va. He served two years with the rank of corporal in the 1st U. S. Regulars, in the Philippine Islands. Mrs. Siers resides with her eldest son, John W. Burgess, of Elk district, Kanawha county. By her first marriage she has one other son, George W., residing in Carroll county, O., and a daughter, Josephine, who is the wife of J. Montgomery, a business man of Charleston. Mrs. Siers is well known and very highly esteemed.

CHARLES DE LA BOULAY FONTAINE, was born in Henry county, Va., February 3, 1827, and died November 1, 1883, at Parkersburg, W. Va. He was of French Huguenot ancestry and the first of the family to come to America settled in Halifax county,

Va., where the family became prominent and contributed many patriots who served in the Revolutionary War. John Fontaine, as the name was sometimes spelled, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch and was born in Virginia. He was a slave owner in Henry county and had large plantations. He married Martha Henry, a daughter of the orator and patriot, Patrick Henry. One of their sons, John James Fontaine, who was born about 1780, was a commissioned officer in the Mexican War. He died in 1850, in Henry county, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, his ancestors having been Episcopalians. John James Fontaine married Mary Redd, and all of their seven children, with one exception, grew to maturity.

Charles De la Boulay Fontaine grew to manhood in Henry county and was educated in his native state. In 1851 he went to Mississippi and lived on a farm near Okolona. During the Civil War he was a private soldier for two years in a Texas regiment which was commanded by General Forest. His health failed and he secured an honorable discharge. He suffered the loss of his home and property through the ravages of war and died while making a visit to a son at Parkersburg, West Va. He was a strong Democrat all of his life, and for many years was identified with the Masonic fraternity.

In Okolona, Miss., he was married on August 6, 1857, to Miss Mary Triplette Dearing, who was born at Tuscaloosa, Ala., August 6, 1837, a daughter of Wyley and Eliza T. Dearing, the former of whom was born in North Carolina and the latter in Virginia. They were married in Alabama and both died in Mississippi. They were members of the Presbyterian church, in which the father of Mrs. Fontaine was an elder. Her mother, who died at the early age of thirty-six years, was a daughter of John Nooe, who was a descendant of the colonial Governor Slaughter of Virginia, through his daughter Ann. The name is an honored one in Virginia.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fontaine eight children were born. The eldest were John and Ida N., twins. The former was a lumberman and met an accidental death by drowning in the Guyan-

dote River, W. Va., in 1889 while booming logs during the Johnstown, Pa., flood. He married Estella Hagan, of Huntington, who survives and has one daughter. Ida N. is a very competent stenographer and resides with her mother at Charleston. Martha, who is now deceased, was the wife of Dr. Walter Boltan, now of Arkansas. Charles D. resides on a farm in Utah, married Grace Strong and they have three children: Maude, Paul and Harold. Wiley Dearing, who is a commercial traveler, lives at Charleston. He married Wilia Casto and they have three children: Charles Mauray, Douglas and John Wiley. Mary Bird, who is a teacher in the Charleston High School, resides with her mother. W. Robert and Emma P. both died in infancy. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Fontaine moved to Clarksburg, West Va., and from there came to Charleston. She and family attend the Presbyterian church, with the exception of Mary B., who is a member of the Episcopal church.

HUGH PIKE, who is an enterprising and representative business man of Handley, Kanawha county, W. Va., owning and operating a general store, dealing in ice and also conducting a dairy, was born at Franklinville, N. C., January 22, 1859, and is a son of Alfred and Martha (Shelton) Pike.

The father of Mr. Pike was a native of North Carolina, and the mother came from West Virginia. In 1859, after the birth of their son Hugh, they started westward in search of a new home, packing their belongings in a stout wagon with the children, and in their journeying passed through South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, and entered Texas. They met with numerous adventures and mishaps but when all were prostrated with fever the situation became serious and finally the father and one daughter, Jennie, died. Alfred Pike had been previously married and his five children of that marriage were in the family party. The daughter died and the four sons: Oliver, William, David and John remained in Texas, where Oliver and John still reside. To the second marriage six children were born: Winston; Calvin, who is deceased; Hugh; Almeda, who is the wife of

David Sanders; Hill, who is deceased; and Alfred. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Pike returned to the East with her own children. Her parents had settled near what is now Pratt, and she joined them in Kanawha county. Her death occurred on New River, over the line in Fayette county, at the age of sixty-three years.

After reaching Kanawha county, Hugh Pike, then being nine years old, was made a member of the household of his cousin, William Shelton, where he worked for board and clothes and remembers that he cut corn on the land which is now covered by the tracks of the C. & O. Railroad. Later he worked on the same financial basis for seven years for his uncle, Hiram Johnson, and during this time had two months of schooling, in this period mastering the alphabet. His next work was as water boy for the construction gang of the C. & O. Railroad, and was paid fifty cents a day. From this humble position Mr. Pike steadily climbed, his next position being messenger boy for the old Kanawha Coal Company at Coalburg, and continued until the company was dissolved and then became cart boy at Crown Hill. He also was employed around the house of Superintendent B. Smith and was afforded an opportunity to attend school, one which he appreciated and later, after saving some money he spent nine months in a commercial college at Cincinnati. He remained connected with the Crown Hill Coal Company for twenty years in different capacities. At times, when the company had shut down for a season, he worked on Government construction on the river and was employed at No. 3 lock, at Paint Creek. On the suggestion of Manager Gordon he went to the Sunnyside Mines, two miles above Hawks Nest, in 1889, and invested \$1000 in stock there and served for two years as general manager, when he sold his interest and more or less gave up mining. Mr. Pike bought his present place at Handley, erected his store building and stocked it and began his merchandising in 1891. In a comparatively short time the business outgrew his quarters and he rebuilt and subsequently has erected other buildings as his undertakings have been increased. He is doing well in the ice business

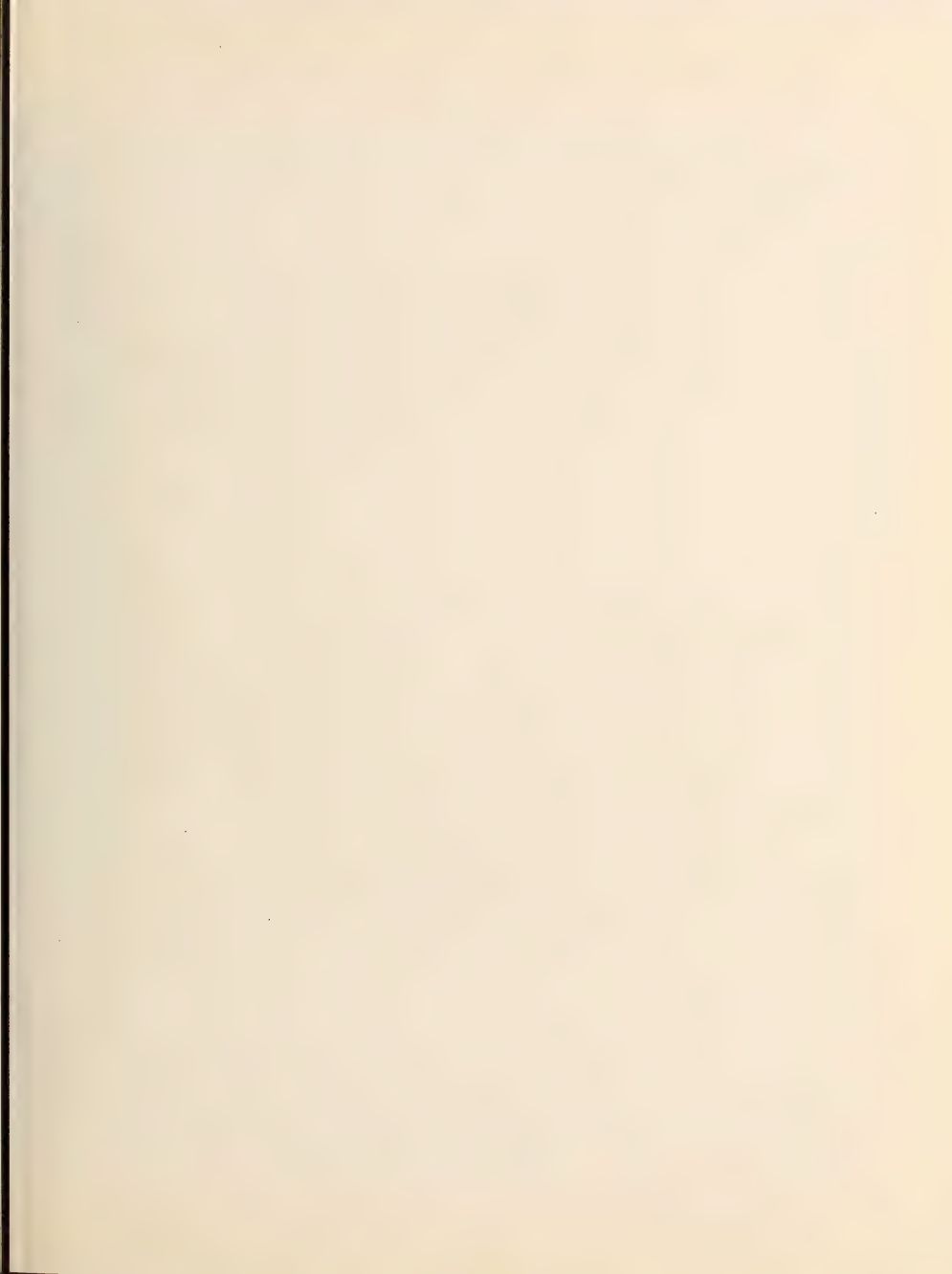
and buys about ten cars of ice a season. His dairy is conducted with five cows and has been made profitable. In addition to the real estate that he owns at Handley, he has a residence and eight acres of land at St. Albans.

In 1889 Mr. Pike was married to Miss Anna L. Lee, who died September 5, 1910, a daughter of the late S. L. Lee. To them eleven children were born, all of whom survive with the exception of the second: Frank S., a physician; Alice, wife of L. B. Hayes; and Georgia, Donald, Alexander, Victor, Florence, Eugene, Joseph and Louisa. Mr. Pike has never been very active in politics but is a good and law-abiding citizen.

JAMES E. ADKINS, of Adkins Brothers, dairymen and dealers in groceries at Charleston, W. Va., who have been in business for fifteen years, with quarters at No. 401 Court Street since March 1, 1911, before that in Loudon district, is one of three brothers, J. E., L. F., and L. B., making up the firm. James E. Adkins was born November 27, 1872, in Loudon district, Kanawha county, W. Va., and is a son of Hamilton and Elizabeth (Arthur) Adkins.

Hamilton Adkins came to Kanawha county in 1850 and resided on a farm in Loudon district until 1906, when he retired and now resides on State street, Charleston. He married Elizabeth Arthur, who was also born in West Virginia, and nine children have been born to them and all grew to maturity. One son, William, died after marriage to Sallie Stone, who survives with their one son. Mamie is the wife of Frank Hall and they reside at Charleston and have three children. James E., was the next in order of birth. Richard is a carpenter residing at Charleston, married Rosa Kinser and they have four children. George V., married Julia Bird and they have one son. Ella, and Leon F., and Leonard B., twins, and Bessie, are all at home.

James E. Adkins was reared on the home farm and attended the county schools. He has been in the dairy business almost his entire life and has been in the distributing business for fifteen years. When the present quarters were selected the firm went into the gro-





JAMES F. HUDSON

cery line in connection with their milk business. They handle and produce the very best products known to the trade and have a very large amount of patronage, in milk alone handling 100 gallons daily.

Mr. Adkins was married in Loudon district, to Miss Wanena F. Haws, who was born and reared there, and they have five children: Wilber and Edgar, both of whom died young; and Arthur, Maggie and Lorena. Mr. Adkins is a Republican.

W. H. MORRIS, superintendent of the Marmet Coal Company, at Hershaw, W. Va., is a thoroughly experienced mine man and in his present connection has responsibility over five openings: the New Butler, Lens Creek and Black Band mines at Hershaw, and two at Monarch, where he served as assistant superintendent. He was born in 1868, at Blue Creek, Kanawha county, W. Va., and is a son of E. M. and Mary F. (Bowen) Morris.

E. M. Morris was born in Virginia and came as a young man to Kanawha county, where he worked for a time in the mines but later acquired a farm and farming and timber contracting were his main activities. His death occurred at the age of sixty-two years. He married Mary F. Bowen, and they had seven children.

W. H. Morris obtained a public school education and afterward worked on his father's farm for a short time. He then went into the mining business and continued for a number of years and learned every detail. In 1907 he came to Monarch and served as assistant superintendent for the Marmet Coal Company until 1910, when he was made general superintendent of both mines—Hershaw and Monarch—having an assistant at Monarch. The output of this company is 800 tons and employment is found for 300 men. The company owns the W. Va. & Southern Railway for about a four-mile stretch of standard gauge track, and owns about eighty cars and two locomotives. Mr. Morris is superintendent of this railroad. These are all drift mines. Mr. Morris is well qualified for the position he fills and enjoys the respect of his employers and the confidence of the men.

Mr. Morris married Miss Myrtle Crawford, a daughter of Andrew Crawford and they have three children, Lee, William and Langdon. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

JAMES F. HUDSON, postmaster at Charleston, W. Va., and one of the most efficient incumbents that this office has ever had, has been an important factor in the Republican party since attaining manhood and has filled many public positions. He was born December 14, 1869, in Kanawha county, W. Va., and is a son of Anderson and Roxey L. (Holstein) Hudson.

James F. Hudson was reared on the home farm and remained there until he had acquired a complete enough education in the public schools, to enable him to become a teacher. Three years as a schoolmaster sufficed and he then turned his attention to merchandising. In 1901 he became chief deputy for James Jarrett, sheriff of Kanawha county, and served in that capacity until 1905, and then accepted the position of county tax assessor and served one year under appointment by W. M. O. Dawson. Mr. Hudson in 1897 became a citizen of Charleston and in 1902 was elected a member of the city council and during the four years that he served on that body his vote and influence were always given to advance the best interests of the city. Since 1900 he has served almost continuously either as a member of the Kanawha county Republican committee or of the Congressional or Senatorial Committees. On March 29, 1909, Mr. Hudson was appointed postmaster at Charleston and his office force includes an assistant, Joseph A. Hudson, nineteen clerks and thirteen letter carriers. He has systematized the work, and in economy and efficiency can present to the authorities at Washington, D. C., a most satisfactory showing.

Mr. Hudson was married in 1893 to Miss Sallie B. Jarrett, a daughter of Enos Jarrett, a substantial citizen of Kanawha county. They enjoy a comfortable residence situated at No. 1424 Lee street, Charleston. Mr. Hudson is a member of Charleston Lodge of Elks, No. 202.

JOHN H. GOSHORN, deceased, whose name was closely identified with the mercantile business at Charleston, W. Va., for many years, was born in West Virginia, at McManns Creek, August 13, 1813, and died May 30, 1892. He was a son of George and Jane (Farrier) Goshorn and the eldest of their six children.

John H. Goshorn was nine years old when his parents settled at Charleston, in the year 1822. The father, George Goshorn, engaged here in a hotel and a ferry business and the son gave assistance until 1839, in which year the latter formed a partnership with his brother, William F. Goshorn, in the mercantile business. This house, founded sixty years ago, was, in the lifetime of its organizers, developed into a large enterprise and when the original members passed away the interests were taken over by the younger generation, George A., son of John H. Goshorn, and two cousins of the former, William F. and H. D. Goshorn. In all that pertained to business, John H. Goshorn was an example of industry and integrity, and his name will ever be recalled as one of the able and constructive business men of early Charleston.

Mr. Goshorn was married in 1855, to Miss Betty A. Cowey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Cowey, who came to this country from England, bringing her with them, she being then a child. Mr. Cowey was a salt manufacturer here for some time, in the early days of that industry. Later he went to Illinois, where he was engaged in the coal business. Mr. and Mrs. Goshorn had three children: Mattie C., George A. and Maggie P. Mrs. Goshorn died in 1887.

GEORGE W. BRADY, a general merchant doing an excellent business at Handley, W. Va., has been a resident of Kanawha county since 1904 and is thoroughly identified with the interests of this section. He was born October 12, 1874, in Cabell county, W. Va., and is a son of James S. and Mary E. (Moore) Brady.

James S. Brady was born in Ireland and came to America as a boy, accompanying his aunt, as he was an orphan. He lived in the city of Philadelphia until he was fifteen years

of age and then worked with a railroad contractor and later became a contractor himself and was associated with Ryan and Austin in the grading of two miles of the C. & O. Railroad at Cotton Hill, his first work for this road being at Barboursville, where he met Mary E. Moore, whom he subsequently married. Mr. Brady became a farmer but for several years he has been associated with his son, James T. Brady, in a mercantile business at Barboursville. He has seven children: Charles, George W., Margaret, Valett, Lucy, James T. and Walter.

George W. Brady was reared on his father's farm three miles distant from Barboursville and attended the public schools and later the Morris Harvey College for two years. Mr. Brady was then associated with C. Davis in the meat business at Huntington, for a short time and afterward took charge of a restaurant for H. O. Via, at that place. After three years as a clerk in the general store of L. V. Waugh, he went back to the home farm, where he was needed, and followed farming for two years, when he accepted a clerkship in the McDonald Colliery Company store, under Manager James Faulkner, but the mine strike came nine months later, and the store was closed and he went back to his old employer, Mr. Waugh, for another year. For some eighteen months he served as clerk in the company store at Powellton. In 1904 he came to Handley and in partnership with F. B. Irwin, bought his present business and in 1907 he purchased Mr. Irwin's interest. In politics Mr. Brady is a Democrat but he has devoted closer attention to business affairs all his life than to public matters, being no seeker for office.

In May, 1910, Mr. Brady was married to Miss Reba Sevy, a daughter of J. W. and Edith Sevy, of Charleston, W. Va., and they have one daughter, Phyllis. Mr. Brady owns real estate at Handley and is one of the representative men of the place.

IDON E. HODGE, secretary and a director in the Morgan Lumber and Manufacturing Company of Charleston, W. Va., and also one of its incorporators, was born in Mason county,

W. Va., May 13, 1870, and is a son of William B. and Virginia (Bogges) Hodge.

William B. Hodge was a son of W. Burgess Hodge, a native perhaps of Scotland, certainly of Scotch parentage. The family home was in Ritchie county, Va., where W. Burgess Hodge died at the age of eighty-eight years. His son, William B., was the eldest of his large family. He was born in Ritchie county in 1810, and in 1876 moved with his family to Middleport, O., where he engaged in the practice of dentistry. He married Virginia Bogges, who was born in Virginia but was reared in West Virginia. They had six children: Ethie, Idon E., Sallie, John, Mabel and Harry. Ethie is the wife of Emil H. Flick, who is cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Springfield, O. Sallie is the wife of F. R. Van Antwerp, who is superintendent of the waterworks at Princeton, W. Va. John is a dentist in Ohio. He married Stella Weed and they have a daughter, Virginia. Mabel lives at home. Harry is bookkeeper for a firm of Youngstown, O., married Josephine Webster and they have one son, Webster B.

Idon E. Hodge was well educated and had training in a business office before he came to Charleston to become cashier for the Elk Railroad Company. About two years later he became secretary of the Deveraux Lumber Company and continued in this connection until October, 1904, a period of thirteen years. For the next two years he was connected with the Elk River Stave Company as bookkeeper and then for three years was with the Collins Lumber Company. At this time he became interested in the Morgan Lumber and Manufacturing Company and when incorporation was effected he became secretary of the company and his interest and activity may be counted among the real assets of this important enterprise.

Mr. Hodge was married at Charleston to Miss Margaret M. Reed, who was born here April 11, 1870, a daughter of Henry and Theresa (Huber) Reed, natives of New York and of Germany respectively. The father died at Charleston and since then the mother has resided with Mrs. Hodge, one of her five children, and one of the three survivors. Mrs. Hodge has a twin sister, Katherine, who is the

wife of Richard Watts, and they have a handsome home in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, New York. Mr. Watts is a contractor. They have one son, Richard. Charles B. Reed resides at Alderson, W. Va., connected with a mercantile house. He married Mrs. Mary (Winkler) Laidly and they have two children: Charles B. and Henry W. To Mr. and Mrs. Hodge two sons have been born: Idon M., April 11, 1896; and Alvin Reed, Sept. 20, 1893. They are students of promise in the public schools. Mrs. Hodge was reared in the Roman Catholic church and she and children with her mother attend the same. In National politics Mr. Hodge is a Republican but is independent in local issues.

JAMES T. MELTON, whose beautiful farm of 365 acres lies on Derrick Creek, in Poca district, Kanawha county, W. Va., fourteen miles northwest of Charleston, was born July 10, 1857, in Putnam county, now in West Virginia, and is a son of William Addison and Lucinda (Lanum) Melton.

The parents of Mr. Melton both belonged to old Putnam county families and they were born, reared and married there. William Addison owned about 500 acres of land in Putnam county, on the Kanawha river and was an extensive raiser of cattle. Additionally he was widely known as a preacher in the old regular Baptist church, his ministerial missions taking him frequently to other states. He lived to the age of eighty-three years, his wife passing away when aged seventy years. The following children were born to them: Harvey, who lives in Union district, Kanawha county; Jane, who lives at Kansas City, Mo.; Charles, who is deceased; Silas N., who lives on the old home farm in Putnam county; Julia, who is deceased; Fannie, who is the wife of Paul Davis; James T.; Everett, who resides in Putnam county; Dilla, who lives in Putnam county, married Virginia McClanahan; and Altha, who lives at Pittsburg, Pa.

James T. Melton attended school in Poca district, Putnam county, and for some time afterward continued to live in his native county and then came to Kanawha county and after his marriage lived first in Union district and came

from there to his present farm in Poca district. On his many acres of fine grazing land he raises cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, finding a ready market for all he can produce.

Mr. Melton was married April 4, 1878, to Miss Sidney Bailey, who was born in Kanawha county, December 20, 1859, a daughter of Alfred and Ann (Agee) Bailey, and they have had children as follows: Adar, who is the wife of Edward Martin, residing in Putnam county, and they have four children—Verda, Cecil, Clement and James; Gertrude, who is the wife of Elbin C. Crane, lives on an adjoining farm; Shelby, who married Erna Sisson, a daughter of Benjamin Sisson, has three children—Crane, William and James; Mary, who is the wife of Arnold Beane; Harold, who lives at Charleston, married Wilda Johnson; and Lennie, Vela, Addison and Lelie, all at home. Mr. Melton and family attend the Baptist church. Like his father, Mr. Melton has always been a Democrat but is not unduly active, taking more interest in his own business than in public matters. He is a stockholder of the Kanawha and Putnam County Telephone Company.

DAVID T. FARLEY, who is filling the office of assistant county assessor at Charleston, W. Va., in a very capable and satisfactory manner, was born February 22, 1852, in the village of Malden, Kanawha county, W. Va., and is a son of Francis and Frances (Shelton) Farley.

Francis Farley was born in Virginia and died in 1861, at the age of forty-five years. He was a tailor by trade. He married Frances Shelton, who was born in the Kanawha Valley in 1824, and died in 1902. She was a sister of the gallant Captain Winston Shelton, who was an officer in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and later was elected a member of the West Virginia Senate. Seven children were born to Francis Farley and wife, as follows: Martha, who is now deceased, married James Johnson, a Federal soldier at that time, and left children; Sarah, who married a Mr. Hines, died shortly afterward, in California; Fannie, who resides in Greenbrier county, is the widow of William Williams; David T.: Mary M., who is the wife of George C. Corn-

well, of Charleston, and they have two sons and three daughters; Samuel, who has his home at Charleston, with wife and one daughter, is a commercial traveler for the Arbuckle Coffee Company; and Nannie L., who died in the prime of life was survived by her husband, D. C. Lydnor.

David T. Farley was quite young when his parents came in 1861 to Charleston, which city has ever since been his home. He attended the public schools but the larger part of his education he undoubtedly obtained through observation and natural talent. In 1865 he started as a clerk in the store of P. W. Morgan, with whom he continued for twelve years, going then into the mining regions, where he filled clerical positions until 1882, when he became identified with the Black Band Iron and Coal Company, with which he remained until 1896. For the five following years he was in business for himself, then becoming connected with official life in city and county. He is very popular, being pleasant and adaptable, and his accuracy as an accountant makes him of great value in his present position to the business community in particular.

In 1886 Mr. Farley was married to Miss Mary Cavin, who was born in 1865, at Charleston. Her parents were of Irish birth but were long residents of Charleston, where they died in old age, respected by all who knew them. They were members of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Farley have had six children, namely: Julia, who was born in April, 1887, and was educated in the common and High Schools of Charleston, now fills the responsible position of cashier for the firm of Covle & Richardson; Katherine T., who was born in 1889, is a teacher in the public schools; Nan, who was born in 1891, married but has no children; Alfred, who is a plumber by trade, follows the same at Charleston and lives at home; David T., who is a student in the High School at Charleston; and Mary, who attends the parochial school of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic church, to which Mrs. Farley and children belong. In politics Mr. Farley is a Republican and he is serving in his second term as a member of the board of education of the

Independent School District of the city of Charleston.

MRS. NANCY A. BOGGS, widow of Levi J. Boggs, who, for many years was a well known and highly respected resident of Elk District, Kanawha county, W. Va., is a daughter of James and Mary Ann (Ellison) Weisman, and was born in Monroe county, Va., May 6, 1844.

James Weisman was a native of Monroe county and prior to the Civil War he came to Kanawha county from Roane county, settling on the Elk River. Six years later he moved to Brook and engaged in farming for three years and died on Sorrell's Branch, in 1901, aged seventy-four years. He married Mary Ann Ellison, who died in 1905, aged eighty-four years. She was a daughter of John and Nancy (Cunningham) Ellison, natives of Ireland. The paternal grandfather, Isaac Weisman, was a native of Germany and came to Monroe county with two brothers and there engaged in farming. James Weisman served in the Civil War as a member of the 4th Va. Vol. Cav., in the Union Army.

Nancy A. Weisman grew to womanhood in the home of her parents and in 1862 was married to Levi J. Boggs. He was born in Nicholas county, Va., and was a son of John Boggs, who was one of the early salt men in the Kanawha Valley. Levi J. Boggs was a shoemaker by trade but he became interested in salt manufacturing, first at Malden, and after marriage, on Mill Creek, where he also carried on oil refining after the old process, and at the same time engaged in farming. During the Civil War he went out as a soldier in the Union Army and served for three years as a member of Co. H, 4th Va. Vol. Cav., and was wounded at the battle of Fayetteville. In politics he was a Republican but took no active interest. He was a member of the Baptist church for many years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Boggs the following children were born: Fleta, who is in business at Charleston; Mollie, who is the wife of James Light, of Fayette county, and they have one child, Fleta; Nellie, who was the widow of John Hunter is now the wife of John Lowe,

and has five children and one grandchild; and Lida May, who is the wife of John Anderson, of Charleston, and has one child, Earle. Mrs. Boggs' great-grandchild is a daughter of Alpha, wife of H. Sampson. Mrs. Boggs was the third born of her parents' family, the others being: Hezekiah, who is a contractor and teamster at Charleston; Joseph, who lives at Kanawha city; Augustus A., who is a resident of Mill Creek; Susan Jane, who is the wife of Thomas Pritte, of Mill Creek; Ellen, who is the wife of Richard Mays, of Elk City; and Margaret, who is the wife of John Page, of Elk City. Mrs. Boggs is a member of the Baptist church at Mill Creek.

FLETCHER L. TURNER, commission merchant at Charleston, W. Va., and a reliable and representative citizen, belongs to an old county family of Holland descent. He was born August 25, 1853, near Malden, Kanawha county, W. Va., and is a son of William H. and Elizabeth E. (Harkins) Turner.

William H. Turner spent a long life of almost eighty years in West Virginia, his death occurring February 1, 1909. He was a practical salt-maker and was active in the salt industry for many years, manufacturing and shipping this commodity. Personally he was respected for his sterling character and his advice was often asked on business questions and public matters because of his known ability and integrity. For forty years he was a deacon in the Baptist church and for about thirty years church secretary. In early life he became a member of Lodge No. 27, F. & A. M., at Malden, and for thirty years before his decease, was treasurer of this body. He was married in the Kanawha Valley to Elizabeth E. Harkins, who passed her life in Kanawha county and died near Malden, in 1868, the mother of six children, as follows: James, who is a mine foreman at Hanley, W. Va. Fletcher L.; Alice E., who is the wife of Charles R. Brown, of Alden, W. Va.; Dewitt C., who resides with his family in Ohio; William, who died in early manhood; and Daniel, who died in West Virginia.

Fletcher L. Turner was educated in the public schools and grew to manhood at Malden.

where he entered into business as a merchant, locating across the Kanawha River at Alden, on the C. & O. Railroad. He continued his interests there for fourteen years and then came to Charleston, where he became a commercial broker. After eight years he went into a general mercantile business in Charleston, which he continued for several years and then became a commercial or commission merchant, a business he still is engaged in, representing houses in Ohio and Michigan, in the general hay, grain, feed and produce lines.

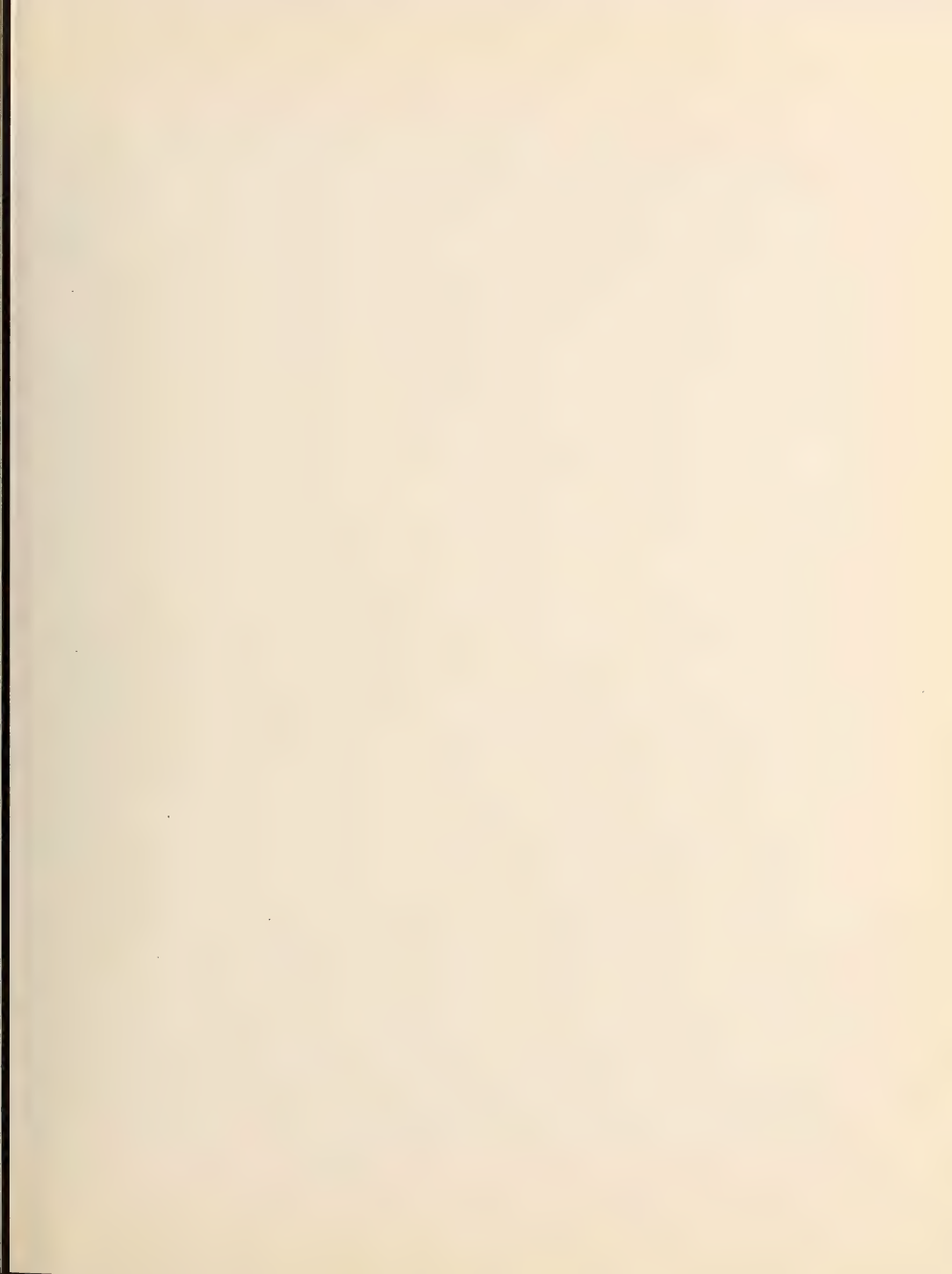
Mr. Turner was married at Charleston to Miss Hester A. Adkins, who was born in Kanawha county, in 1868, and is a daughter of John and Letta (Atkins) Adkins. The father of Mrs. Turner was born in Giles county and died in Kanawha county at the age of fifty years. Her mother was born in Cabell county and died at Charleston in 1898, aged seventy-four years. She was a member of the old school Baptist church. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Adkins, seven of whom survive and all the married ones live in West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have no children of their own but they have given parental care and affection to two whom they have adopted, Alice and Levi. Alice is the daughter of a sister of Mr. Turner and is now the wife of George H. Belches, who is chief bookkeeper in the Charleston National Bank. His mother survives and lives at No. 427 Columbia Avenue, Charleston. She is the widow of George E. Belches, formerly postmaster at Charleston and a deacon in the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Belches have a daughter, Lelia Louise, who was born December 27, 1905. Levi, the adopted son, who is now twenty-two years old, is a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. He is married and has two children, Ira L. and Eugene. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are members of the Baptist church. In politics he is a Democrat and occasionally has accepted local offices and when he was elected county assessor for the south half of the Lowery District of Kanawha county, it was on account of his personal popularity as the district was largely Republican at that time. He is a member of Salina Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., at Malden, and belongs to the Odd Fellows at Charleston.

J. R. DODSON, whose excellent farm of sixty-four and one-half acres is situated on the middle fork of Davis Creek, in Loudon district, Kanawha county, W. Va., was born on this farm, May 26, 1848, and is a son of James Monroe and Margaret (Daggs) Dodson.

James Monroe Dodson was also born in Kanawha county, his father having come to this section from Rockbridge county, Va. Prior to 1848, James Monroe Dodson purchased the present farm, for which he paid twelve and one-half cents an acre. He did not live long to enjoy his purchase, his death occurring here in 1849, when he was but twenty-eight years of age. He married Margaret Daggs, who was a daughter of Reuben Daggs, who was born in the fort in this neighborhood, which had been built in Indian days. Five children were born to James M. Dodson and wife, namely: Sarah C., who is deceased; Andrew J., who lives on Davis Creek; Mary Frances, who is the widow of D. H. Snodgrass; J. R.; and Margaret Alice, who died young.

J. R. Dodson attended the old subscription schools. He was but fifteen years of age when he enlisted in the 7th W. Va. Cav., Federal Army; served from March until August, by that time being convinced that army life was too great an undertaking for a boy, in its every feature being work for hardy manhood. He returned to the home farm and ever since has continued here, no longer being very active, however, his sons taking the heavy work of the farm on themselves.

J. R. Dodson was married first to Minerva A. Childres, and three children were born to them: Sidney A.; Romeo, who is deceased; and an infant that died. Mr. Dodson was married secondly to Sidney A. Pauley, of Kanawha county, and they have had five children, the eldest being deceased, as follows: a babe; James O.; Philip S.; Laura U., who is the wife of B. Snodgrass; and Robert Richard. Mr. Dodson and family are members of the Missionary Baptist church. Politically he is a Republican and he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having won recognition by his boyish courage, in time of war.





ULYSSES B. ATKINSON

ANDREW J. DODSON, who owns forty-five acres of fine land in Loudon District and also operates a coal bank, was born one-half mile from his present farm, known as the John Spencer farm, June 16, 1845, a son of James Monroe and Margaret (Daggs) Dodson. He attended the early schools and afterward engaged in farming on the homestead and continued until he enlisted in 7th Va. Cav., and remained in the army for two years, during this period seeing hard service. After he returned home he resumed farm operations on the old place and remained for two years, and then started out for himself. He bought his present farm quite recently. He leases the coal bank that he operates and has charge of all the Iron and Coal Company's property.

Andrew J. Dodson married Margaret Holley of Mason, Va., and they have had seven children: Anna R., who married Thomas Johnson and has one child; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Fred England and left four children; an infant that died; James William, who lives on the farm; Alondos, who lives at home; Benjamin, who is a mail carrier; and Lena Leota, who married Thomas Townsman of Indiana. Mr. Dodson is a Republican and has served his district in the office of school trustee.

ULYSSES B. ATKINSON, justice of the peace and a member of the bar at Charleston, W. Va., was born July 23, 1879, in Elk district, Kanawha county, W. Va., and is a son of Rev. Benjamin Franklin and Nancy (Young) Atkinson.

Rev. Benjamin F. Atkinson was born in Kanawha county, W. Va., in 1846, and is a son of John F. and Nancy (Samuels) Atkinson, natives of what is now Kanawha county. John F. Atkinson was a farmer and miller and a part of his life was spent in Missouri but he returned to W. Virginia before his death, in advanced age. He was the father of a large family and one of his sons, Rev. Benjamin F. Atkinson, father of Ulysses B., still survives. The latter resides with his wife at Hunt, W. Va., where he continues in active work as a minister in the Baptist church. He married

Nancy Young, a daughter of Rev. Thompson Young, who was also a Baptist minister, and they have had seven children born to them, namely: William T., who is a carpenter and contractor at Hunt, W. Va., married Della Ray, a daughter of Rev. Daniel Ray, of Braxton county, and they have four children—Robert E., Dulsie, Myrtle and Maybell; John M., who lives on a farm in Elk district, married Loretta Elkins and they have two children; James A., who is a farmer in Elk district, married Dora Gunnoe and they have one daughter, Emma; Ulysses B.; Alpha, who is the wife of D. L. Salisbury, an attorney at Charleston, and they have one child; Mary M., who died at the age of seventeen years; and Robert, who died in infancy.

Ulysses B. Atkinson was educated in the public schools and for thirteen years engaged in teaching school, becoming widely known and highly regarded in this profession. For three years he was principal of the Coalburg schools, went from there to Crown Hill and subsequently was principal of the East Bank graded schools and for two years was chairman of Cabin Creek Institute. He was also secretary of the Kanawha County Teachers' Institute for five years. In the meantime he studied law and in 1910 was admitted to the bar. From early manhood he has been identified with the Republican party and frequently has been a delegate to county and state conventions. He has served the Capital city in several offices, being assessor before he was elected a justice of the peace in 1908, for a term of four years.

Mr. Atkinson was married at Charleston to Miss Hannah Ada Flowers, who was born in Mason county, February 17, 1877, and was educated in the Charleston schools. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, namely: George W., Ada Virginia, Ulysses Donald, and Benjamin C., who died at the age of three years. Mr. Atkinson is a member of Morning Star Lodge, Odd Fellows, No. 63, and also of the Encampment; of Glendale Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and of the A. O. U. W. He belongs to Bowman M. E. church and is a member of its official board, and for the past three years has been superintendent of the Sunday school.

DANIEL E. BAIRD, one of the representative citizens of Charleston, W. Va., who for many years has been identified with the hardware business in that city, was born February 13, 1858, in Erie County, Pa., and is a son of Jackson and Nancy (Williams) Baird.

Jackson Baird was a native of Pennsylvania, where in his early life he was engaged in the lumber business, but later he took up farming, and for several years had lived a retired life in the city of Sharon, Pa., where he lived, when he died at the age of seventy-four years. He was a Republican in his political views, and both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. Of their seven children, Ida May died when about three years of age; George, now residing in New York, is married; Daniel E. is residing in Charleston; Robert, a resident of Sharon, Pa., is married; Charles, who lives in Idaho, is also married; William, living in New York, where he is engaged as a printer, has been married twice, and by his first wife had a daughter, Bessie; John W., now living in Canfield, Ohio, is married and has three children.

Daniel E. Baird was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and when he had attained his majority started out to make his own living. In 1885 he came to Charleston, W. Va., where he became a clerk in the hardware store of N. S. Burlew, and continued with that company for twenty-one years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of every detail of the business. In March, 1907, deciding to enter the field on his own account, he erected a large building at the corner of Charleston street and Ohio avenue, which he opened with a complete line of hardware, large and small cutlery, building materials, farming implements, paints and oils, and such other articles as are in demand by patrons of a first-class establishment. He has prospered in his business affairs and is numbered among Charleston's substantial business citizens.

Mr. Baird was married at Chagrin Falls, O., to Miss Alice Bartlett, who was born in that state in 1859, a daughter of D. P. and Mary (Emmerson) Bartlett, the former of whom still makes his home in Ohio, being more than ninety years of age, while the latter has been

dead for some years. Mrs. Baird's only sister, Ella, is the wife of George Pelton, of Milwaukee, Wis., who has a married daughter, Alice, and an adopted daughter, Helen. Mr. and Mrs. Baird have been the parents of three children: Floyd E., born in Pennsylvania in 1883, who is engaged in business with his father, married Anna Thurman; Marion, born in 1886 and educated in Charleston, W. Va., is the wife of William Fletcher and lives in Charleston; and Daniel Bartlett, born in 1893, is now a student in the Charleston High School.

Mr. Baird is a member of Glendale Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the National Union. With his family he attends the Bowman Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is treasurer and trustee.

JOHN FISHER, who is one of the well known citizens of Poca District, of which he has been a lifelong resident, is a retired farmer and at one time was the owner of eight hundred acres of land, which he has distributed more or less among his children. He was born on a farm that adjoins his present homestead of three hundred and twenty-nine acres, in Poca District, Kanawha County, W. Va., May 15, 1829, a son of John and Lucretia (Harrison) Fisher.

William Fisher, the grandfather, came from Germany to America and settled in the city of Philadelphia, where his son, John Fisher, was born. The Fisher brothers, Henry, Conrad, Leonard, William, George and John, all came to what is now West Virginia, the three older ones settling in Jackson County and the others in Kanawha County. John Fisher settled on Poca River and at the time of his death left an estate of seven hundred acres. He married Lucretia Harrison, who was born in Augusta County, Va., and they passed the greater part of their lives on the Poca River, where he died at the age of eighty years, and she in her seventy-eighth year. Their burial was in the private family burying ground on their own land. They were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and it was mainly through their interest and liberality that the church at the forks of the Poca River was erected. They were the honored and beloved

parents of numerous children and there are many descendants in the younger generations. The eldest, Rebecca, became the wife of Joseph Miller, who learned the blacksmith trade in the city of Cincinnati. They lived and died in Poca District and had eight sons and two daughters. Mary Ann married John Fisher, and they lived and died in Jackson County. They had eight daughters. Harrison died on the home farm. He married Tina Post, who died six months later. Franklin died on his farm on First Creek, Poca District. He was married first to Nancy Kountz and second to Nancy Shaver, and seven children were born to each union. George moved to Kansas and died there. He was married first to Patsy Bogus and they had three sons and two daughters; second to Mary Sugartaker, and they had one son, and third to Eliza Sugartaker, and they had two sons and three daughters. Rachel is the wife of Anthony Hall, and they live in Poca District and have three daughters and two sons. Lucinda married Silas Carney and both died in Putnam County, the parents of thirteen children. John, who bears his father's name, is the eighth in order of birth. Letha married Conrad Fisher and died in Missouri. America is the wife of Hood Milan and they lived and died in Jackson County, and had eight children. Albin died at the age of sixteen years and his burial was in Poca District.

In his boyhood John Fisher attended a subscription school that was held in the Tupper's Creek school-house and continued at his books, although irregularly, until he was eighteen years of age. Afterward he worked on the home farm and in the timber, and later put a tenant on his land and gave his time mainly to lumbering, having interests in this, and in Roane, Jackson and Putnam Counties. He erected the buildings now standing and improved two-thirds of the present farm. He has been very generous to his children, giving each one a farm as well as affording them many advantages.

Mr. Fisher was married December 1, 1853, to Miss Mary A. Shirkey, who was born across Poca River, a daughter of David and Mary Shirkey, and they have had eight children, namely, David S., who resides in Kansas

City, married Gertrude Wagoner and they have three children—Faun, Fern and Noble; John H., who lives in Poca District, married Nancy Johnson, and they have four children—Heber, Ola, Gertrude and Nora; William, who resides in Kansas, married Dora B. Kimes and they have seven children—Josephine, Ernest, Corda, Mayme, Ruby, John and Marcus; Henry, who is in the dairy business at Charleston, married Maud Crosby Smith; Mamie, who is the wife of Dr. Charles A. Ray, of Charleston, and they have three children—John, Cebert and Albey; G. P., who is a physician; Osa, who is the wife of S. F. Bonham, who is manager and owner of the Charleston Laundry Company at Charleston; and Charles, who resides at Tupper's Creek, married Erna Thaxton and they have one son, Noble. Mr. Fisher attends the Baptist church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

C. EVERETT WOODRUM, a leading business man of Charleston, W. Va., who is in partnership with his brother, John Woodrum, Jr., operating under the firm name of the Woodrum House Outfitting Company, with commodious business quarters at Nos. 502-504 Kanawha street, belongs to an old Kanawha County family, and was born in Elk District, in 1877, a son of John R. and Minerva (Jarrett) Woodrum.

John R. Woodrum, who is one of Charleston's most respected citizens, now lives retired, having a comfortable home on Randolph street. He was born in 1847, in Summers County, Va. (now W. Va.). When but sixteen years of age he enlisted from Summers County in the Confederate army, and served three years as a private. He survived all the dangers to which he was exposed and after the war was over came to Kanawha County and assisted in the building of the capitol at Charleston. He was one of the first appointed policemen and served as an officer for a number of years, and afterward was street commissioner for some years longer. He has always been actively identified with the Democratic party. He married Minerva Jarrett, whose father was one of the early settlers in Elk District, where he became a man of large estate. He married there and reared

a large family. To John Woodrum and wife the following children were born: Lydia, who died at the age of thirty-seven years, and is survived by her husband, J. W. Perry, and three daughters; Myrtle, who is the wife of F. H. Kelley, of Charleston; C. Everett; John Jr., who is associated with his older brother in the house furnishing business, married Mary Crawford; Clara M., who is chief bookkeeper in her brothers' business house; and Harry, a resident of Charleston, who married Edna Busby, and they have a daughter, Margaret.

C. Everett Woodrum attended school in Elk District and Charleston, being about ten years old when his father settled permanently. His first work was as a clerk in a general mercantile store, and later he was with the Prindle Furniture Company. In 1906, in partnership with his brother, he established the Woodrum House Furnishing or Outfitting Company, and the business has been so well managed and is so securely financed that it now stands at the front in its line in the county. They carry a full line of carpets, stoves, bedding and general house furnishings and occupy a three-story brick building, having over 30,000 feet of floor space. Their large fire-proof warerooms and barns are on the corner of Tennessee ave. and Virginia st. They operate three large delivery wagons, give steady employment to twenty-two people, and carry a stock which has a valuation of not less than \$30,000. Both partners are practical business men who prepared for their enterprise by years of special training.

Mr. Woodrum was married at Charleston in 1897, to Miss Gertrude Bell Young, who was born in this city in 1877, and is a daughter of Jack and Martha J. (Hammack) Young, the former of whom died some eleven years since. Mr. Young was a member of the city council of Charleston and an active Republican politician. His widow survives and resides with Mr. and Mrs. Woodrum. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was Mr. Young. Mr. and Mrs. Woodrum have four children, namely: Edward Yeuell, a bright youth of twelve years, who stands well in his classes at school; Rosalie, nine years old, who is also in school; Thomas Dana and Havern. Mr. Woodrum is a member of the Chamber of Com-

merce and the Business Men's Association and belongs to the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

W. F. GOSHORN, deceased, for many years was one of the able and successful business men of Charleston, W. Va., and stood as high in the personal esteem of his fellow citizens as he did in the regard of his business associates. He was born at Wheeling, W. Va., September 5, 1815, and his death occurred at Charleston, May 26, 1882. His parents were George and Jane (Farrier) Goshorn, who settled at Charleston in 1822.

W. F. Goshorn spent his life from the age of seven years, at Charleston. In 1839 he entered into partnership with his brother, the late J. H. Goshorn, an association which continued uninterruptedly for forty-three years and was only terminated by his death. The business then established still continues, its present firm style being The Goshorn Hardware Company. Following the death of W. F. Goshorn, a new firm was organized, under the title of J. H. & W. F. Goshorn & Co., which continued until the death of J. H. Goshorn and the retirement of George Goshorn. At present, William F. and Henry D. Goshorn, sons of the late W. G. Goshorn, and H. B. Smith, have large interests in the Goshorn Hardware Company, of which William F. Goshorn is president, H. B. Smith is vice president, and Henry D. Goshorn is general manager, while J. A. de Gruyter is treasurer. It is incorporated as jobbers of shelf and heavy hardware, imported and American cutlery, sporting goods, guns, ammunition, farming implements, paint, sash, doors, building material, nails, wire, and iron and steel mine supplies. Its location is at No. 206 Capitol street, Charleston.

W. F. Goshorn prospered as a business man but he was much more and his worth was understood and recognized by those in authority in public matters when they sought useful men for prominent positions. He was appointed a member of the board which had charge of the improvement and

navigation of the Great Kanawha river, first by Governor Jacobs and subsequently by Governor Matthews and Governor Jackson, serving with the greatest efficiency and fidelity to the public for nine years, and during the larger part of this period was president of the board. He was identified with the Democratic party.

In 1847 W. F. Goshorn was married to Miss Eliza Daggett and they had a family of six children, namely: Ellen B., who married Dr. Lawrence Carr; William F., who married Effie Ward; Belle F., who married Hon. W. A. McCorkle; Henry D., who married Ettie Minske; Addie J., who married J. W. Kennedy; and Edward H.

ABRAHAM BOIARSKY was a successful business man and respected citizen of Charleston, W. Va., for many years and was active and prominent in the affairs of the Jewish temple, at the time of his death being president of the congregation. He was born in 1863, in Central Russia, and was well educated in his native tongue before he left Russia, at the age of eighteen years, to come to America, where he had the new language to learn, in which he became proficient.

In company with an older brother, Fisher Boiarsky, Abraham left Russia for Hamburg, Germany, where a steamer was taken for the United States, and early in 1881 the brothers were safely landed at Castle Garden, N. Y., and from there proceeded to Cincinnati, O. A few years afterward they came to Charleston, where Abraham Boiarsky opened a china and queensware store on his own account, and after some four years of successful business, became a wholesale and retail jeweler, establishing himself at No. 714 Kanawha street. He continued in this line of business during the remainder of his life, his death occurring March 13, 1905, at his handsome home, No. 1510 Virginia street, Charleston. During his years of prosperous business he acquired property, a part already improved and other parts improved by him, and his estate included much real estate along Ka-

nawha street, also on Virginia street, a substantial property on Clendennin street and lots in the Glenwood addition. He was an orthodox Jew and was a faithful member of the Hebrew faith and a liberal supporter of the synagogue. No man in Charleston was more charitable and his benevolent acts were by no means confined to the needs of the Jewish people. In politics he identified himself with the Republican party. Fraternally he was a Knight of Pythias, a charter member of the Odd Fellows and encampment and belonged to other organizations.

On July 3, 1894, Mr. Boiarsky was married at Charleston to Miss Jennie Frankle, who was born in Russia in 1876, and was six years old when she accompanied her parents, Abraham and Esther (Frank) Frankle, to the United States. They lived for a time at Cincinnati, O., and for three years at Ironton, in Ohio, and then came to Charleston, where Mr. Frankle has been engaged in the jewelry business ever since. He resides with his family at No. 305 Bibby street, Charleston. Both he and wife are members of the congregation of the Jewish temple. To Mr. and Mrs. Frankle two sons and two daughters were born, namely: Harry, who is married and has two children; Jennie, who is Mrs. Boiarsky; Rebecca, who is the wife of Jacob Gluck, has three children; and William, who is connected with the May Shoe Company. Mr. and Mrs. Boiarsky had three children: Leah, who is now sixteen years old, is a pupil in the Charleston high school; Julius, who is also a high school student; and Mary, who attends the public school.

A. M. NORMAN, who is engaged in farming and mining in Elk district, Kanawha county, W. Va., was born at Graham Mines, November 23, 1879, and is a son of Gabel P. and Celia (Anderson) Norman. The father of Mr. Norman was born in Virginia and brought his wife from there and settled at Graham Mines, in Elk district, where he was a farmer and coal operator. He married Celia Anderson and both are

now deceased, his father dying February 28, 1905, and the mother surviving his loss only one day.

A. M. Norman obtained his education in the public schools. He was reared in a farming and mining district and naturally began his self-supporting work in these industries, mining until he married and since then also giving attention to his valuable farm situated near Mill creek. He has always been industrious and provident and is prosperous.

Mr. Norman was married to Miss Martha Vickers, who was born December 14, 1880, and they have an interesting family of five children, with ages ranging from ten to one year: Irene, Ouida, Martin Lee, Everet and Nellie B. Mr. Norman has never taken any active interest in politics but is numbered with the good and law-abiding citizens of his district. He is a member of the fraternal order of Red Men.

LOVELL C. GATES, hardware merchant at Charleston, W. Va., a prominent and representative citizen of forty-one years' standing, was born August 21, 1845, on his father's farm of about one hundred acres, lying on Tucker's creek, in Wirt county, now West Virginia, and his parents were Thomas D. and Anna (Marsh) Gates.

The Gates family, according to its early preserved records, was originally of England, several brothers of the name coming to the Virginia coast, and it is possible that they were among the settlers at Jamestown and Alexandria. One of the name who claimed a title, Sir Thomas Gates, is the forefather, six generations removed, from those who at present bear the name in this section. For some years the Gates family owned estates near Washington, on the Potomac river, and possibly a residence in the city of Washington.

Thompson Gates, grandfather of Lovell C. Gates, was born in 1783 in or near Washington, the family home being in Virginia. His near relative was the brave General Gates of Revolutionary prowess. Thompson Gates was the only son of David Gates.

He followed an agricultural life, after his marriage moving to Wood county near the present site of Parkersburg, and from there to Wirt county, where he acquired a farm near Elizabeth. Some years later he moved to fertile land up Tucker's creek and while he lived there the county divisions were made that changed the sections in Wood and Wirt counties to some degree, his land falling in Wirt county. His death occurred in 1867. He and wife were members of the Baptist church. Of his children the following names have been preserved: James, David, Thomas D., and Eliza. James has surviving descendants. His death was occasioned by lightning. David died in Iowa and his descendants still live there. Eliza married Martin Gross, of Gallia county, O., who moved to Indianapolis, Ind., where she died and he still lives.

Thomas D. Gates was born in 1820, at Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, and was reared on a farm and later resided on the old star route from Wirt Courthouse, now Elizabeth, W. Va., to Point Pleasant at the mouth of the Kanawha river. He was married there to Anna March, who was ten years his senior, her birth having taken place in the State of New York, and she accompanied her parents from there to Point Pleasant. While their children were still young, Thomas D. Gates and wife moved first to Point Pleasant, and then across the Ohio river and located at Addison, in Gallia county, to take advantage of free schools, where he embarked in the mercantile business which he continued until the close of the Civil War. He then located at Burning Springs, on the Little Kanawha river, in Wirt county, where he sold merchandise for ten years. After his children were grown he sold out and moved to Bidwell, in Gallia county, continuing there as a merchant. His wife died in 1899 and he then came to Charleston and spent his last six years at the home of his son, Lovell C. Gates. Both he and wife were members of the Baptist church. For some years he was an active Republican but later became a Democrat and while living at Bid-

well was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland. After coming to Charleston he reviewed public questions very thoughtfully and resumed his affiliation with the Republican party.

Ten children were born to Thomas D. Gates and wife, two of whom, Eliza and Anna, died young. The survivors are: Alexander P., a well known photographer at Charleston, married Mary Leonard, and they have one son and one daughter, the former of whom is also a photographer; Lovell C.; Thomas J., who resides on his farm near Lincoln, Gage county, Neb., married and has one son and two daughters, the latter being teachers at Marietta, O.; Harriet, who is the widow of Sherman Parker, of Nebraska, has a large family; William D., who is a carpenter by trade, lives at Grantsville, W. Va.; Almond D., who is an agent for typewriters, sewing machines and musical instruments at Charleston, married first a Miss McConahay, who left three sons and two daughters, and married second, India Parker, of Gallipolis, O., and has one son, Alexander; Rosetta, who is the wife of Baz Whims, is a resident of Elizabeth, Wirt county, and they have two daughters; and Charles Amos, who is a well known grocer at Charleston, has a son and daughter.

Lovell C. Gates reached his age of legal responsibility while the family lived in Gallia county, O. In 1864 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, as a drummer boy, when nineteen years of age, entering Co. E, 141st O. Vol. Inf., under Captain Rothgeb, and remained with this regiment until the close of the war. In December, 1870, he came to Charleston and embarked in the feed and grocery business in which he continued for twelve years. In 1883 he started in his present line, builders' hardware and paints, from the first being on Kanawha street and at present being located in a building which he has occupied since 1910. Mr. Gates has always been a steady Republican but has never accepted political office for himself, and is ever ready to perform the duties that

good citizenship demands in time of any extremity or public calamity.

Mr. Gates was married first at Burning Springs, W. Va., to Miss Ellen Houchin, who was born and educated in Wirt county, W. Va., and died at Charleston in 1888, at the age of forty years. She was a daughter of John and Rachel Houchin. She was survived by one son, John C. Gates, who was born at Charleston in 1873, was educated in this city and now is business manager of a newspaper published in the state of Missouri. He married and has one son, Charles F. Gates, who is a resident of Baltimore, Md.

On April 21, 1891, Lovell C. Gates was married second to Miss Callie Parrish, of Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Gates are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Gates is prominent in the Masonic fraternity. He belongs to Kanawha Lodge No. 20, F. & A. M.; Tyrian Chapter, No. 13; Kanawha Commandery No. 4 and Beni-Keedem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He has frequently been an officer in the different branches of the order and is a regular attendant on occasions of unusual interest, both at Charleston and other points. He belongs also to the George Crook Post, No. 3, G. A. R., of which he is past commander and of which he has been quartermaster for the past ten years.

WESLEY WILLIAMS, deceased, who for many years was a well known farmer in Loudon district, where he owned one hundred and twenty acres of valuable land, was born November 19, 1835, at Glen Easton, Marshall county, now West Virginia, a son of Harmon Williams, who was a lifelong resident of that county.

Wesley Williams obtained his education in the schools of Marshall county and afterward engaged in farming there with his father and later with an uncle, and after marriage lived for several years in Putnam county, later in Nicholas and Fayette counties, residing in the last named for nineteen years. He then came to Loudon district, Kanawha county, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits here during

the remainder of his life. His one hundred and twenty acres is valuable, all being underlaid with coal, and there are twenty-five acres in timber. There are over three hundred bearing trees in the orchards. During the Civil War, Mr. Williams was a soldier in the Federal army and took part in many battles under General Grant and was also in the siege of Port Royal and the terrible battle of Gettysburg. He was never wounded but had many narrow escapes.

Mr. Williams was married to Pauline Schmitter, who was born in Switzerland, in the valley of St. Imier and was educated in the Buffalo Academy, under Prof. Rosseter. Her parents were Frederick and Malanie (Bedicheck) Schmitter, who came to America in 1847, when she was nine years old and located on Eighteen Mile creek, on a farm not far from Buffalo. In Switzerland her father owned a pottery. Both of her parents died in their home near Buffalo, well known and highly respected people. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams the following children were born: Annie, who married William Crow of Penbrook, and has seven children; Louis N., who was an artist, died at the age of forty years; Josephine, who is the wife of B. F. Carper and has six children; Adele, who married Edward Anderson, and has five children; Sallie and Nettie, both of whom are deceased; Harmon, who married Zelda Adkins, and has three children; John D., who lives at Chillicothe, O.; Lena M., who is the wife of Alexander Stover, and has three children; Benjamin F., who married Stella Lewis, and has five children; and George, who is deceased. They also adopted and reared a nephew, Paul L. Mitchell. For fifty-four years Mrs. Williams has been a member of the Church of Christ. The death of Mr. Williams occurred on February 2, 1910. He was the one that was chosen to drive the gold spike on the completion of the B. & O. Railroad. He was a man of high standing in his district and was a trustee and an elder in the Church of Christ.

HON. PETER CARROLL, who has served as representative in the General Assembly of West Virginia and has frequently been elected to the Charleston city council and to other prominent positions by his fellow citizens, is equally a leader in the business concerns of Kanawha county and for years has been extensively identified with the lumber industry. He was born in Perry county, O., June 2, 1856, and is a son of James and Ellen (Mallen) Carroll, and a grandson of James Carroll.

The grandparents of Mr. Carroll never left Ireland. They were honest, hard-working people and they reared a large family, four of whom, James, Peter, Elizabeth and Bridget, came to the United States. All married and left descendants.

James Carroll, father of Peter Carroll, was born in County Kildare, Ireland, in 1817, and was not more than fourteen years old when he came with his brothers and sisters to the United States. The voyage was made on one of the old slow-going sailing ships and the party landed at Castle Garden, New York, and from there made their way to near Lexington, Perry county, O. There James Carroll lived until his death. He was a highly respected man, a member of the Roman Catholic church, and he became a farmer but died before he had accumulated much property to leave his widow and children. He was married in Perry county to Ellen Mallen, who was also born in Ireland and was three years old when her parents, John and Katherine Mallen, made the long voyage of seven weeks' duration between Ireland and New York. They settled about 1820 at Chapel Hill, in Perry county, O., and they were among the founders of St. Bernard's Roman Catholic church at that place. They had five children, all of whom have passed away. Mrs. Carroll, who was born in 1817, surviving until 1882. James and Ellen Carroll had seven children, as follows: Michael, a merchant at Moxahala, O., who married Margaret Q. Brine; Mary, who is a resident of St. Louis, Mo.; Peter, subject of this sketch; Catherine, who is the wife of Albert Hilles, lives on a farm near Moxahala



HON. PETER CARROLL



and has ten children; Anna, who is the wife of James Hillis, a farmer in Perry county, O., and has six children; Ellen, deceased, who was the wife of Richard Farrell, of Columbus, O., and had four children; and James, who died in 1896, at the age of twenty-five years, married Katherine Breece and left one son.

Peter Carroll is one of Kanawha county's capitalists at the present time but his boyhood was one of more or less deprivation and it was entirely through his own industry and perseverance that he succeeded in gathering together enough means to start himself in a lumber business on a very small scale, when he was already twenty-four years of age. He was but thirteen years old when his father died and he remained on the farm until he was seventeen, and after he secured employment on the public works he took care of his mother until he was twenty-one years old. He carried on his lumber business at Moxahala, O., until 1895, when he came to Charleston and started in the lumber business on the Elk river, in Clay county, organizing the Clay Lumber Company, of which he is treasurer and general manager. This company has done an extensive and successful business. He is also president of the Flynn Lumber Company, of Swiss, W. Va., where it operates largely, turning out 50,000 feet of lumber per day; is vice-president of the C. L. Munger Lumber Company, at Meadow river, W. Va., which owns a controlling interest in fifteen thousand acres of timber land; is president of the Carroll Hard Wood Lumber Company, owning twenty-six thousand acres in Kentucky; and is a director of the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company. Only a man with wonderful grasp of business could continue foremost in such large enterprises, and that he has brought about his own prominence, without assistance, makes the fact of greater weight. Aside from business Mr. Carroll has also taken a hearty interest in public matters and has been a prominent factor in the Democratic party in this section. He has filled numerous public offices and has performed their various duties with an efficiency that has added to his reputation.

Mr. Carroll was married October 13, 1885, at Moxahala, O., to Miss Ellen McGonagle,

who was born and educated in Perry county. Her parents, R. J. and Lydia (Spencer) McGonagle, were also natives of Perry county, where the former died in 1908, at the age of eighty years. His widow survives. She is a member of St. Pius Roman Catholic church at Moxahala, as was her husband. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, namely: Richard J., who is a bright young business man associated with his father, was born in 1886 and was educated at Georgetown University; Bertha A., who was born June 10, 1888, was educated at St. Aloysius Academy, graduating in the class of 1906, and is the wife of Ignatius Wallen, of Charleston; Mary E., who was born August 17, 1890, is a graduate of 1908, from the above institution, and resides at home, an accomplished young lady; William A., who was born August 11, 1892, is a student of the class of 1912 in the Charleston high school; Kathleen, who was born November 8, 1895, is also a student in the high school. Mr. Carroll and family are members of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic church of Charleston. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and also to the Elks.

ADAM W. HOLZ, proprietor of a meat market at No. 713 Virginia street, Charleston, W. Va., a member of the firm of Holz Brothers, is a representative business man of this city, which has been his home since he was two years of age. He was born in Meigs county, O., July 5, 1884, and is son of Philip E. and Margaret (Sharf) Holz.

His grandparents on both sides were born in Germany and settled in Ohio, where their children were born. The maternal grandmother still survives and at the age of ninety-six years is one of the most venerable residents of Minneapolis, Minn. She has been a member of the Lutheran church since girlhood. Philip E. Holz came to Charleston from Ohio in 1886 and he and wife reside at No. 139 Court street. He owns an excellent farm of one hundred and thirty-one acres situated south of the city in Loudon district. He has been engaged

in the butcher business all his active life. In politics he is a Democrat and he and wife belong to the Lutheran church. Of the twelve children born to them, nine survive, only one of whom, Arthur J., has married. His wife was formerly Lucy Meadows. The names of the surviving children are: Adam W., Tillie, Arthur J., Helen, Philip E., Jr., Lydia, William, Margaret and Katherine, the younger three being yet in school.

Adam W. Holz obtained his education in the Charleston schools and then learned the butcher's business and as a practical butcher thoroughly understands the handling and preservation of meats. In 1905 Adam W. and Carl Holz took over the business of the Allen Meat Company at Charleston. Carl Holz died in 1908 and since March, 1911, Adam W. Holz has had Joseph Hess as a partner. The business is both wholesale and retail and only first class stock is handled. The firm owns its own refrigerating plant and caters to the most exacting trade and is one of the most prosperous concerns in the city.

JAMES P. TUCKER, farmer and merchant and also proprietor of a blacksmith shop, owns twenty-five acres of excellent land near Hugheston, in Cabin Creek district, Kanawha county, W. Va. He was born at Cannelton, W. Va., three miles distant from his present farm, January 28, 1851, and is a son of Littleberry and Mary (Lykens) Tucker.

Littleberry Tucker was born in Botetourt county, Va., and was brought to Kanawha county when seven years old, by his parents, who located at the mouth of Smithers creek, just over the line in Fayette county, where the father soon afterward died. Littleberry was only a boy at the time but he managed to find enough work to enable him to support himself and mother and when he grew older settled on Hughes creek, which was then almost a wilderness, and spent the rest of his life there, his death occurring in October, 1884. His widow survived until April, 1885. She was born in 1826, in Fayette county, now

West Virginia. They had ten children, two of whom died young, and three others, Mack, Aaron and Nannie are also deceased, the last named having been the wife of Daniel Pitt. The survivors are: Jarrett, James P., John, Charles and Delilah, the latter being the wife of John Long.

James P. Tucker was brought to his present place of residence by his parents during the Civil War and inherited a part of his land and purchased the rest of it. In 1892 he erected his comfortable residence and in 1901 built his store. He is a busy and practical man and when not attending to his blacksmithing, farming or merchandising, is engaged in teaming.

Mr. Tucker was married February 22, 1875, to Miss Alice J. Huddleston, a daughter of Job and Elizabeth (McCoy) Huddleston, the latter being a daughter of one of the pioneers on Paint creek, Kanawha county, Samuel McCoy. He was born at Richmond, Va., in 1778, and came to Kanawha in 1820 from Kentucky, locating at the mouth of Paint creek, and ten years later buying a farm twelve miles up the creek and died there in 1846. His early neighbors were Indians and he and family lived mainly on game that was then plentiful all through this section. He married Elizabeth Graves, who was born in Wales. Mrs. Huddleston survives and resides with Mr. and Mrs. Tucker. She recalls that when she first went through Charleston, as a child of ten years, the present beautiful capital city was but a few houses surrounded by corn-fields. On September 19, 1844, she married Job Huddleston, who was born in Bedford county, Va., and died in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Huddleston had ten children, as follows: George M., Thomas, Samuel, Alice, Luella, Hamilton M., Otho, Mary Cecely, Job and Calvin.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tucker the following children have been born: Albert, who married Hattie Dorman; Ernest W., who married Nettie Swiney; Anna, who is deceased, was the wife of Cyrus Bennett; Demmick, who married Rooney Keenan; George Milton, who married Jessie Harrison; Carl,

who married Virgie Proctor; Edwin, who married Maude Willis; and Collie, Irvin and Elizabeth. Mr. Tucker and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is identified with the Odd Fellows at London, W. Va., and the American Mechanics at Hansford. Politically he is a Democrat.

THOMAS C. HALL, oil well contractor and producer, in Kanawha and other counties, is vice president of the Jarvis Oil Company, whose present interests are in Harper district, Roane county, W. Va. He was born at Harrisville, Ritchie county, W. Va., April 18, 1857, and is a son of Hon. Cyrus and Amelia (Scott) Hall.

More than one hundred and forty years ago the great-grandfather of Mr. Hall came to the American colonies and settled at Leesburg, Va., and there lived and died. His history is traditional but it is thought that he was a farmer, as the old Hall estate of many acres is still there, and it is the reasonable ambition of Thomas C. Hall to some day possess it, as it was the home of the founder of his family in this country.

William Hall, grandfather of Thomas C. Hall, was born about 1790, on the old homestead near Washington, D. C., and died in Wirt county, now West Virginia, at that time being eighty-nine years of age. He had married Sallie Lowther, who lived to be seventy-nine years old. Her father was Col. Lowther, whom General Washington appointed a colonel to command local forces in the wilds of Harrison county, now West Virginia, where he had his headquarters. A brother of William Hall, Rev. Ephraim Hall, was a pioneer preacher in the Territory of Ohio, and was a member of the first Constitutional Convention that completed the organization of that State.

Cyrus Hall, son of William and father of Thomas C. Hall, was born in Harrison county, now West Virginia. During the days of the Confederacy, he was a member of the Virginia senate and had many honors accorded him. He was a brilliant lawyer and during the Civil War period practiced

at Richmond, later at Parkersburg and still later at Charleston, having been in the interim, for some years, interested in the oil business. His death occurred at Charleston on January 15, 1909, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was married to Miss Amelia Scott, who was born in Randolph county, now West Virginia, and died in Charleston in 1891, having lived out her three-score years and ten. Both she and husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had six children, two of whom, Campbell and Flora, died in childhood. The survivors were: Loretta, who is the wife of H. T. Sheffey, residing at Charleston; Thomas C.; Cyrus W., formerly a leading attorney and jurist, who died at Charleston in 1910, married Myrtle Wood, who survives with two sons—Sheffey and Cyrus C.; and Benjamin B., who resides at Blue Creek, Kanawha county, married Susan Rawson and they have three children—Bessie, Helen and Snyder.

Thomas C. Hall had excellent educational advantages and when ready to enter upon a business career, interested himself in oil and gas, and with the exception of two years when he was a clothing merchant at Parkersburg, and two years during which he was a resident of Pittsburg, Pa., he has been continuously connected with these industries. Mr. Hall came to Charleston in 1879. He has sunk about forty oil and gas wells and is one of the owners as well as vice president of the Jarvis Oil Company, which was organized some three years since and now has six producing wells. The other officers of this company are: John Davidson, president, and Peter Tillman, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Hall was married at Charleston in 1881, to Miss Ella F. Bender, who was born here, a daughter of George and Sarah (Rundele) Bender. Her father was born in Germany and when he came first to the United States, settled at Maysville, Ky., moving from there to Charleston, where he became a merchant and spent the remainder of his life in this city. He married a

lady who was born at Wheeling, Va. They were members of the Presbyterian church. John Rundle, an uncle of Mrs. Thomas C. Hall, was the founder and editor of the first newspaper ever printed at Charleston. He was born at Wheeling, W. Va., and later lived at Cincinnati, O. Then he and sister came here, she as his housekeeper.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall have two children: Sadie B., who is the wife of Jesse V. Sullivan, a newspaper man of Charleston and Elsie G., who is a graduate of the Charleston high school, as is also her sister. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Episcopal church. He is a Republican in politics and has served prominently in conventions and as a delegate to important meetings of his party. He is identified with Masonic bodies at Harrisville and Charleston.

HON. J. A. DE GRUYTER, who served twice as mayor of the city of Charleston, W. Va., is one of the representative business men of the place, being the senior member of the well known insurance firm of de Gruyter & Frasier, and also secretary and treasurer of the Goshorn Hardware Company. His parents were M. F. and Julia (Crockett) de Gruyter.

J. A. de Gruyter has been connected with Charleston business enterprises since he was a school boy, early displaying unusual commercial qualifications, and later also a conception of public responsibilities that caused his election to a civic office before he had attained his majority. Since then he has served in many responsible positions and during his two administrations as mayor the city enjoyed great prosperity. He is widely known in his business connections and is held in universal esteem for those qualities which West Virginians admire in their public and representative men. The insurance firm of de Gruyter & Frasier is made up of J. A. de Gruyter and R. L. Frasier, with business offices at No. 122½ Capitol street, opposite the Hotel Ruffner, Charleston. They deal in fire, bonds, rents, health, tornado, elevator, steam boiler, plate glass, employers' liability, personal

accident and bank burglary insurance. Mr. de Gruyter was married in 1889 to Miss Mary Noyes. They reside at No. 1598 Kanawha Avenue, Charleston.

ROBERT F. WASHINGTON, the genial proprietor of the Washington Hotel, at Charleston, W. Va., was born on the old family homestead in Putnam County, W. Va., April 19, 1864, and is a son of George Franklin and Mary L. (McGraw) Washington.

Charles Washington, the great-grandfather of Robert F. Washington, was a brother of Gen. George Washington, with whom he shared many family characteristics. He lived and died in Jefferson County, at Charleston, which was named in his honor. Samuel T. Washington, his son, was born at Charleston, in 1780, and was a plantation owner and was interested also in steam boats. He married and had three sons and one daughter: George Franklin and Frank, twins, the descendants of the latter living in Putnam County; Samuel T., Jr., who died in Mason county, is survived by one son, Champ Washington, who lives at Buffalo, W. Va.; and Judith, who married a Mr. Hughy, and both died near Marmet, in Kanawha County.

George Franklin Washington, father of Robert F., was born in 1812, at Charlestown, Jefferson County, and was young when his parents moved into what is now Kanawha County, where he lived until twenty-one years of age and then, with his twin brother, Frank, went to Putnam county and took possession of property consisting of farm lands in Union District. The remainder of his life was passed in Putnam County, his time being occupied with agricultural pursuits. In politics he was a Democrat. He was married in Putnam County to Miss Mary L. McGraw, who was born there in 1828, and died August 3, 1885. She was a daughter of Thomas McGraw, who was a native of Ireland. Two children were born to the above marriage, Robert F. and Samuel T. The latter was accidentally killed by a fall in the air shaft of a mine. He left a widow, formerly Catherine Hedrick, and a son, Albert Washington, who lives in Fayette County, W. Va.

Robert F. Washington attended school in

Putnam County and then turned his attention to merchandising, opening a store at Bancroft, where he continued until 1897, when he came to Charleston and went into the hotel business. He has successfully conducted hotels in different places and since 1908 has been proprietor of the Washington Hotel, which is situated at Nos. 127-133 Summers street, Charleston. This well kept hostelry has abundant accommodations for the traveling public, having sixty rooms, all equipped in modern style with every reasonable comfort and convenience. Mr. Washington is an experienced host and thoroughly understands the art of entertaining his guests.

Mr. Washington was married in Putnam County to Miss Corra D. Older, who was born July 7, 1868, a daughter of Edward and Catharine (Aultz) Older. Mr. and Mrs. Washington have had eight children, namely: Lola C., who married Reuben J. Haskin, and they reside at Columbus, Ohio; and Callie F., George F., Goldie E., R. Lawrence, Leslie, Harley, Martha and Wilbur, the last named dying in childhood. Although Mr. Washington himself is very modest about it, there are many of his friends and acquaintances who see a marked resemblance in his features to those of his illustrious ancestor.

J. B. MAIRS, a general farmer and representative citizen of Poca District, Kanawha County, W. Va., residing on his fine estate of two hundred and fifty-one acres, was born in Poca District, June 25, 1851, and is a son of the venerable Dr. William Mairs, a former prominent physician and one of the leading politicians of Kanawha County for a number of years. He still resides in the county, making his home with a daughter in Union District.

J. B. Mairs attended school in Poca District and afterward taught five terms of school in Poca and Union Districts, his marriage taking place during his second term. He then settled on his present farm which lies on the right fork of Tupper's Creek, and has devoted himself since then to its cultivation and improvement. He has seventy-five acres in valuable woodland. Mr. Mairs is one of the district's wide awake and interested men and he has served his sec-

tion very acceptably in numerous offices for a number of years. He has served as a member of the Republican County Committee for six years; as constable for two years; and in 1884 was elected assessor of Kanawha County for four years, when the county court appointed him for a term of two years more, and his service thus covered six years. He has also been land assessor and census enumerator.

On October 24, 1871, Mr. Mairs was married to Miss Elmina M. Derrick, who was born September 29, 1853, in Poca District, and is a daughter of Michael and Julia (Dawson) Derrick. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mairs: William M., who lives at Charleston, married Martha Slater, a daughter of Nelson Slater, and they have four children—Lucy, Orl, Oscar and Frank; Myrtus B., who is a resident of Charleston, married Ada Morgan, and they have nine children—Bessie May, Ida Belle, Tisdell Harrison, Gladys Goldie, Harry, Carl K., Vernard Gondola, Robert L. and Ernest; Thomas F., who was a brave soldier in Co. C, 2d W. Va., Inf., in the Spanish-American War, died at the age of twenty-seven years and was buried in the family cemetery; Rosa, who is the wife of Osborne Tasker, and they reside at Charleston and have one child, Russia; Mark R., who is employed at Charleston; Fred C., who lives at Charleston, married Lulu Presson, and they have one son, Chester; Albert R. and Lloyd who have never married, the latter being employed at the Hawk's Nest mines; Lillie, who died at the age of three months and twenty-five days; and John H., Otis, Della and Rome, all of whom live at home. Mr. and Mrs. Mairs are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he has always been affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of Lodge No. 147, Odd Fellows, at Sissonville, W. Va.

SAMUEL H. WILSON, oil and gas operator in Kanawha County, with headquarters at Charleston, is also a veteran of the Civil War, serving in the Federal army from 1862 until 1865. He was born on the water of Wheeling Creek, Va., May 20, 1847, and is a son of James and Clarinda (Hagerman) Wilson.

Joseph Wilson, the grandfather, was born on Short Creek, in what is now Ohio County, W. Va., in 1804. He came of English people and Maryland parentage, while his wife was of Scotch ancestry. When his parents came from Maryland to Short Creek District, the Indians were yet very troublesome and the settlers endured all the hardships of pioneer life. Joseph Wilson subsequently located in that section cut off from Ohio County that became Marshall County, and on the shores of Wheeling Creek hewed out and built of logs his first rude cabin. He spent his life there and died in 1860. He married Martha Downey, who survived her husband for many years, her death occurring when she was seventy-five years old. They had eight children, all but two of whom are now deceased: Samuel, who is a farmer in Marshall County; and Mary, who is the wife of Alexander Woodburn, living in Marshall County.

James Wilson, son of Joseph and Martha Wilson, was one of the elder sons of the family and was born on Wheeling Creek, in 1818, and died in Newton County, Ind., a few years after moving there, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a contractor. In his early voting days he was a Whig but later became identified with the Republican party. He was married in Marshall County to Miss Clarinda Hagerman, who was born in 1828 and died at the age of fifty-six years. The ancestors of her family founded Hagerstown, Md., and were the early iron men of that section. Ten children were born to James Wilson and wife and five sons and three daughters still survive and all are married and have families. James Wilson and wife were members of the Presbyterian church.

Samuel Hagerman Wilson was reared and educated in Marshall County. On June 12, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering the 12th Va. Vols., under Captain Roberts and Colonel Curtis, which regiment was immediately sent to the front and took part in the battle of Winchester. Mr. Wilson went all through the Shenandoah Valley campaign and was a part of the brave body of soldiers that fought step by step to the gates of Petersburg and took that city. At the time of the surrender of General Lee he was at Appomattox

with his regiment, and many of the notable events of that occasion are indelibly impressed on his memory. Although he was frequently in danger and ever at the post of duty, he escaped all serious injuries. He belongs to the George Crook Post, G. A. R., at Charleston.

When the war terminated, Mr. Wilson returned to Marshall County and remained there until the fall of 1868, when he went to Grundy County, Ill., where he engaged in farming and later followed the same occupation in Newton County, Ind., where he remained until 1889, and then moved to Elk District, Kanawha County, W. Va. From there, in 1905, he came to Charleston and since then has been connected with the Jarvis Oil Company, and the Kettle Oil and Gas Company, and is also agent for W. Seymour Edwards, the prominent coal magnate. Mr. Wilson is a director and stockholder in the Jarvis Oil Company, and a stockholder in the Kettle companies. He is not particularly active politically, but votes the Republican ticket.

Mr. Wilson married Miss Mary A. Hagerman, who was born and reared in Marshall County, and they have three daughters, namely: Hattie M., a highly educated lady who is principal of the Mercer School at Charleston; Lucy A., who is the wife of Floyd M. Conner, and they live in Elk District and have four sons and three daughters; and Luella, who is the wife of Dr. George L. Ramsey. Dr. and Mrs. Ramsey live at Powhatan Point. Belmont County, Ohio, and have two sons. Mrs. Wilson and daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM E. DAVIS, mine superintendent for the Clay Coal Company, at Berrien Creek, Kanawha County, W. Va., has had years of experience in coal mining, in fact has been identified with the coal business ever since his school days ended. He was born June 19, 1872, in Fayette County, W. Va., and is a son of Lorenzo L. and Jenny (Vandall) Davis.

Lorenzo L. Davis was born in Maryland and came from there to West Virginia, locating in Fayette County, where he was engaged in a mercantile business for a number of years, and in 1898 came to Kanawha County. He was a

carpenter by trade and worked at the same for a time but later conducted a meat market and then became a merchant. His death occurred in August, 1910, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was four times married, first to a Miss Wamsley, who, at death, left one son, S. B., who is a merchant at Holly Grove. His second marriage was to Jenny Vandall, a daughter of Joseph and Betty (Fox) Vandall, who died in 1883, leaving one son, William E. To the third marriage, with Alice McGary, three children were born: C. L. and Minnie surviving, the latter the wife of S. W. Maurice, of Indian Creek. Mr. Davis was married a fourth time to Lilly B. Pitzer, who survives and resides in Fayette County, and of this marriage there are six surviving children.

William E. Davis was but twelve years old when he started to work in the coal mines in Fayette County, W. Va., and remained in that coal district until 1909, when he came to Kanawha County as assistant mine foreman of the Windal Coal Company, and in 1911 he was appointed superintendent of the Clay Coal Company. Mr. Davis is well known to the mine men of this section and his reputation for reliability is no less than that for efficiency.

Mr. Davis married Miss Sally Norman, a daughter of R. M. and Laura (Anderson) Norman, of Mill Creek. Five children have been born to them, the three survivors being: Loris, aged eleven years; Gaston, aged nine years, and Rancil, aged three years. Farnsworth and Laura are deceased. For fifteen years Mr. Davis has been a member of the order of American Mechanics, at Pinch, Kanawha County. He is a good and law abiding citizen, but has never identified himself with any political party.

MOSES FRANKENBERGER, deceased, was born in 1834, in Westheim, Bavaria, Germany, and died at his home in the city of Charleston, W. Va., March 21, 1902. He came of German ancestry and his people were of Hebrew stock.

In 1851, with his brother Philip, Moses Frankenger embarked on a sailing vessel for the United States, and landed at the port of New York. From there the brothers went to

Pittsburg, Pa., where Moses became first a clerk and then a bookkeeper. Later he came to Charleston where he opened a clothing store on Kanawha street and conducted so careful a business that before the outbreak of the Civil War he had already accumulated quite a property. Although of foreign birth he took a decided stand in public matters and came out definitely in favor of the Union and this attitude caused him to lose a large part of his fortune, and also to be held for three months a prisoner of war.

When peace came again Mr. Frankenger soon regained his old place in the business circles of Charleston and in the course of years was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Bank, of which he was elected president. During his administration that bank was one of the most successful financial institutions of the Kanawha Valley. He subsequently retired from the bank some years before his death. He owned a large amount of improved property including a block of store buildings on the corner of Kanawha and Summers streets and his fine residence at No. 1014 Lee street. In politics he was a Republican and his party had so much reliance on his business acumen and personal integrity that at one time it made him its candidate for state treasurer.

His burial, while under the care of the Rabbi of the Jewish Temple, was also under the supervision of the Masonic order to which he belonged. Mr. Frankenger set an example in bestowing charity and probably no more liberal citizen ever belonged to Charleston. He was a member of the building committee that erected the beautiful Jewish Temple at Charleston and was a generous contributor, but he also gave largely to other religious bodies. He was a devoted family man, one who considered the welfare of his home people and loved to be with them. Mr. Frankenger was a man of real worth and in his death Charleston lost an admirable citizen.

In 1873, at Louisville, Ky., Mr. Frankenger was married to Miss Fanny Ellinger, who was born near Munich, Bavaria, Germany, in 1852, and is a daughter of Samuel and Janet (Widelshofer) Ellinger.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frankenger eight chil-

dren were born, of whom six are living. Amelia, the eldest, is the wife of Dr. Edwin Zug-smith, a prominent physician of Pittsburg, Pa. They have one son, Thomas E. Rika, is the wife of G. I. Barkus, and they reside with Mrs. Frankenberger. They have two sons, Frederick M. and Philip. Samuel, the eldest son, was graduated in 1902 from the United States Military Academy. Hugo was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1905. Leo was educated at Charleston. Bertram was educated at Charleston and at St. John's Military Academy at Manlius, N. Y.

JAMES ANDERSON GARNES, D.D.S., who is engaged in the practice of dentistry at Clendenin, W. Va., was born in Jackson county, W. Va., July 12, 1866, and is a son of Franklin and Amanda (Miller) Garnes, and a grandson of Tapley and Anna (Parsons) Garnes, natives of Giles county, Va.

Franklin Garnes was born October 1, 1836, in Jackson county and remained assisting his father on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age, after which he worked as a blacksmith, operated a threshing machine and also, when not engaged in managing his farm, worked at stone masonry, being a busy and resourceful man. He married Amanda Miller, who was born February 29, 1839, in Poca district, Kanawha county, a daughter of George S. and Emily Miller. She still lives on the old homestead in Jackson county, West Virginia. Of the family of eight children, the following survive: James Anderson; William, living at East Liverpool, O.; Hal, residing with his mother; Launa, wife of L. Bush; and Ada, wife of H. Board, residing at Sandyville, Jackson county, W. Va.

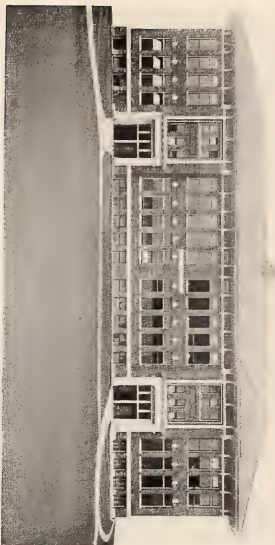
As soon as his school days were over, James A. Garnes began the study of dentistry which he continued at Point Pleasant and in Charleston. After a season of farming on the homestead, he resumed his studies and entered into practice first at St. Albans, W. Va., coming from there to Clendenin in 1909, where he has built up a substantial and satisfactory practice. Dr.

Garnes keeps abreast of the times in his profession and has a thoroughly equipped modern office.

Dr. Garnes was married first to Miss Letha Fisher, who was born in Jackson county in 1871 and died in 1890—a daughter of Samuel and Polly (Dawson) Fisher. One son was born to that marriage, Clarence, who is engaged in farming in Jackson county, unmarried. Dr. Garnes was married second to Miss Mollie Rollins, who was born December 10, 1872, at Sissonville, Kanawha county, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Skidmore) Rollins. Dr. and Mrs. Garnes have four daughters: Mabel, Opal, Dulcie and Helen, their ages ranging from eighteen to seven years. In politics he is identified with the Republican party but takes only the interest of a good citizen. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, at Clendenin, and is chief of record, of Chippewa Tribe, No. 12, Red Men, also at Clendenin.

VIRGIL ANSON LEWIS, who is one of West Virginia's distinguished men of letters and occupies the honorable office of state archivist and historian, was born near West Columbia, Mason county, W. Va., July 6, 1848, and is a son of George W. and Lucy (Edwards) Lewis.

Liberal education, Mr. Lewis received his A.M. degree in 1893, from the West Virginia University, earlier in life having prepared for the practice of the profession of law, being admitted to the bar in 1879. His tastes, however, led him into the wide field of literature and for many years his name has been a familiar and honored one in educational and journalistic circles. In boyhood he worked in a printing office and his ambition to own a paper of his own was partially satisfied when he became financially interested in the West Virginia Monitor. In 1892 he founded the Southern Historical Magazine, at Charleston, and from 1893-97 was the editor and publisher of the West Virginia School Journal, and during the same period was state superintendent of schools. Mr. Lewis has been honored by his section and state on many occa-



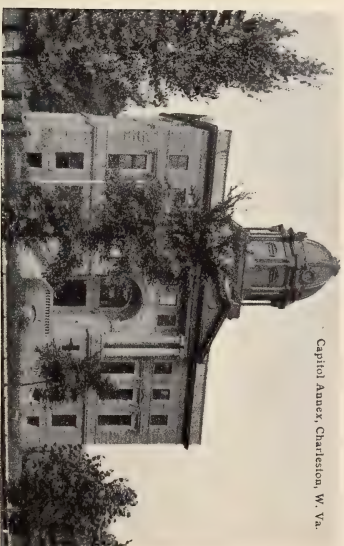
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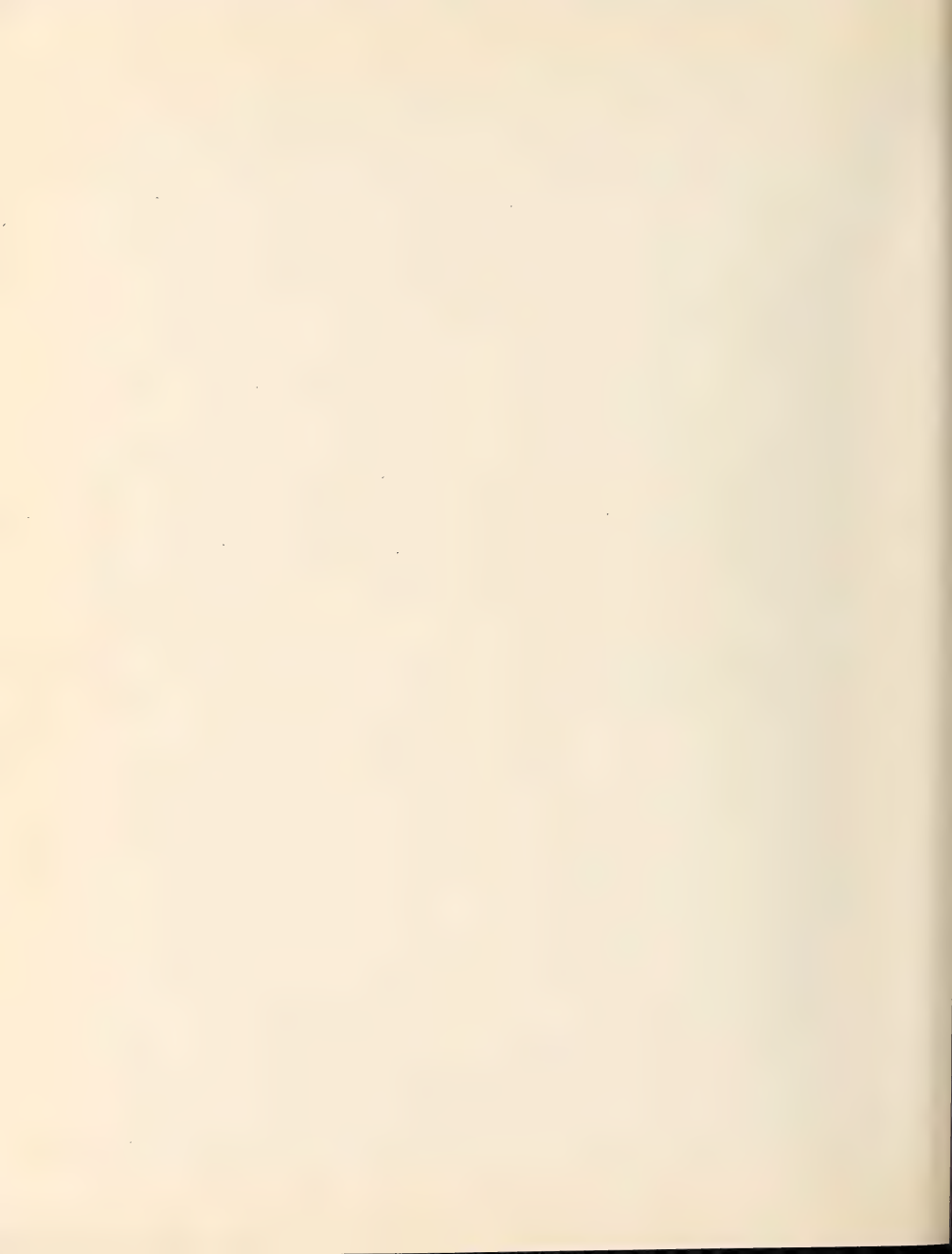
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CAPITOL ANNEX, CHARLESTON



sions, his learning and scholarship and his high standing as a man and citizen receiving generous recognition. In 1892 he was sent as a delegate to the Southern States Industrial Congress, held at Asheville, N. C.; was a member of the state board of public works in West Virginia from 1893 until 1897, and was a member and secretary of the West Virginia commission to the Jamestown Exposition in 1907. In 1890 he organized the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society, and he is a member of the Southern Educational Association, the National Geographical Society, the Mississippi Valley Historical Society and the Ohio Valley Historical Society.

Recognizing the value of books as educational tools, Mr. Lewis has devoted a part of his time to the writing of volumes which are accurate historical annals and they find a place not only in every complete library but with the records of historical societies everywhere. In 1889 he issued a History of West Virginia; in 1891, the Life and Times of Ann Bailey, the Pioneer Heroine of the Great Kanawha Valley; in 1896 a Graded Course of Study for Country and Village Schools; in 1903, the Story of the Louisiana Purchase; in 1904, Early Educators of West Virginia; and in 1905, Civil Government in West Virginia. This list does not include a vast collection of valuable reports containing accurate data on historical matters pertaining to the United States and in particular to West Virginia. In 1905 Mr. Lewis was made state archivist and historian.

On October 31, 1886, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Elizabeth Stone. He is interested in the leading fraternal bodies, being a Mason, a Knight Templar, and member of the Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite; is a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, and is past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He has recently been elected to his second term of six years as a member of the board of directors of the Knights of Pythias Orphans' Home, of which body he is chairman.

LEONIE E. BURDETT for many years was interested in West Virginia in the lum-

ber business, both as dealer and manufacturer. He was born October 10, 1863, in Monroe county, W. Va., a son of Washington and Susan (Longanacre) Burdett, and died at his home in Charleston.

Washington Burdett and wife were born in Monroe county, where their parents had been early settlers. He was a farmer and spent his entire life in his native section. He was twice married, first to Susan Longanacre and secondly to Mrs. Anna (Ballengee) Nowland, of Summers county, who still survives, residing at Alderson. The death of Washington Burdett occurred in June, 1908.

Leonie E. Burdett was one of a family of ten children, all of whom survive except he and all have married and have issue. He remained on the home farm until he was sixteen years of age and then became interested in the lumber business, in which he continued until the close of his life. For a number of years he was both dealer and manufacturer and a practical worker in lumber in Summers, Fayette, Clay and Kanawha counties and was a successful business man. In 1901 he transferred his interests to Charleston where he started a planing mill and operated the same until his death. Since then his city interests have been looked after by his brother, Plummer W. Burdett, under the name of the Kanawha Planing Mill Company, the controlling interest being owned by Mrs. Burdett. In politics he was a Republican but was never an aggressive politician. He was a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Burdett was married to Miss Betty Withrow, of Summers county, who, at death, left two children, Bertha B. and J. Homer, both of whom were carefully educated by their father, the latter having the added advantage of military training, and both reside at home. Mr. Burdett was married secondly, on February 25, 1891, to Miss Zora E. Graham, who was born December 25, 1869, in Summers county and was reared and educated there. Her parents were Joseph U. and Sarah (Flint) Graham, and her grandparents were David

and Sarah (Alderson) Graham. The grandmother died some thirty years since, but the venerable grandfather, now ninety years of age, still survives and lives with his son at Hinton, W. Va. Joseph U. Graham was a farmer and lumberman for many years but for the past decade has been a business man at Charleston and is manufacturer here of all kinds of boxes.

To Mr. and Mrs. Burdett four children were born, namely: Clarence E., who was born December 22, 1891; Frank E., born September 1, 1893; Ashley G., born November 9, 1895; and Hugh, born January 11, 1903. Mrs. Burdett and family are members of the Baptist church.

J. F. WICK, a general farmer, residing three and a half miles from Charleston, owns forty acres of land in Loudon district, six acres of which is improved, the rest being in timber. This land is all very valuable, being underlaid with several seams of coal. Mr. Wick was born in 1853, near Millerstown, in Butler county, Pa., and is a son of John D. Wick, who brought his family to Putnam county, in 1867, and spent the rest of his life there, mainly as a miner.

J. F. Wick was fourteen years of age when he came to West Virginia and had already attended school in his native state. He went to work as a miner and continued until 1911, when he moved to Kanawha county and settled on his present farm, which he had bought in 1903; he built his house in 1910. His land was almost entirely covered with timber, much of it very valuable.

Mr. Wick was married in Putnam county, in 1876, to Miss Mary Rudolph, who was born in Alleghany county, Pa., and they have four living children, three being deceased. The living are: David, thirty-four years old, who married Hattie French and has two sons—Hugh and Ralph; John, thirty-two, who married Annie Dempsey, of Fayette county, and has one son, Clarence; and Everett, twenty-two, and Nellie, twenty. Mr. Wick votes the Republican ticket.

H. A. SHIRKEY, whose valuable farm of five hundred acres is situated in Poca district, Kanawha county, W. Va., sixteen miles north of the city of Charleston, was born on this farm, August 21, 1845, and is a son of David Shirkey and a grandson of John Shirkey, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and there married Mary Jefferson. They had three children, namely: John J., who died in 1884, in Poca district, Kanawha county; Mary J., all record of whom has been lost; and David, who was born three days after his parents landed in America, his mother dying on the same day.

David Shirkey secured some school advantages in Monroe county, W. Va., and grew to manhood on a farm and made farming his business through life. After his marriage in West Virginia, to Mary Samuels, he settled in Poca district. His wife was a daughter of Greenbury and Esther (Slack) Samuels, the former of whom was a man of importance and was one of the first jailors in this part of the county. David Shirkey was enterprising and industrious and acquired five hundred, and fifty acres of land on Poca river, a part of which he improved and here he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in his eighty-fourth year. He was a magistrate in Poca district for many years. In early days he was a Whig but after the Civil War he cast his vote with the Republican party. His wife died when aged seventy-six years and their burial was in a cemetery near their farm. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had eight children born to them, as follows: G. T., Araminta and John G., all of whom are now deceased; Mary A., who is the wife of John Fisher, residing in Poca district; Emily C., who is the wife of Scott Jenkins; P. S., who is a resident of Charleston; H. A.; and Louisa E., who is now deceased.

H. A. Shirkey attended school in Poca district but as opportunities were poor here at that time, his father sent him to Lawrence county, O., for two terms, after which

he returned home and assisted on the farm, and farming has been his main business ever since, although he has also been interested to some degree in timbering, and cattle raising has been an important industry in which he still engages but no longer ships cattle as formerly. He took up his residence on the farm following his marriage and has lived here ever since, clearing and improving the larger part of the land. The substantial buildings now standing, Mr. Shirkey put up, using the old sites but erecting them according to modern ideas of comfort and convenience. He is his own manager and superintendent and declares that he works harder than he did when twenty years old, and in his vigor and robusness shows that these responsibilities have been beneficial, many of his neighbors having called themselves old enough to retire long since. Mr. Shirkey is one of the men who will never rest out.

In addition to his large business interests, Mr. Shirkey has frequently been called upon by his fellow citizens to accept the cares and duties of public office and in every case has justified their confidence in him, proving a reliable and efficient officer. For four years he served as deputy under Sheriff John W. Sence, and was later made the candidate of the Republican party for assessor and carried the county, overcoming a normal Democratic majority of fifteen hundred, and served four years in that office. He was then appointed United States marshal, and served three years, retiring then more or less from politics and since then has devoted himself closely to his large property and farm activities.

Mr. Shirkey was married May 19, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth J. Rose, who was born in Kanawha county, February 28, 1849, a daughter of William S. and Faunetta (Dawson) Rose, the former of whom was born in Alleghany county, Va., and the latter in Kanawha county, a daughter of John R. Dawson. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shirkey, namely: David W., who is a resident of Montgomery, W. Va., married Matilda Colwell;

Mary Leslie, who is the wife of Dr. O. L. Aultz, of Charleston; C. P., who resides at Lumberport, W. Va., married Stella Edward; Emma E., who died at the age of thirty years, was the wife of W. H. Morgan; H. Dilbert, who resides on a part of his father's farm, married Erna Allen and has two children—Mary G. and Emma; Judith, who resides at Youngstown, O., married H. Frank Stover; E. B., who lives at Charleston, married Josephine Robinson; and I. G., who lives at home. Mr. and Mrs. Shirkey are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is identified with the Odd Fellows at Sissonville, W. Va.

COL. FRED PAUL GROSSCUP is one of Charleston's most active and enterprising citizens, through whose efforts the natural resources of this section have become widely known and immense capital has been directed to Charleston and vicinity for profitable investment. Col. Grosscup was born in Ohio in the middle sixties and the name is well known in that and other states.

Col. Fred Paul Grosscup has been active in the affairs of Charleston for the past eighteen years and has served on the city council at times. He was the first business man to become prominent in natural gas production in southern West Virginia, which had its first commercial development some ten years ago. He is the prime mover in the developing of the suburban town of Dunbar and is making it one of the chief manufacturing centers of this state and in doing this plans to supply the manufacturers with cheap fuel and to make Charleston the Pittsburg of the South. He is president of the Charleston-Dunbar Natural Gas Company which furnishes natural gas to both places. Mrs. Grosscup is a member of the public library board at Charleston.

ULRICH WANNER, a general farmer in Elk district, but practically a resident of Charleston, W. Va., is a well known citizen of Kanawha county, having been officially connected with public affairs for a number of years. He is a native of Switzerland,

born July 11, 1854, and is a son of Michael and Agnes (Bechtoel) Wanner.

The parents of Mr. Wanner came to America with their children in 1865, the father selecting Sharpsburg, Pa., as the temporary home. He was a weaver by trade and a musician but provided for his family after coming to Elk district, Kanawha county, in 1866, by the fruits of his toil as a farmer. Both he and wife survived into advanced age, his death occurring in his eighty-second year and hers when in her seventy-ninth. There were four daughters and two sons in the family: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Joseph M. Hill, of Blue Creek, Elk district; Anna, who was the wife of J. W. Hill, a farmer; Barbara, who is the wife of H. P. Wagner, a farmer in Elk district; Katherine, who was the wife of Lawrence Wippel; John, who resides on the old homestead; and Ulrich. The parents of the above family were members of the Lutheran Reformed church.

After completing his period of school attendance, Ulrich Wanner assisted his father and until he was thirty years of age worked the land during the summer seasons and spent the winters in logging. In 1900 he came to Charleston and this city has continued his place of residence. A staunch Republican, he has been a party worker for many years and has served in numerous county offices. For four years he was deputy assessor under John Herrman, in 1900 became deputy sheriff and served four years, and since 1907 has been custodian of the Kanawha county courthouse. He has a wide circle of friends and in every public position has won approbation for the efficiency with which his duties have been performed.

Mr. Wanner was married to Miss Minna Milbee, who was born in 1882 in Poca district, a daughter of Dr. John and Margaret (Hoffman) Milbee, and they have two children: Mabel, who is eight years old, and Helen, who has passed her sixth birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Wanner are members of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN R. SHANKLIN. The Shanklin family of West Virginia, a leading member of which is John R. Shanklin, a representative business man of Charleston, traces his ancestry back to Scotland and the family record is as follows:

Richard Shanklin, the great-grandfather of John R. Shanklin, was born October 25, 1772, in Dundee, Scotland. He came to America after the Revolutionary War was over and settled in what is now Monroe county, W. Va., and died in 1841. He was an architect and builder. He built the old Sweet Springs Hotel, at Old Sweet Springs, Monroe county, W. Va., also the first house in the town of Union, Monroe county, in the year 1800, which building was used as an inn. It has since been owned by a Shanklin. He was married in Monroe county to Catherine Alexander, who was also of Scotch parentage, and they lived and died in Monroe county.

Richard Vayer Shanklin, always called Dicky Vayer, was probably the eldest son of Richard and Catherine Shanklin. He was born at Union, Monroe county, June 20, 1800, and died in 1864. He was a farmer and a well known man in his community. He married Amanda Crow, who was born in Virginia and died in 1875, the mother of one son, Andrew Madison Shanklin.

Adam Madison Shanklin was born in Monroe county, Va., in 1840. During the Civil War he served as a member of the Chapman battery, Confederate army, a brave and gallant soldier, but lost his life from the bullet of a sharpshooter, in 1865, at Leetown, Va. He was then only twenty-five years of age and was survived by a widow and one son, the latter, John R. Shanklin of Charleston. Mrs. Shanklin remained a widow for a time but subsequently married William Barrar, who was born in England, April 12, 1841, and died October 24, 1904. His widow survived until December 27, 1909. Her maiden name was Mahala Bare. One son was born to the second marriage, W. G. Barrar, who is

secretary of the West Virginia Heating and Plumbing Company, of which his half-brother, John R. Shanklin, is president. Mr. Barrar was married at Huntington, W. Va., to Miss Zaidee Point, and they have two children, William George and Dorothy Salome.

John R. Shanklin was born at Union, Monroe county, W. Va., July 13, 1863, where he was reared and educated. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, he decided to learn the machinist's trade and for this purpose went to Illinois and afterward to New York city, where he became a student in the trade school and in 1885 was graduated in the line of plumbing and heating. In 1887 he came to Charleston to accept the contract calling for the plumbing of the Ruffner Hotel, which, at that time was the largest hotel of the state. That contract was satisfactorily concluded and since that time Mr. Shanklin has made a specialty of heating and ventilating as an important part of his business. He is prominently identified with a number of large concerns at Charleston and in addition to being president of the West Virginia Heating and Plumbing Company, he is president of the Charleston Sheet Metal Works and vice president of the Capital City Supply Company.

The West Virginia Heating and Plumbing Company was started in 1890 and operated by Mr. Shanklin and J. H. Dowman for one year, when Clark Howell was admitted to partnership and five years later the name of the firm was changed to Howell & Shanklin, and they continued in the heating and plumbing business until 1901, when they sold out to the Capital City Supply Company, of which Mr. Howell was made president, and Mr. Shanklin vice president, and that business still continues. The West Virginia Heating and Plumbing Company was then given to the new venture, Mr. Shanklin becoming president and general manager and later, W. G. Barrar, who was one of the original incorporators of this enterprise, became secretary and treasurer. In 1906 the business carried on as the Charleston Sheet Metal

Works was organized, Mr. Shanklin being made president and Mr. Barrar secretary and treasurer, these works being located at Fife street near Capital. The company built a commodious four-story building of reinforced concrete at No. 233 Hale street for their heating appliances, and a four-story building of like material for the Capital City Supply Company. The latter is conducted as a mill and mining supply house and is one of the city's important plants. O. E. Howell is manager and the business is a wholesale one in West Virginia, while the heating and plumbing business is conducted in West Virginia and in adjacent states. All these concerns are in an exceedingly prosperous condition and much of their success has resulted from the personal efforts of Mr. Shanklin.

Mr. Shanklin was married at Huntington, W. Va., to Miss Emma V. Shelton, a native of Barboursville, Cabell county, born in 1865. They have two children: Hazel, who was born July 29, 1890, and John A., who was born August 29, 1891, and is a student in the University of West Virginia. Mr. Shanklin was made a member of the Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers in June, 1909. In Masonic circles he is prominent, being a Shriner. In politics he is a Republican.

JOSEPH WEBER, one of Loudon District's enterprising and successful men, owns two hundred and forty-four acres of valuable land here, which is situated within three miles of Charleston. He was born in Germany, in 1854, a son of Deitrick Weber, a mechanic.

Joseph Weber went to school in boyhood and helped his father afterward and learned the cabinetmaking trade. In 1871 he came to the United States and located in Cincinnati, Ohio. There he started in the furniture manufacturing business in 1881, and was in that business for ten years. For ten more he was in the grocery trade and then came to Kanawha County and invested in the land which constitutes his present farm, and which at that time was all covered with a heavy growth of timber. Mr. Weber started upon its clearing at once and put

it under cultivation as soon as cleared, and in a comparatively short time had the whole extent of his land ready to be made profitable. It is generally acknowledged that he has the best farm in the district and in addition to general farming he also carries on a wholesale dairy business.

Mr. Weber was married in 1880 to Miss Catherine Leising, who was born in 1857, a daughter of Henry Leising, of Oldenberg, Indiana, and they have a sturdy family of nine children, all surviving and but one married, this being Margaret, the eldest, who is the wife of George Rohling, of Cincinnati. The others are: Joseph T., Antoinetta, Louisa, Clement, Catharine, George, Lawrence and Edward. The family belongs to the Catholic church. In politics Mr. Weber is a Democrat. He belongs to the great Catholic Order of Knights of Columbus.

ANDREW J. WATKINS, deceased, was a well known business man of Charleston, W. Va., for a number of years and for a still longer period was connected with boating on the Kanawha River, being well and favorably known for many miles up and down the old Kanawha. He was born in 1840, at Buffalo, Mason county, Va., obtained his education there, and began river life as a cabin boy and later as steward on a steamboat, which was owned by his uncle, Capt. Isaac Parker.

Early in the Civil War Mr. Watkins entered the Confederate army, in which he served as a private in the ranks for two years, and was then assigned to hospital work and continued in this until the close of the war. He returned to Mason County and resumed work on the river and perhaps would never willingly have given it up had not a serious accident occurred to his boat, the Cottage No. 2, about 1866 or 67, it being an explosion in the boilers. This disaster caused the loss of a number of lives and Mr. Watkins was so severely injured that he was confined to a hospital for six months, when he resumed river work. Two years after his marriage he gave it up and embarked in the grocery business in partnership with his brother-in-law, Herman L. Gebhart, and continued so interested until his death, February 2, 1872,

two years after locating at Charleston. Mr. Watkins is still remembered by old river men with sentiments of affectionate regard and many can tell of his kindness of heart and gentleness of disposition. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, a member of Buffalo Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and to the Odd Fellows at Charleston. He was a Democrat.

Mr. Watkins was married in 1868, at Charleston, to Miss Mary M. Gebhart, who has been a lifelong resident of this city and still occupies her beautiful residence, No. 1117 Quarrier street. Her parents were Lawrence and Catherine (Bender) Gebhart, natives of Germany, who accompanied their parents to America and were married at Cincinnati, Ohio. They came to Charleston about 1846, where the father died in 1853, at the age of thirty-two years. He had conducted a successful grocery business. Mrs. Watkins has one brother: Herman L., and two sisters, Laura and Anna, both of whom reside with her. One brother, Joseph, died at the age of twenty-nine years. The mother of Mrs. Watkins was subsequently twice married, her death occurring July 27, 1895, at Gallipolis, Ohio, when aged seventy-two years. She was a member of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Watkins owns considerable valuable property at Charleston and is quite capable of looking after her business interests. She is a member of the First Presbyterian church at Charleston as was her late husband.

E. C. CRANE, one of Pocahontas District's most substantial citizens, who is a large farmer and extensive cattle raiser, and has five hundred acres in his home farm which is situated fourteen miles north of Charleston, and has a second farm of three hundred acres, sixteen miles north of Charleston, together with a third farm of one hundred acres, lying near the Jackson County line in Kanawha County, W. Va. Mr. Crane was born in Jackson County, West Virginia, February 10, 1851, and is a son of William and Ellen (Dawson) Crane, and a grandson of Nathaniel Crane.

Nathaniel Crane was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was born and reared in King and Queen County, Va., near Richmond, and when he came first to Pocahontas District he secured 160

acres of land from Henry Q. Middleton, the same now being owned by the Milan Brothers. The land was mainly utilized for grain raising during Mr. Crane's life. He died at the age of seventy-seven years. The name of his wife was Ellen and she was an admirable woman, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a kind neighbor and a second mother to E. C. Crane, taking him after the death of his father, who died early. To Nathaniel Crane and wife eight children were born: Mary, who was the wife of John Fisher, both being deceased; Nancy, who married George Barnes, and they are survived by twelve children; William, who died when but twenty-four years of age and his burial was at Richmond; George, who was eighty-one years old on April 7, 1911, has lived with his nephew, E. C. Crane, for twelve years, was four times married; Peter, who located in Indiana in early manhood has a family there; Sarah, who married Calvin Rawlings was killed by a falling tree, and it was a remarkable coincidence that her son met death in the same manner; James, who died in 1862 in Jackson County; and Hannah, who is now deceased, was the wife of W. S. Dawson, and they had three children. William Crane of the above family, married Ellen Dawson, a native of Kanawha County, and a daughter of Noah and Rachel (Fisher) Dawson. To this marriage two sons were born: an infant that died, and E. C. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Crane married Wylie A. Berry, a native of Kentucky, and a veteran of the Civil War, who served in the Union army. The Crane family was Union in sentiment and six uncles of E. C. Crane were soldiers in the Federal army. Mrs. Berry survived to the age of seventy-seven years, dying after a brief illness of three days. She was a faithful member of the Adventist church.

E. C. Crane was eighteen months old when he was brought to the home of his grandparents in Pocahontas District, and here went to school. He was more or less trained as a farmer and stock-raiser but from early manhood has been elected to serve in public offices, the duties of which have occupied him to some degree. When but twenty-two years of age he was elected constable on the Republican ticket, and served four

years as such. Afterward he served as deputy sheriff under Rome Pickens for one term and later served four years under Sheriff Peter Sillman. His large acreage is very valuable land for general farming or grazing and possibly profit will be found in the development of a vein of limestone which runs underneath. He is interested as a good citizen in furthering local enterprises and is a director in the Kanawha and Putnam County Telephone Company.

Mr. Crane was married November 7, 1907, to Mrs. Gertrude C. (Melton) Jones, who was born in Kanawha County, W. Va., and is a daughter of J. T. Melton and a granddaughter of Rev. Addison Melton, and the widow of James Jones. She had two sons: Homer and Delbert Jones. Mr. Crane belongs to the Red Men, the Forresters and the Odd Fellows, all at Sissonville, at which point he also receives his mail. He is widely known through Pocahontas District, and is considered one of the representative men.

J. AUGUSTUS RUFFNER, who is engaged in the insurance business at Charleston, W. Va., is a member of one of the old and vigorous families that has belonged to the Kanawha Valley for generations. His birth took place at Charleston, on what is now Kanawha street, November 28, 1853, and he is a son of Joel and Diana (Marye) Ruffner, and a grandson of Daniel Ruffner. The emigrant founder bore the name of Peter Ruffner, and the first to locate in Kanawha Valley was Joseph who came from Shenandoah Valley in 1795.

Joel Ruffner was born and spent his entire life at Charleston. He married Diana Marye, who was born in Page County, Shenandoah Valley, Va., a daughter of William Stage and Mary (Ruffner) Marye, of French extraction. William Stage Marye and wife spent their days in Page County. They were members of the Episcopal church. Sixteen children were born to Joel and Diana Ruffner, and the youngest was named J. Augustus and is one of the nine survivors. The eldest living is Anna, who never married, and is now in her seventy-seventh year. Two of the sons, Daniel and Joel, were brave soldiers in the Civil War, the former of whom was killed in Tennessee, during

the second year of the war. Joel enlisted while still attending school, and assisted in raising the company of which John Swan was captain, he becoming lieutenant. He died of typhoid fever at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

J. Augustus Ruffner was educated in a private school, at the Upper Canada College at Toronto, and later took a commercial course in a business college at the same place. His uncle, George T. Marye, was, at that time a banker and broker at Virginia City, Nev., and the young man learned practical business methods with him and remained in what was then considered the far West, for seven years. He then visited other sections—Arizona, California and Washington—mining and prospecting during the greater part of the thirteen years he spent in those sections, for two years of the time engaged in merchandising in Arizona. In 1893 he returned to Charleston and embarked in the wholesale produce business and in other lines up to some twelve years since, when he became interested in the insurance business, which he has carried on ever since.

Mr. Ruffner was married at Tucson, Ari., to Miss Carrie Boeh, who was born in California, February 1, 1858, a daughter of Sabastian and Amelia (Christian) Boeh, the former of whom came from Alsace-Lorraine, and the latter from Hesse Castle, Germany. They were married in California and Mr. Boeh died at San Francisco at the age of fifty-five years. Prior to that he had been a merchant in Oregon. Mrs. Boeh died at Virginia City, Nev., aged thirty-eight years. She was a member of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Ruffner was the second born in a family of four children, the others being: Fred, a business man at Portland, Ore., who has a son named for himself; Rose, who is the wife of C. B. Session, lives at San Francisco, and has one son, Volney; and Louis, who is a resident of San Jose, Cal., and has a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruffner have four children, namely: Louis Chapin, who was born in Arizona, who was educated at Charleston, and is now engaged in business at Cincinnati, O., as a coal dealer; Rose Amelia, born in Arizona, who was educated at Charleston, married Harry Leinbach, of Syracuse, N. Y., and

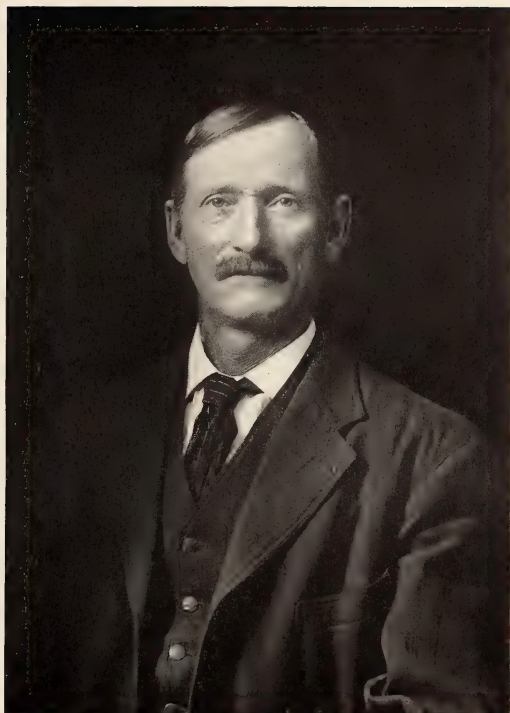
has a son, Harry; Ethel Marye, born in El Paso, Tex., who is the wife of McLean Nash, of Charleston; and William Alexander, who was born at Charleston and resides at home. Mr. Ruffner and family are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Democrat. He has never united with any fraternal organizations.

JOSEPH GRISHABER, whose fine farm of one hundred acres is situated in Loudon district, Kanawha county, W. Va., was born January 6, 1861, three miles from the upper bridge, in Kanawha county, and is a son of Lawrence and Elisabeth (Whorley) Grishaber.

Lawrence Grishaber was born in Germany and when he came to Kanawha county, W. Va., he lived on what is now the site of Charleston's stately capitol building, his employer being S. Ruffner. Farming continued to be his occupation throughout his entire life, his death occurring when he was about sixty years of age. After marriage he settled on a farm three miles from Charleston and there his four children were born, namely: Joseph, Agnes, Charles and Elisabeth. The mother of this family died when the eldest son was fourteen years of age.

Joseph Grishaber attended school in boyhood until he was old enough to become self-supporting and then worked in a brickyard and later helped to lay the brick in the building of the capitol. Subsequently he became a brick contractor and in this capacity was concerned in the building of the Arcade Hospital, three big schoolhouses, the poor farm buildings, over one thousand buildings at Charleston, the Lincoln county jail, and many structures at Cincinnati and in other places. He has always been a practical, hard-working man and since he has been engaged in farming has labored to make his place the best and most attractive and productive in this section. His first purchase was a tract of sixty-two acres and he has been settled on his present farm for about twelve years. In addition to farming he raises cattle for his own use.

Mr. Grishaber was married to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Lude, near Wheeling, W. Va., and



JOSEPH GRISHABER



they have had seven children, two of whom died early, the survivors being: Lawrence, Eula, Frances, Joseph and Louis. Mr. Grishaber is a member of the Roman Catholic church, while his wife belongs to the Lutheran church. In politics he is a Democrat.

GUY A. PORTER, a well known business man largely interested in lumber and in coal lands, owns a valuable farm of sixty-five acres in Loudon District, Kanawha County, W. Va. He was born May 13, 1852, at Charleston, and is a son of B. F. and Mary (Matthews) Porter.

B. F. Porter was a well known resident of Loudon District and owned the farm which is now the property of his son, on Porter's Branch, his death occurring there at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a man of much business enterprise and was a farmer, merchant and railway contractor. He married Mary Matthews and of their eight children there are three living: Guy A., Stewart and Mrs. Helen Ball.

Guy A. Porter attended school at Charleston and afterward was a railroad man for a time, but subsequently became interested in lumber and has developed his enterprises into large concerns. He buys, sells and leases coal lands, and at present has leased a fine tract in Buffalo District which is being opened.

Mr. Porter married Miss Mary C. Haddelston, a daughter of Job Haddelston, and they have had five children, namely: Frank H., who is in the lumber business, married Sadie Mucklow, and they have one son, Guy Robert; and L. A., C. G., Elizabeth M. and Mary Louise, all residing at home. In his political views, Mr. Porter is a staunch Democrat.

HARRY S. BARR, D.D.S., who has been established in the practice of dentistry at Charleston, W. Va., for the past ten years, is a native of this state, born at Winfield, Putnam County, October 31, 1876, and is a son of Walter S. and a grandson of Jacob Barr.

Jacob Barr was born in Washington County, Pa., of German parentage, and moved into Putnam County, now West Virginia, when his son, Walter S., was a boy. Both he and his

wife, who belonged to an old German family by the name of Miller, lived into advanced age and died in Putnam County. They were Methodists in their religious faith.

Walter S. Barr, father of Dr. Barr, was one in a large family. He grew to manhood on his father's estate, early took an interest in public affairs and at present (1911) is serving in the office of sheriff of Putnam County. His business has always been of an agricultural nature. In Putnam County he married Miss Victoria Middleton, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Jackson and Catherine (Rippetoe) Middleton, the former of whom died in the fall of 1910, and the latter in the spring of 1909. They were members of the Baptist church. To Walter S. Barr and wife the following children were born: Charles, who died in childhood; Harry S.; Hugh, who is deputy sheriff under his father, married Lillian West; and Russell, who resides at home.

Harry S. Barr was liberally educated and after four years at Huntington, where he had academic advantages, he entered the Ohio Dental College, at Cincinnati, where he was graduated with his degree in the class of 1901. Dr. Barr came then to Charleston and is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice and has a high standing in his profession and among his fellow citizens.

Dr. Barr was married at Charleston to Miss Laura Spencer, who was born at Hockingport, Ohio, but was educated at Charleston, where her parents settled when she was a child. She is a daughter of Warwick B. and Virginia (Mitchell) Spencer, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Her father died at Charleston in 1906, where he had been in the wholesale produce trade for some years. In 1849 he started to cross the plains to California, in a prairie schooner, with his father, Jonathan Spencer, who died in the wilderness and the son interred him there, marking the spot with small spruce sprouts which have grown into trees and are still protecting the lonely grave. The mother of Mrs. Barr resides on Lee street, Charleston. She is a devoted member of the Baptist church.

Dr. and Mrs. Barr have two sons: Charles H., who was born August 4, 1904; and Walter Bradford, who was born August 10, 1906.

Dr. Barr is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Ben Kedem Shrine.

MRS. BARBARA SEAFLEER WANNER, a highly respected resident of Charleston, W. Va., widow of Alexander Wanner, was born October 5, 1837, and is a daughter of Christopher and Anna Mary (Fry) Seafler, and a granddaughter of Peter Seafler, who spent his life in Germany, where he died at the age of eighty-one years.

Christopher Seafler was born March 26, 1795, in Wittenberg, Germany, and died in Beaver county, Pa., December 28, 1865. In 1832 he left the province of Saxony, Germany, for America, being accompanied by his wife and five children. During the long and stormy passage of eighty days one child died and another was born. The family landed at Baltimore, Md., and from there went to Beaver county, Pa., where Christopher Seafler followed farming for the remainder of his life. In his native land he had been a baker and also kept an inn. He married Anna Mary Fry, who was born November 28, 1808, and died August 27, 1850, in Beaver county, Pa. Besides the children above mentioned nine others were born in America.

Barbara Seafler was reared in Beaver county and was married at Big Chimney, W. Va., on February 2, 1871, to Alexander Wanner. He was born in Switzerland, a son of Ulrich and Catherine Wanner, the former of whom died at Blue Creek, Kanawha county, W. Va., in 1870, aged eighty years. The Wanners settled first at Sharpsburg, Pa., in 1865 coming to West Virginia, where Alexander Wanner followed farming and gardening near Wood Creek, Elk District, Kanawha county, until 1870, and then moved to Charleston, where he kept a hotel for some years and then retired. Mrs. Wanner has two sisters and three brothers living and one brother deceased. Catherine is the widow of John Guenther, of Charleston. Louisa is the wife of Charles Falk. Isaac lives retired at Pittsburg, Pa. Jacob lives retired at Charleston, and Abraham lives at Pittsburg. Peter Seafler, the one deceased, was born in Germany, October 22, 1828, and died in Elk District in 1893. He located at Big Chimney

and followed farming there until within three years of his death, when he moved to Charleston. He married Louisa Kramer.

JOSHUA DAVIS, who has been a resident of Charleston, W. Va., for but a short time, is well known, however, throughout Roane county, where he has been largely interested in oil production. When prepared to lay aside a part of his business responsibilities, after many years of successful effort, he chose Charleston as a desirable spot in which to establish a permanent home, its beautiful location and the culture and charm of its people contributing to his decision. He was born June 5, 1846, in Venango county, Pa.

Joshua Davis, the grandfather of Joshua Davis of this record, was born in Maine and was a young man when he served as a soldier in the War of 1812, after which he moved to Allegheny county, Pa., where he married a Miss Gates. After her death he moved to Georgetown, Del., where he lived to be an aged man, having reached his ninety-third year when he visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith and in his later years cast his vote with the Republican party. He had three children: Mary J., who became the wife of C. P. Ramsdell, Andrew J., who was a well known minister of the Methodist faith at Georgetown, Del., married Elsa Shannon, who survives; and William, who was a major of militia and was known as Major William Davis.

Major Davis was born about 1818 and died in Venango county, Pa., in 1853. His business was farming and he owned land in Pennsylvania. He married Lavica Myers, who was born about 1820, in Venango county, and died in February, 1906, near Oil City, Pa., when aged eighty-six years. She married second to Samuel Coulter, who died in 1904, aged ninety-three years. To William Davis and wife the following children were born: Jane, who is the wife of John Wilson, living near Dover, Del.; Joshua; Emma, who is the widow of Bradford Wilson, lives at Oil City, Pa.; and Zachariah, died when aged eighteen years.

Joshua Davis was born June 5, 1846. He was seven years of age at the time of his father's death. He was given good educational ad-

vantages and remained at home with his grandfather until he enlisted for service in the Civil War, then being seventeen years old. He entered Co. C, 5th Pa. Vol. Cav., and served from 1863 until the close of the war. He witnessed the surrender of General Lee to General Grant, at Appomattox on April 2, 1865, and received his honorable discharge in the August following. He took part in many serious battles, but the nearest he came to the death that was on every side of him, was when his horse was shot from beneath him on the morning of the surrender of General Lee.

Mr. Davis then went back to Venango county and became interested in oil development, at first in a small way, but good judgment, foresight and business prudence has attended him and he has become one of the prominent oil men of Pennsylvania. He has developed hundreds of wells in that state and has 107 wells to his credit in Roane and Kanawha counties, in West Virginia. He has also sunk artesian wells at Greeley, Colo., and at Fort Worth, Tex. He still has large interests at Grape Island in West Virginia, on the Ohio river. In 1910 he came to Charleston, in part retiring from active business life, but not altogether, his numerous enterprises still holding considerable interest for him in their management.

On November 7, 1877, Mr. Davis was married at Prospect, Butler county, Pa., to Miss Elizabeth Young, who was born in 1855, in Lawrence county, Pa., but was reared and educated in Illinois. Her parents were Stephen and Matilda (Gött) Young, who moved to Parkersburg, W. Va., some years after the Civil War, where Mrs. Young died in 1900. She had married a second time, Mr. Young having died in Pennsylvania, to John Phillips, who is now a resident of California. Mrs. Davis had one sister, Rose, who is the wife of D. C. Merriam, of Long Beach, Calif. To the second marriage of Mrs. Young three daughters and one son were born.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have five children, namely: Luther G., who was born November 27, 1880, and was educated in Texas. He is associated in business with his father and resides on Grape Island. He married Fay Dillworth. Zella Ellen, the eldest daughter, was

born in Pennsylvania, December 25, 1883, and was educated at Parkersburg. She married Dr. Howard Hively of Walton district, Roane county, on August 16, 1911. Joshua J., who was born June 10, 1889, is a graduate of the Parkersburg college and is manager and bookkeeper for his father. Matilda Lavica and Galen S., are the younger members of the family, the former born March 19, 1896, and the latter November 9, 1902, and both attend school at Charleston. Mr. Davis is one of the city's capitalists and for the successful accumulation of his large fortune he attributes much credit to the prudence and thrift shown by Mrs. Davis, whose good judgment and cheerful encouragement have been never failing.

JOHN C. GILMOUR, whose right to the title of expert mine advisor has been won through long years of continuous association with the coal industry, resides in Union district, Kanawha county, W. Va., where he owns a valuable tract of thirty-three acres of land, situated one-quarter of a mile south of Lock No. 7. He was born in Scotland, January 11, 1860, and is a son of John and Agnes (Stevenson) Gilmour.

John Gilmour was born in Scotland and was a coal miner all his active life, dying in his native land at the age of fifty-two years. He married Agnes Stevenson, a daughter of Alexander Stevenson, of Scotland, and they had the following children: John C.; Elizabeth, who married John Stuart, of N. Dakota; Katherine, who married D. W. Congrieve, of Chicago, Ill.; Mary, who married James Peacock, residing on a farm in Scotland; Alexander, who lives on Cabin Creek, married Mary Mackey; Agnes, who is the wife of Thomas Gracy, living at Huntington, W. Va.; Annie, who is the wife of William Graham, living at Stonington, Ill.; George, who is a resident of St. Louis, Mo.; and others who died in infancy. The parents of the above family were members of the Presbyterian church.

John G. Gilmour attended school in Scotland until he was eleven years of age, when, being of sturdy build and in perfect health, his father considered him old enough to go to work in the coal mines where he was laboring to sup-

port a large family. The boy worked in the mines there from eleven to nineteen years. In the meanwhile he had heard many a tale of the better advantages offered coal miners in America and before he was twenty-one years of age he had worked for two years in Will county, Ill., U. S. A. He advanced rapidly for he was even then a competent miner, and soon was made foreman of the work when shafts had to be sunk, and after working for several years both as day and night foreman, he was made assistant mine boss. By this time he had gained an assured position and went back to Scotland and while there was married and continued to live in his native land for two years. He was not idle during this time, however, but worked at mine repairing, a branch of the great coal industry that is as necessary as any other.

Upon his return to America, Mr. Gilmour settled for a few weeks at Houtzdale, Clearfield county, Pa., and then accepted a position with Col. Berry at Stone Cliff, Fayette county, W. Va., where he mined for six months and then opened the Beachwood coal mine at Claremont, taking charge as foreman and remaining there for five years. From there he went to Covington, Va., where he was engaged for eleven months, and then returned to Col. Berry and for four months attended to all the mine repair work. For one year he then did contract work for the Fire Creek Coal company and was engaged for the same company, for four years as mine boss and superintendent at Caperton. When the company sold out, Mr. Gilmour bought an interest in the Dimmock mine at Dimmock, W. Va., but changed the name to Big Bend and operated it for eleven months under the style of the Big Bend Coal Company, at the end of that time selling his interest and returning to Caperton. There he became general manager for the Victoria Coal and Coke Company, after which he opened and operated at Cabin Creek for about five years, his only partner being G. T. Thayer. In January, 1907, they sold to the Cabin Creek Consolidated Company. Mr. Gilmour was elected a justice of the peace in 1905, on the Republican ticket, in Cabin district, and served until 1909, doing little in this interim except attending to the business that came to him as a magistrate. He then

went with the Carbon Coal Company of Cabin Creek as superintendent of the Republic group of mines and later was engaged for the Republic and Carbon groups, leaving in December, 1909. In January, 1910, he went with the C. & O. Railroad as car allotment and commissioner for their coal fields, later returning to the Carbon Coal Company as superintendent of the West Virginia group of mines and continued until December, 1910, when he practically retired from coal mining, holding himself in readiness, however, to visit any part of the country as mine advisor. Mr. Gilmour then bought his present little farm and he also owns a prosperous meat market at Quincy, W. Va., where he spends a part of his time, handling meat both wholesale and retail.

Mr. Gilmour was married in Scotland, as mentioned above, to Miss Harriet Hutton, a native of Fifeshire, and they had one son when they came to America, John C., who is now superintendent for the Quincy Coal Company, at Quincy, W. Va. Their second son, Alexander H., who was born at Claremont, W. Va., is mine electrician for the Quincy people. Margaret S., the third child and only daughter, was born at Fire Creek and is a student at Lewisburg. Mr. Gilmour has been a Republican ever since he attained citizenship in the United States. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is identified with the order of M. W. of A., at Glen Ferris, and with the Knights of Pythias at Sewell, Fayette county, W. Va.

COL. DAVID LEWIS RUFFNER—The family of which the subject of this sketch was a conspicuous member is one that has been prominent in Virginia and West Virginia for some five or six generations and has had much to do with the development of these two states. Its founder in America was Peter Ruffner, a native of Switzerland, who came to this country when a young man, bringing with him an only sister. The latter married a Mr. Strickler and they became the founders of the Strickler family of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

Peter Ruffner settled in the same section, after a previous residence, however, in Lancaster, Pa., where he married Mary Steinman.

His settlement in the Shenandoah was made in 1739, he being one of the first German-speaking settlers in that section. Prof. John W. Wayland of the University of Virginia, in a work published in 1907 and entitled "The German Element in the Shenandoah Valley," says: "One of the largest land holders in the Shenandoah Valley was Peter Ruffner, who was the first of the name in Virginia and settled at the large spring on the Hawksbill creek, in 1739, now close to the town of Luray. His wife was Mary Steinman, whose father gave to them a large tract of land on the said creek, extending eight miles from its mouth on both sides, and then Peter added to this estate, extending it four miles further up the same."

In some legal documents dated 1746 the name is spelled Ruffnaugh and Ruffner, the latter spelling having been generally adopted by the family. Peter Ruffner became the administrator of the estate of his brother-in-law, Abraham Strickler. Prof. Wayland says that Peter was of the Menonite sect, but Daniel Ruffner, a grandson, says that the Ruffners, including himself, were Lutherans.

Peter and Mary Ruffner were the parents of some seven or eight children, including the following: Benjamin, Catherine, Peter Jr., Reuben, Tobias, Elizabeth, Emanuel and Joseph,—of whom Joseph was the only one to come to the Kanawha Valley.

Joseph Ruffner was born in September, 1740, and died in March, 1803; on May 22, 1764, he married Anna Heistand, who was born in Shenandoah in 1742. They moved to Kanawha in 1795. He had made a previous visit to this section during which he had purchased 502 acres of salt property, including some at the mouth of Campbell's creek, from Col. John Dickinson, of Jackson's river. Joseph was an active, energetic man, full of enterprise and determination and able to see and take advantage of an opportunity for self advancement. He became interested in the town of Charleston, purchasing all the land that the Clendenins had not sold. He owned all the salt property that was then known and was connected actively with every proposition or enterprise that had for its object the upbuilding and prosperity of the town and county. As we have seen, his

death took place in 1803, when he was sixty-three years old. His wife survived him for a number of years, dying in 1820 at the age of seventy-eight. They are both buried in the Ruffner family cemetery. Their children were seven in number, namely: Esther, who died young in Shenandoah; David, who will be more particularly mentioned in this article; Joseph, who died in 1837 in Cincinnati, O.; Tobias, who died in 1836; Eve, who married N. Wood and went to Ohio; Daniel, who died in Kentucky in July, 1865; and Abraham, who died in Ohio.

David Ruffner, born in 1767, who succeeded his father, Joseph, as the practical head of the family, and who is next in the present line of descent, was, like his father, engaged in the salt business and was widely known as a man of affairs. He also served as justice of the peace, in which office he showed conspicuous ability, both native and acquired. He resided in Malden, where he was a very prominent personage. As a justice he "cared nothing for limited jurisdiction and his decisions were often compromises and arbitrations, but always for the best for both parties." He was married in 1788 to Lydia Anne Brumbach and they both lived to be quite aged. They had four children, as follows: Henry, born 1790, married Sally Lyle and then Laura Kirby; Anne E., born 1792, married Dr. Richard Putney; Susan, born 1794, married Moses Fuqua; Lewis, born October 1, 1797, married Elizabeth Shrewsbury and then Viola Knapp. This Lewis Ruffner, more generally known as General Lewis Ruffner, was an able man and one of the best known citizens of his day. He was the first white child born in Charleston, the date of his nativity being October 1, 1797. He was a salt maker and a member of the legislature, and was prominent in the formation of the state of West Virginia. He lived to an advanced age and at his death left three sons—Lewis, jr., Ernest, and Joel. There were four daughters: Madelon, who married John Robinson, of Louisville, Ky.; Sarah, who married Mr. Smith; Julia, who married Mr. Gwynn, and Stella, who married a Mr. Wiley. His son Ernest is now a retired officer in the engineer department of the United States army, while

Joel Ruffner, who died in 1911 at Malden, taught Booker Washington all he learned in his West Virginia home.

Henry Ruffner, son of David above mentioned and father of the direct subject of this sketch, was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., in 1790. He was a man of great intellectual capacity and thorough education. He was a preacher in the Southern Presbyterian church, organizing the first Presbyterian church in Charleston, and was president of Washington and Lee University when it was yet known as Washington college. A writer of ability, he was the author of the "Ruffner Pamphlet," which advocated gradual emancipation of the slaves and attracted national attention. He married Sarah Montgomery Lyle, of Rockbridge county, Va., and they later settled in the Salines of Kanawha county. Their children were William Henry, Anne Brumbach (who married Arthur Howell of Philadelphia), Julia and David Lewis, all of high talent and ability. William Henry has been called "The greatest of Virginia's schoolmen." Julia was a teacher of great ability and wide reputation, and of David Lewis we have now to speak more particularly.

David Lewis Ruffner was born at Lexington, Rockbridge county, Va., January 10th, 1829. Like the other members of his parents' family he received an excellent education. His profession was that of a civil engineer, in which he "had no peer." He was also a lawyer, being associated at one time in the practice of the law with William A. Quarrier. Like most southern gentlemen of good family, he took an interest in military matters and was the original captain of the Kanawha Riflemen, a noted organization of this city during the Civil War, and served on the staff of General Williams, with the rank of Colonel. After the close of the war he took up his residence in Charleston, where he passed the remainder of his life, few men being better known and none more highly esteemed. He not only possessed all the old time courtesy of the true southern gentleman, but also that innate kindness of heart which made him lavish in his charities.

Col. David L. Ruffner married Miss Frances Eleanor Ruffner, a daughter of Joel and Diana

(Marye) Ruffner, and a granddaughter of Joseph Ruffner, who was a descendant of Peter Ruffner, the Swiss immigrant heretofore mentioned. To this marriage four children were born—Sallie Lyle, Joel Henry, David Lewis, and Ethel Marye. Sallie L. and Joel H. and Ethel M. are residing in Charleston. Joel H. married Dorcas Laidley. David Lewis, who was prominently connected with the Kanawha Valley and Charleston National banks, died in Charleston in 1904, being survived by his widow, formerly Blanche Lynch.

The parents were devoted members of the Presbyterian church and the children have followed in their footsteps.

JASPER YOUNG, bookkeeper and assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Clendenin, W. Va., who was engaged in educational work in Kanawha county for thirty-two years before identifying himself with this financial institution, was born on Mill Creek, Kanawha county, November 14, 1851, and is a son of James S. and Mary E. (Griffith) Young.

James S. Young was born on 2-Mile creek, in Elk district, Kanawha county, in August, 1822, a son of John B. Young and a grandson of Charles Young, who was one of the oldest settlers in Elk district. James S. Young was a farmer, lumberman and teacher, a well known man and a worthy representative of this old and honored family. He married Mary E. Griffith, who was born December 17, 1831, in Elk district, a daughter of William and Mahala (King) Griffith, the former of whom was born December 25, 1797, in Kentucky and the latter in 1808, in Nicholas county, Va. Of his parents' children, Jasper Young was the oldest, the others being: Minnie, who is the wife of William S. Brawley, of Clendenin; Laura, who is the wife of J. H. Belcher, of Clendenin; Cora M., who is the wife of J. R. Snyder, of Queen Shoals, Va.; P. J., who is a resident of Clendenin; B. G., who lives in Clay county; and P. S., whose home is at Clendenin. The father of the above family died in 1867.

Jasper Young was only fifteen years old when his father died and heavy responsibilities fell on him as the eldest of the family. He

continued to manage the home farm and still pursue his studies but when nineteen years of age became a teacher and continued to teach school until 1901, being then the oldest teacher in point of years of service, in Kanawha county. For some four years he was a salesman but in 1905 became bookkeeper and assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Clendenin, where he has remained. Few men are better known in all parts of the county and Mr. Young has a wide circle of friends. Politically a Democrat, he has served by the will of that party in numerous offices, has been councilman of Clendenin and also secretary of the district board of education.

Mr. Young married Miss Henrietta A. King, who was born October 16, 1884, in Clay county, a daughter of Ralph and Mahala (Griffith) King. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and for some years Mr. Young was superintendent of the Sunday-school. He has passed all the chairs in the local lodge of Odd Fellows, belongs to the order of Rebeccas and also to Clendenin lodge of American Mechanics.

HENRY BRADFORD LEWIS, cashier of the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company, at Charleston, W. Va., belongs to an old Virginia family that originated in France, but took refuge in Ireland from the persecutions which followed the assassination of Henry IV of France. The first of the name that came to America was John Lewis, who settled in Augusta county, Va., where he left children at death, his sons bearing the names of Thomas, Andrew, William, and Charles.

Thomas, the eldest, represented the county of Augusta for many years in the House of Burgesses, was a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States and afterwards formed the Constitution of Virginia. Andrew, William and Charles were soldiers in the Revolutionary War and took part in the battle of Point Pleasant, now West Virginia, Andrew having rank as a general in command. William was an officer also.

William Lewis, the great-great-grandfather of Henry Bradford Lewis, died at Sweet Springs, Monroe county, Va., leaving seven

children, one of whom was Alexander, the father of James Alexander Lewis. James A. Lewis, the grandfather, was born and married in Virginia, and then came back to the Kanawha Valley, subsequently locating at the point that is now the capital city, it then being known as Kanawha courthouse. He was postmaster for sixteen years. He took part in the War of 1812 and was always a loyal and patriotic citizen. His death occurred at Charleston in 1860 and his widow survived him for seven years. They were strict members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Democrat.

James F. Lewis, son of James A., and father of Henry Bradford Lewis, was born at Charleston, August 3, 1830, and died in this city January 31, 1908. He served through the Civil War as a private in the Confederate Army and was with his brother, John Lewis, at the battle of Winchester, when the latter was killed. After the close of the war he returned to Charleston and embarked in the mercantile business, his time being so occupied and with the duties pertaining to civic offices until his death. With his family he was a member of the Episcopal church, in which he had been a vestryman for twenty-five years. James F. Lewis was married at Charleston to Miss Anna M. Bradford, who was born November 10, 1836, in Putnam county, and now resides at Charleston. Three children were born to them, namely: Comyn, Henry Bradford and Sue. The eldest son was born at Charleston in 1871 and is engaged in business here as a manufacturer. He married Nannie M. Peyton and they have three sons and two daughters: William Peyton, Anna, Comyn, Jr. (who died in infancy); Nannie Mann, James Frederick and Madison. Sue, the youngest, was educated at Staunton, Va., and is the wife of John Henshaw, of Fairmont, W. Va.

Henry Bradford Lewis was born at Charleston, July 22, 1873, and was educated here. Almost his entire business life has been connected with banks and banking. He began as a clerk in the Charleston National Bank, where he remained for three years and then became identified with the Kanawha National Bank, where he continued for some years more until 1901, when the Kanawha Banking and Trust

Company was incorporated and he became cashier. He is favorably known in financial circles and his business rating is high. He is active in many local avenues and is a member of the Country Club.

Mr. Lewis was married at Charleston, to Miss Anna Johnson, who was born in 1875, at Baltimore, Md., and was educated in private schools, a cultured and accomplished lady. She is a daughter of Alexander T. and Louise (Duy) Johnson, the former of whom was a successful merchant in that city. Mrs. Johnson survives and resides at Charleston.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have one son, Henry Bradford, Jr., who was born at Charleston, May 6, 1904. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were reared in the Episcopal church. They belong to the pleasant social life of the capital city and have a wide acquaintance and many friends.

JAMES H. WILKINSON, general farmer, residing fifteen miles north of Charleston, W. Va., where he owns eighty-seven acres of valuable land, situated in Poca District, is one of the well known men of Kanawha County and was born June 7, 1832, in Union District. He is a son of David and Nancy (Thomas) Wilkinson.

David Wilkinson was born in Bedford County, Va., was reared there and was married to Nancy Thomas, daughter of a neighbor. They remained in Bedford County for some years and then came to Kanawha County and settled in Union District, on Frogg Creek, where Mr. Wilkinson acquired 350 acres of land. He remained on this place during the rest of his life, his death occurring at the age of fifty-nine years. He followed both farming and lumbering. Although he voted the Democratic ticket he was never active in politics, being a man of quiet life and never willing to hold an office. Both he and wife attended the Methodist Episcopal church and reared their children carefully and uprightly. Four of these were born in Bedford County: Ambrose, Susan, Joseph and William, all of whom are deceased. After reaching Kanawha County four more children were born: James H., Almagraw Ransom and Zibia, the last two, being now deceased. The death of the

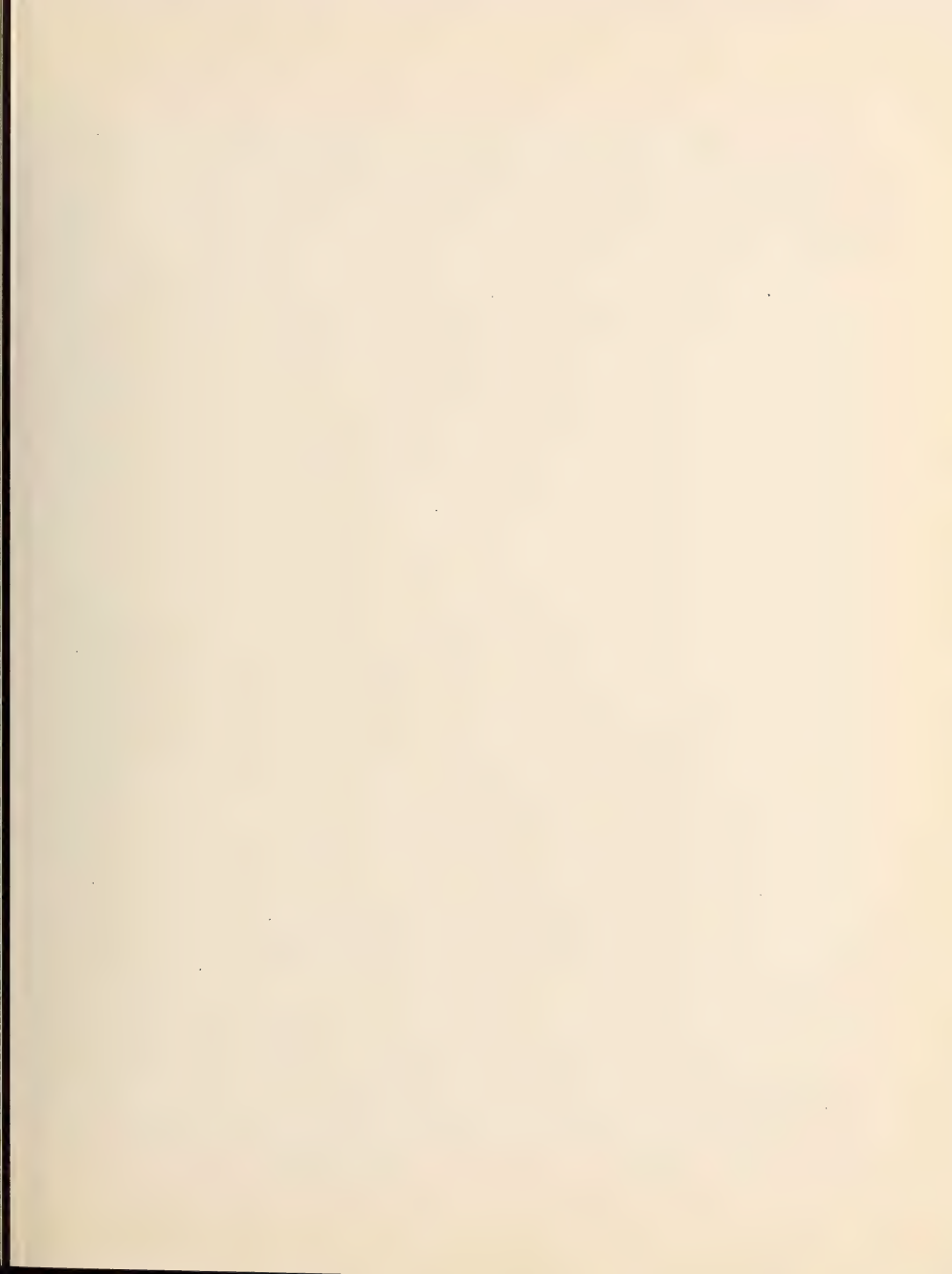
mother preceded that of the father by three years.

When he was a boy, James H. Wilkinson attended a subscription school in Union District and afterward was employed on the home farm until his marriage in 1858, and remained on the homestead until the next year when he purchased fifty-one acres on the Sissonville and Charleston turnpike road, which farm he subsequently turned for his present one in Poca District. Here he had the larger part of improving to do, which included the erection of the farm buildings. He has everything very comfortable about him and has carried on a general farming line and raises some cattle.

Mr. Wilkinson was married March 4, 1858, to Miss Mary Kelly, who was born in Fayette County, W. Va., a daughter of William Kelly, and they have had the following children: Sarah Jane, who is the wife of James Shivedaker, residing in Poca District, and has seven children—Perry, William, Verda, Ernest, Tressie, Oscar and Violet; Alice and Katherine, both of whom are deceased; Malissa, deceased, who was the wife of Melton Bibbs, of Fayette County, (they had one daughter, Annie); Elizabeth and William, both of whom are deceased; Jack, who is a resident of Charleston, married Myra Holmes and has one daughter, Ruth; Alvera, who resides at Charleston is the wife of Solomon Bailey and has one son, Ray; and Victoria, who is the wife of Robert Stewart, residing in Poca District. They have six children: Goldie, Dewey, Esther, James, Vira and Clark. Mr. Wilkinson casts his vote with the Democratic party. He has seen many changes take place in this section during his long and busy life and many of the old families have passed away. He is the oldest resident on Derrick Creek.

JAMES D. WOODROE, president of the American Company, dealers in stocks, bonds and real estate, which company was established and incorporated in May, 1909, is one of the most active and enterprising young business men of Charleston. He was born in 1875, in Texas and is a son of Joseph I. and Elizabeth (Foyles) Woodroe.

The parents of Mr. Woodroe were born in





CHARLES I. HUBBARD

North Carolina, to which state the Woodroe family moved from Pennsylvania, and the Foyles emigrated from Scotland to North Carolina. The Woodroes of the older generations were merchants, and planters in the mother's side, and the family religion has been Baptist. Joseph I. Woodroe died at the age of thirty-five years but his widow survived to the age of sixty years. There were three sons in the family: James D.; Edgar F., who died in Wilmington, N. C., at the age of twenty-four years; and Clarence, who died when aged nine years.

James D. Woodroe attended school in his native state and later the National University at Washington, D. C., where he was graduated in the class of 1903, and in 1904 was admitted to the bar of West Va., after which he became a law partner of Walter L. Ashby, and continued his law practice until he became interested in his present enterprise, of which he has since been president, with J. M. Woodroe as vice president and Hugh W. May as secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Woodroe was married at Savannah, Ga., to Miss Jane Welles May, who was born in Georgia and attended the High School in Savannah. She is a daughter of Dr. William F. and Catherine (Cohen) May, the former of whom is a medical practitioner at Savannah. The mother of Mrs. Woodroe died at the age of sixty years, the mother of five children. Mr. and Mrs. Woodroe have three children: Elizabeth Newcomb, William May and Clarence Foyles. They are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Woodroe is a Democrat in politics but has never taken a very active interest in political matters.

CHARLES I. HUBBARD, who enjoys the distinction of filling the first appointment as city sergeant appointed under the new charter, at Charleston, W. Va., has been identified with public affairs here for a number of years and has efficiently served in numerous offices. He was born in 1869, in Alleghany county, Va., and is a son of Robert A. and Elizabeth (Wolf) Hubbard, and a grandson of Samuel Hubbard.

Grandfather Samuel Hubbard was born in Franklin county, Va. He went into Ohio and

became an enlisted soldier in the Federal army. At the close of the Civil War he came to Malden, W. Va., where he died, his burial being at Spring Hill cemetery, Charleston.

Robert A. Hubbard, father of Charles I. Hubbard, was born in 1828, at New Castle, Craig county, Va., and died in 1889 and was buried in Alleghany county. He was a carpenter and cabinetmaker. He married Elizabeth Wolf, who was also born in Craig county in 1830, and died in 1885, aged fifty-four years. Both she and husband were members of the Christian church. Her father, Isaac Wolf, was a well known resident of Alleghany county. Charles I. Hubbard was the eldest born of his parents' children and he had one sister, Carra B., who was born in 1871 and died in 1888. She was the wife of Madison Simmons and was survived by one daughter, Maybell, who is the wife of George Parr, residing in Virginia, and they have a daughter.

Charles I. Hubbard was reared on a farm and later learned practical mechanics and painting. He obtained his education in the public schools. In 1892 he came to Charleston and has been a resident here ever since and is numbered with the useful and public spirited citizens. For some years he engaged in contracting but later duties of office have engaged the larger part of his time. He has served as peace officer, for twelve years was a member of the city's committee that acts for the election board, and in 1908 was appointed city sergeant by the Charleston Board of Affairs, which office makes him collector of all delinquent taxes.

Mr. Hubbard was married first in 1893, to Miss Barbara Seaffer, who was born in 1871, in Kanawha county, who died in the same year, leaving an infant son, Charles E., who survived only six months. Mr. Hubbard was married second in 1895, at Lowmore, Va., to Miss Nettie R. Gillespie, who was born in Rockbridge county, Va., in 1873. She is a talented and educated lady and prior to her marriage was a teacher in the public schools. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have three children: Helen E., who was born September 24, 1894; Robert D., who was born June 19, 1900; and Nellie E., who was born December 21, 1907.

Mr. Hubbard is active in several fraternal organizations and belongs to Keuka Lodge No. 26, Knights of Pythias, and to Lodge No. 5719, M. W. A.

C. A. GRISHABER, whose fine farm of 113 acres is situated in Loudon District, Kanawha County, W. Va., two miles south of Charleston was born on the old Judge Summers farm, at Glenwood, Kanawha County, Va., June 27, 1860, and is a son of Edmund and Elizabeth (Pendell) Grishaber.

Edmund Grishaber was born in Germany, where he followed gardening prior to 1853, when he came to America. He crossed the Atlantic Ocean on an old sailing vessel that required six weeks to make the voyage but was safely landed at New York, his brother, on another vessel, which landed him at New Orleans, being on the water as many months. From New York he went to Philadelphia and then made his way across the state to Pittsburg, when, from motives of economy, he walked from Wheeling to Charleston. It was winter time and he found no work and traveled on until he reached St. Louis, where he remained until 1856, when he returned to Charleston and entered the employ of Judge George Summers, with whom he continued until the opening of the Civil War, when he was employed in the commissary department. In 1865 he purchased property on Lewis Street, Charleston, where he lived until 1875, when he bought a farm on the south side of the city and occupied it until 1896, when he returned to his Lewis street home, which he subsequently sold to the C. & O. Railroad, which corporation erected its depot on the site. He then returned to the south side, where his death occurred June 19, 1903, and his burial was in the Spring Hill cemetery. He married Elizabeth Pennell, of Charleston, and eight children were born to them, as follows: C. A.; Irvin, who lives at Indianapolis, Ind.; Ella, who married William H. Lewis, is a resident of South Side Charleston; Ida, who is deceased, was the wife of Peter Young; Emmie, who is a trained nurse, is following her profession at Panama; George A., who lives in Washington State; and Edmund and Walter,

both of whom are deceased. The mother of the above family survived until November 28, 1900.

C. A. Grishaber obtained his education in the schools of Charleston and afterward was employed on steamboats until 1890, when he bought his present farm, which he has greatly improved, having built a handsome residence and other substantial structures. He carries on general farming and is in the enjoyment of well earned prosperity. He married Miss Anna Kidd, of Lincoln County, W. Va., and they have had seven children: Edmund, Margaret, Irene, Gladys, Thelma, Theodore and Bertha, the youngest being deceased. Mr. Grishaber is a Republican in his political affiliation.

CHARLES E. STUMP, M. D., physician and surgeon at Clendenin, W. Va., bears the distinction of being one of the oldest accredited men of medicine in Kanawha County and has been a resident of this pleasant village since 1902. Dr. Stump was born in Kanawha County, July 29, 1847, and is a son of Henry and Permelia (Welch) Stump.

Henry Stump was born in what is now Lewis County, W. Va., a son of Michael Stump, who came with three brothers from Germany to America and settled in Gilmer County, Va. Henry Stump came to Kanawha County and opened a store on the bank of the Elk river, about 1846, on the present site of Clendenin, and was the first merchant here. Three years later he moved to Jackson County and engaged there in a mercantile business for fifteen years, and then to Roane County, where he died in 1909, aged eighty-seven years, having been retired for some years. He married Permelia Welch, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Arnold) Welch. She died also in 1909. They had the following children: Irvin C., who is an attorney in the city of New York; Melvina, who is the wife of Isaac Jones, of Roane County; Lavina, who is deceased; Mary, who is the wife of Henry Taylor; Louisa, who is the wife of L. D. Osborne, of Roane County; Lulu, wife of P. Osborne, of Clendenin, and Charles E.

In his boyhood Charles E. Stump attended the best schools the section afforded and after-

ward assisted his father in his store until he was twenty-three years of age. In 1869 he entered the Louisville Medical College, where he completed the required course and afterward devoted his life to medical practice. During the early years his practice through Roane and Jackson Counties was an arduous one and Dr. Stump had many very interesting experiences. In 1902 he came to Clendenin, where he still practices to some extent but is ready to retire from professional effort after this long career of usefulness. He is a member of the Kanawha County Medical Society, belongs to the Masonic lodge at Clendenin, the Knights of Pythias at Charleston and the Odd Fellows in Roane County. Dr. Stump is identified with the Republican party and has ever been an interested citizen and in 1909 served in the village council. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Clendenin.

Dr. Stump married Miss Elizabeth Hughes, a daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth Hughes of Pennsylvania, and the following children have been born to them: Irwin, who is a physician and is superintendent of a mine in Big Sandy District; Rudolph, who is a merchant in Roane County, is married and has four children; Benjamin, who is associated with his father; Dennie E., who is a merchant, married Dolly Young and has one child; Harry C., who is a clerk; Homer C.; Lula, who is the wife of T. R. Simmons, of Roane County; Cora, who is the wife of School Superintendent T. L. Davies, and has one child; and Kittie, who is the wife of Eugene Engle, of Clendenin and has two children. Dr. Stump and family are members of the Baptist church.

ALBERT P. RAND, a representative and reliable business man of Charleston, W. Va., who is interested in the lumber industry, being an exporter of logs, was born in Iowa City, Ia., October 2, 1844, and is a son of Christopher C. and Nancy (McArthur) (Pines) Rand.

William Rand, the grandfather of Albert P. Rand, was born in 1776, at Westminster, Mass. The Rands came originally from England and the first record in the American colonies was of Robert Rand, whose birth took place probably in 1599. The family is still perpetuated in New

England. William Rand, born July 13, 1776, was married in 1798, in Massachusetts to Lucy Jackson, who was born January 25, 1780. In 1800 they moved to Rutland, Vt. They had the following children: Jacob, born February 26, 1799, at Westminster, Mass., became a well known educator; Christopher C., born at Rutland, Vt., in September, 1800; Louise (1), born in 1805, died in infancy; Louise (2), born in 1807; William J., born in 1809; and Chauncy and Alexander Hamilton, twins, born in 1811, the former of whom died in infancy and the latter, in New Orleans, at the age of eighteen years.

Christopher C. Rand came to Charleston in 1819 and went into business on the south side of the Kanawha River, as a salt maker, when this industry was yet conducted along primitive lines. He also engaged in merchandising at Malden and after retiring from the salt business went into partnership with Ennos S. Arnold and William Rand, in general merchandising. Other interests called him to Iowa but he returned to Charleston about 1845 and died in this city in July, 1865. He opposed the secession of his state at the opening of the Civil War, but when he found such action was inevitable, joined his fortunes with the people with whom he had lived so many years in friendship and business connection. He was married at Charleston, W. Va., April 23, 1833, to Nancy McArthur Pines, who was born at Lexington, Ky., in 1815, and died at Charleston, in 1894. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while her husband was a Presbyterian. They had ten children, the survivors being: Lucy, who is the wife of Edward Bibby; Albert P.; Virginia, who resides at Charleston with her children, the widow of James M. Gates; Nannie, who married John C. Roy, and they have four children.

Albert P. Rand was quite young when his parents returned to this section from Iowa and he was educated at Charleston. In 1866 he went to New York city and for eighteen years was a traveling salesman for the firm of Clark Brothers, after which he came back to Charleston and embarked in a general mercantile business, under the firm name of A. P. Rand & Co., which later became Rand & Goshorn. In

1896, Mr. Rand sold his interest and since then has been engaged in the exporting of log lumber.

In 1877 Mr. Rand was married at Charleston, to Miss Mattie C. Goshorn, who was born and reared here, a daughter of John H. and Bettie A. (Cowey) Goshorn, who were prominent people here for many years. Mrs. Rand is a member of the Presbyterian church, as were her parents, and Mr. Rand has been an elder for some years. In his political views he is a Democrat.

JAMES M. HANSON, a general farmer residing in Elk Creek District, Kanawha County, W. Va., was born in Greenbrier County, now West Virginia, March 29, 1846, and is a son of John and Mary Jane (Shuck) Hanson, and a grandson of William C. and Martha Hanson.

John Hanson was born in Greenbrier County and after learning the carpenter trade combined work at it with farming. In 1865 he moved to Elk District, Kanawha County and bought what remained of the homestead, on Mill Creek, and there he died at the age of eighty-two years. He married Mary Jane Shuck, whose death preceded his by but two weeks. Her parents were Moses and Rachel Shuck and the older generation belonged to Greenbrier county. Eight children were born to John Hanson and his wife, as follows: Charles A., who is a farmer on Two-Mile creek; James M.; Franklin M., who lives near Mill creek; George C., who lives in Elk district; Ruth A., who is the wife of Rev. George Spangler, a Baptist minister residing at Charleston; Harvey E., who resides on Two-mile Creek; John Floyd, who lives on Elk river and one who died young.

After his school days were over, James M. Hanson engaged in farming on the home place, moving after his marriage to a tract on the Elk river and from there one year later to near Two-mile creek. Four years afterward he located on Elk river again for a year, and then bought his present valuable property on Mill creek. He carries on farm industries and works as a carpenter, a busy, practical and successful man.

Mr. Hanson was married to Miss Martha Scott, who was born in 1848, in Kanawha county, a daughter of James Scott, originally of Elk river. He retired to Charleston where he fell a victim of cholera during the epidemic. He married Mary Jane King, also deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Hanson the following children were born: Charles E., married Lucy Carter and they have five children; Wesley, who is in business at Mill creek married Virgie Matheny and they have nine children; Sarah, who is the wife of R. W. Morris, a farmer of Elk river, and they have nine children; John Luther, who is a farmer in Clay county, married Lizzie Matheny and they have five children; Hezekiah and Joseph, both of whom reside at home; Thomas, who lives in Clay county, married Virgie Morton; and Philip, who lives on Elk river, married Irene Clay. Mr. Hanson and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he has been class leader and superintendent in the Sunday-school. A Republican in politics, he has taken a good citizen's interest in district affairs and has served as a trustee.

ALBERT J. HUMPHREYS, vice president and managing director of the Elk Banking Company, of Charleston, W. Va., and ex-vice president of the city's board of affairs, is one of Charleston's leading business men and a citizen held in high esteem. Mr. Humphreys was born in Kanawha county about forty-eight years ago, a son of James Spicer and Cynthia (Martin) Humphreys.

James S. Humphreys, who was born of Virginia parents, in the Shenandoah valley, near Charlottsville, in Albemarle county, Va., came to Kanawha county before his marriage, settling at Sissonville, where for some time he followed the occupation of carpenter, and contractor, afterward becoming a merchant and continuing in this line until his retirement some twenty-five years ago. He now resides with his son Albert, a venerable man, having passed his eightieth birthday. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and is a Democrat in politics. His wife, Mrs. Cynthia (Martin) Humphreys, is still living, having attained the age of seventy-three years. Like



ALBERT J. HUMPHREYS



her husband she belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

Albert J. Humphreys, the only child of his parents, was born in Poca district, Kanawha county, and was there educated in the public free schools, and at the State Normal School, at Lebanon, O. About 1890 he came to Charleston, and having acquired a knowledge of the mercantile business in his father's stores, embarked in business here as a merchant. Being a man of good judgment and great energy, he made a decided success, and as a credit man ranks first in the city. The banking business in which he is now engaged, was established by him and Harrison B. Smith, its president in 1904. It is capitalized at \$50,000, with \$9,000 surplus and about \$200,000 in deposits. The bank has had a healthy growth, and the company owns the building in which they are located, on the corner of Tennessee avenue and Charleston street. Mr. Humphreys has been active in local affairs, serving for two terms as a member of the city council and for two years as one of the city board of affairs, during which period he showed himself to be a man having a good understanding of the public needs and with a high conscientious regard for his public duties.

Mr. Humphreys was married in Charleston, W. Va., to Miss Gertrude Harless, a native of this county and daughter of ex-Judge Leroy Harless, who for many years was judge of the Kanawha county court, and who is still a resident of Charleston. Mrs. Humphrey's mother, who in maidenhood was a Miss Keeney, died in 1894. Both Judge Harless and wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, as also does their daughter, Mrs. Humphreys. Mr. Humphreys is a Democrat in politics. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Knights of Pythias, in the latter case to the highest branch of the order.

MICHAEL HAAS, a retired farmer living on his estate on Mink Shoals, Kanawha county, W. Va., has been a resident of this county for forty-two years and is well known and highly respected. He was born October 4, 1839, in Bavaria, Germany, and is a son of John and Margaret (Zeitland) Haas.

John Haas was born also in Bavaria, in 1803, and died in his own land in 1856. He married Margaret Zeitland, who was born in Germany in April, 1808, and died in 1874. Her father, John Zeitland, was a farmer. Of their five children, Michael is the only survivor. He had school advantages in his boyhood and afterward learned the mason trade and thus was self supporting before he came to the United States in 1866. He spent the first three years in Beaver county, Pa., and from there came to West Virginia, reaching Kanawha county on November 29, 1869, and he took up his residence on Cooper creek. Some years later he bought his present place on Mink Shoals and has followed farming and work at the mason trade ever since, not being quite as active in recent years as formerly.

In Beaver county, Pa., Mr. Haas was married to Miss Kate Forster, who died August 4, 1909, aged seventy-two years. She was born in Germany and came to America in girlhood and at the time of marriage lived at Beaver Falls, Pa. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Haas, namely: Maggie, who is the widow of William Rowsome, and has one son, Julius A., Mary, who is the widow of Ed. B. Tully, and has two children—Hubert and Shirley; Anna, who resides in the city of Cincinnati; Minnie, who is the wife of C. H. Bodkin, and has four children—John, Nellie, Amelia and Malinda; and John, who is a resident of Cleveland, O., married Anna Heebner and has two children—Ada and Clarence. Mr. Haas is a member of the Lutheran church at Charleston. In his political views he is a Democrat but has never been willing to accept the cares of office.

JOE COTTRELL, for a number of years was a successful business man and highly valued citizen of Charleston, W. Va., identified with many of the interests which go to the making of a large city. He was born in Gallia county, O., June 29, 1865, and died at his home in Charleston, June 26, 1910. His parents were Joel and Mary (Patterson) Cottrell.

Joel Cottrell, Sr., was born in Gallia county O., where he spent his life, following agricultural pursuits, dying at the age of seventy-

six years. He married a member of the old Patterson family of Gallia county, and she survived to be sixty-eight years of age. They became the parents of eight children, namely: Silman, who conducts a blacksmith business, married Emily Loucks and they have four sons and one daughter; Cordelia, who resides with her eleven children at Charleston, is the widow of John Wallace; Emmeline, deceased, is survived by her husband, Sylvanus Wallace, who lives in Colorado; Isabel, who is the wife of John Roadarmour, a farmer in Gallia county; Edward, who died in early manhood; Joel; Alvan, who is a farmer living in Gallia county, married Anna Clark, and they have two sons; and Quincy, who lives at Charleston, married Susan Riley and they have one son.

The late Joel Cottrell was reared and attended school in Gallia county and then learned the carpenter trade. In 1890 he came to West Virginia and started into business as a builder and house carpenter at Charleston, and continued during a large part of his active life, later going into the general insurance business. He was an active and interested citizen and was prominent in the councils of the Republican party, serving in numerous local offices and for ten years was a justice of the peace. He was of a kind and charitable disposition and was a man of moral life, a valued member of the Christian church. He was quite prominent in Odd Fellowship, belonging to the primary branch and the Encampment, and was identified also with the American Mechanics and the A. O. U. W.

In Gallia county, O., in August, 1886, Mr. Cottrell was married to Miss Ella M. Northup, who was born in that county, October 7, 1867, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Gillingham) Northup. The parents of Mrs. Cottrell still live on their farm in Clay Township, Gallia county. Her father served throughout the Civil War, participating in many of its battles from which he fortunately escaped unhurt, but he was imprisoned for fourteen months in a Confederate fortress and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Henry Northup is a son of George and Hannah (Six) Northup, the former of whom was

born in New Hampshire and the latter in New York. They were pioneers in Ohio, where they married, and George Northup improved a farm. They were Quakers.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell one son was born, Howell Frank, on November 12, 1887. He was educated in the Charleston schools and is now a commercial traveler, representing the wholesale department of the Goshorn Hardware Company, of this city. He married Miss Pearl Messer, a social favorite and an accomplished young lady of Charleston. Mrs. Cottrell and all her family are members of the Christian church. She has many interests and is a member of the Relief Corps of the order of the State Rebecca Assembly.

Mr. Cottrell was married first to Miss Cora Craft, who was born in Ohio. She survived her marriage but one year and died eight days after the birth of a daughter, Cora Edna, who was born March 27, 1886. The latter is the wife of Moffatt Luddington, who is an electrician in business at Charleston. They have one son, Joel Cavendish, who was born April 10, 1909.

CARL WIERSTEINER, general farmer, in Elk district, Kanawha county, W. Va., a well known and respected citizen, was born September 14, 1862, in Coblenz, Prussia-Germany, and is a son of Friedrich and Margaret (Stahl) Wiersteiner.

Friedrich Wiersteiner was born in Eshweiler, Germany in 1817, and died May 2, 1890. He studied architecture and later followed contracting and building until 1860, when he built a gas factory in his town and operated it until his death, when the public authorities bought his plant. He married Margaret Stahl, a daughter of Mathew and Elizabeth (Art) Stahl. She was born in the Eifel, Germany, June 23, 1832, and died in April, 1897. Her father was burgomaster of his town. The children of the above marriage were: Rudolph, Carl, Maria, Richard and Conrad. Maria married in Germany and Richard also lives in the old country.

Carl Wiersteiner attended German schools in boyhood and then learned the soap manufacturing business. In 1894 he came to Amer-

ica and located first at Charleston and later went to Pittsburg, where he spent five years as a general laborer. He then returned to Germany and passed one year in his native land and then came back to Charleston and shortly afterward bought his farm, the old Swartz place, and here he has engaged in farming ever since, a quiet, industrious man, a good neighbor and a fine type of citizen.

In 1899 Mr. Wiersteiner was married to Miss Mary Haid, who was born in Pennsylvania, February 3, 1867, a daughter of Benedict Haid, a farmer on Blue creek, Kanawha county. They have six children: Margaret, Christina, Olivia, Agnes, Herman and Carl, their ages ranging from twelve to three years. The family belongs to the Catholic church, connected with the Sacred Heart parish at Charleston. Mr. Wiersteiner casts his vote with the Democratic party.

CHRISTOPHER SUMMERS, who at different times has been officially connected with the communities in which he resided, is engaged in the mercantile business at No. 711 Watts street, Charleston, and is also a successful insurance agent. He was born in what is now Roane county, W. Va., but at that time was a part of Kanawha county, January 26, 1850, six years before the formation of the new county. His parents were James and Sophia (Phillips) Summers.

The father of Judge Summers was born in 1826 and the mother in 1828 and both died in Roane county. The paternal grandfather was St. Clair Summers, a native of Pendleton county, Va., who came to what is now Kanawha county as early as 1810, and was married in Elk district to Susan Hammock, a daughter of Martin Hammock, who was a frontiersman. His wife was a member of a family named Wease, of Monroe county, Va. Toward the close of the War of 1812 he enlisted and started for New Orleans but the war ended before he reached there. Judge Summers now owns his grandfather Martin Hammock's farm of forty-three acres, in Elk district. James Summers, like his father, was a farmer and hunter. He was a justice of the peace in Roane county, which he helped to

organize. Two of his sisters survive: Ariminita, who is the wife of William A. Ray, of Roane county, and Artentia, who is the widow of Lyle Paxton, lives in Jackson county, while an older brother, Henry, lives in Roane county. James Summers married Sophia Phillips and they had nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity. One son, John H. was drowned in the Poca river, at the age of twenty-five years. Isaac L. died at Charleston in 1910, the father of ten children. The survivors are: Christopher; Sarah J., who is the wife of J. H. Cummings, a farmer in Roane county; Cynthia who was married first to J. L. Hiveley and second, to Fred Sparks, resides at St. Marys; Ella, who is the wife of T. H. Cummings, of Clendenin; and A. W., who is in the oil business at Circleville, O.

Christopher Summers who resided in Roane county until he was forty years of age, attended the local schools and worked on the home farm until he was twenty-five years old. He has always been a Republican and is one of the representative men of Kanawha county in party matters. He served four years as recorder of the village of Elk, was police justice for four years, county coroner for seven years, and a member of the council for one term, after coming to Charleston. While in Roane county he served also as a justice of the peace, two terms as member of the board of education, being secretary during one term, and was assistant clerk of the legislature for one term. Mr. Summers also served as revenue collector for one year and was census enumerator of Elk in 1900.

Judge Summers was married first in Roane county to Miss Rebecca Ward, who died at the age of thirty-two years, leaving one son, J. Otis. He served three years in the U. S. Army and for two and one-half of these was corporal of the 4th U. S. Inf. After his honorable discharge he returned to West Virginia and is now employed in the leasing department of the United Fuel & Gas Company. He married Malissa Arnett, of Spencer, Roane county. Judge Summers was married second to Mrs. Drucilla (Tulley) Gilbert, who died May 20, 1901, aged thirty years. Judge Summers and son are members of the Methodist Episcopal

church. In 1872 he united with the Masonic fraternity and his son is a Knight of Pythias.

PATRICK LAWRENCE BRANNEN*, who resides on his excellent farm of fifty-three acres, situated in Cabin creek district, near East Bank, W. Va., was born in Greenbrier county, Va., April 21, 1859, and is a son of Michael and Ellen (Gillespie) Brannen.

Michael Brannen was born in Ireland and when he emigrated to America settled in Pennsylvania where he met and married Ellen Gillespie, also a native of Ireland. From Pennsylvania they came to what is now West Virginia, locating in Greenbrier county, and from there moved to Snow Hill, in Kanawha county, afterward to Levi and still later to Marmet. Michael Brannen was in the employ of railroads and companies for many years and was highly considered for his executive ability and general knowledge of tunnel construction, and being able to handle men, was made boss of large gangs. In 1877 he moved to East Bank, where he died in the following year. His widow survives with four of their children: Dennis; Margaret, who is the wife of Bartley Ferry; Patrick L., and William P. Michael and several infants are deceased.

Patrick Lawrence Brannen remained with his parents until he reached manhood but his father saw that his time was not wasted and set him to work around the mines when he was quite young and he followed mining for ten years. He also worked for two years on river boats between Charleston and Montgomery and afterward, for two years, was postmaster and a merchant at East Bank. Later he was made janitor of the Charleston post-office, a responsible position. He was then appointed mine inspector by Governor MacCorkle and served three years and for three years was president and superintendent of the East Bank Coal and Coke Company, of which he was one of the organizers. A man of intelligence and public spirit, active in local affairs, he was elected on the Democratic ticket, secretary of the Cabin creek district school board.

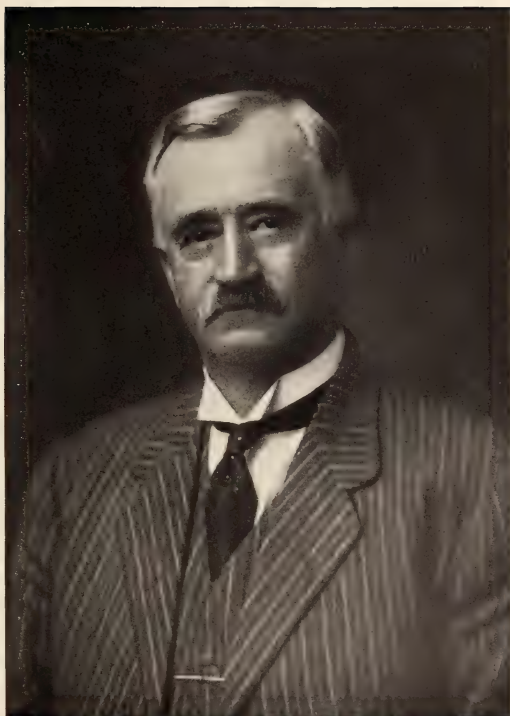
Mr. Brannen was married September 27, 1880, to Miss Eliza Johnson, a daughter of the late James F. Johnson, and they have had

nine children, two of whom are deceased. The survivors are: Sarah, wife of Donald Chambers; Helen, wife of Andrew C. Smith; and James, Kenna, Frank Michael and Margaret. Mr. Brannen and family are members of the Roman Catholic church at Coalburg.

DEWITT G. COURTNEY, one of Charleston's men of business importance, who has been engaged as a dealer and manufacturer of cooperage stock supplies and lumber, at Charleston, for the past thirty-two years, was born in Mercer county, Pa., December 15, 1848, and is a son of David Franklin and Jane Coleman Courtney.

David Franklin Courtney was born in 1822 on the old homestead farm in Liberty township, Mercer county, Pa., where he died when more than eighty years of age. The family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. During the early settlement of Mercer county, Anthony Courtney, an ancestor, was killed by the Indians. Captain Thomas Courtney, grandfather of Dewitt G. Courtney, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was born in Chester county, Pa., about 1780 and died in 1840 in Mercer county. He was a man of worth and influence in his locality. His first wife was named Robinson and his second was Catherine McDowell and to the last marriage the following children were born: Thomas, Nancy, Catherine, David Franklin, and Amanda. Amanda still survives of this family and lives in Pennsylvania.

David Franklin Courtney was a farmer by occupation. He took a good citizen's interest in the affairs of his neighborhood, kept well posted and was always a strong anti-slavery man. He married Jane Coleman who was born in 1824 and died in 1901. She came of one of the sturdy old families of Mercer county and grew into self-reliant womanhood and throughout a long life was noted for her sterling virtues and high Christian character. She was the beloved mother of a large family and by precept and example led them in the way of right living. Three of the children of David Franklin Courtney and wife are deceased and the following survive: Nancy R. Uber, who lives on the old homestead and has



DEWITT G. COURTNEY



one son, Dewitt; Mary Cynthia, who lives on the old homestead; Alberta Jane, who is the wife of George G. Roberts, who looks after the branch office of Mr. Courtney's business at Toledo, O.; Amanda Lavina, who keeps house for her brothers at Charleston; Thomas Ephraim, who is associated with his brother, Dewitt G., in business, married Lena G. Oshel and they have six children—John Franklin, Dewitt G., Dorothy Jane, Mary Horton and Florence Amanda; and Samuel C., who is in business at Charleston with his brothers. Both Thomas and Samuel P. Courtney are prominent Masons and Elks and all the Courtneys are Democrats. Dewitt G. is the oldest of the above family.

Dewitt G. Courtney was reared and educated in Mercer county and was in business there from 1873 until 1879. He still calls his birthplace home and the people of Mercer county claim him, nevertheless he has so many important business interests and such a wide circle of friends in West Virginia, that he is led to denominate Charleston as his second or adopted home. He has conducted the same business since 1873 and has his two brothers, Thomas E. and Samuel P. Courtney, associated with him as assistants. West Virginia offers the varieties and abundance of timber necessary in the large manufacturing industries of this business, which has a trade territory that covers the whole country. Mr. Courtney owns some twenty thousand acres of land in West Virginia and from this land he draws his supplies for manufacturing purposes. He is also interested in coal and oil. He has never either sought or held political office, and while a Democrat is independent and liberal minded and gave support to President Taft in his endeavor to secure reciprocity with Canada.

CHARLES A. KAUFF, one of the prosperous and enterprising business men of Hansford, W. Va., dealing in meat, groceries, produce and ice, was born October 3, 1871, in Hartford City, W. Va., a son of Jacob and Mary (Walter) Kauff.

The parents of Mr. Kauff were born in Germany and they were married at Pittsburg, Pa.

Jacob Kauff was nineteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to America and they reached the United States during the excitement incident to the Mexican War. Young Jacob became interested in the military talk he heard and it resulted in his running away to become a soldier. That kind of patriotism seems to have in no way appealed to his sensible father, who immediately followed the son and as the latter was not of age, had no difficulty in bringing him back home. For many years Jacob Kauff lived in the city of Pittsburg, where he worked as a miner, brick-mason, glass worker and butcher and later moved to Hartford City, W. Va., where he operated a bakery, and also owned and cultivated a truck farm in Mason county, where he died in 1894, aged sixty-six years. His wife died in 1891, aged sixty-four years. They had ten children, three of whom died young, the others being: Mary, wife of J. L. Lewis; George and William; Amelia, wife of John Brown; and John, Elizabeth and Charles A.

Charles A. Kauff grew to manhood in Mason county and was only thirteen years of age when he started to work in a nail factory at Clifton. Later he helped his father on the truck farm and afterward was variously employed, working at mining, blacksmithing, and for a time was in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, working between Kane, Pa., and Cleveland, O. In October, 1907, he moved from Gamoca, Fayette county, to Hansford, where he rented business quarters until 1910, when he built his own establishment, which he has fitted up in modern style. He handles a large trade.

Mr. Kauff was married at Pomeroy, O., December 19, 1893, to Miss Docia Wetzel, a daughter of Robert and Mary Jane (Hensley) Wetzel and they have had six children, namely: Mary, who died when aged one year and two days; May; Carl; Nellie, who died at the age of ten months; Helen L. and Clifford. Politically Mr. Kauff is a Democrat. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias at Pomeroy, O.

EVERETT E. ROBERTSON, attorney at law, with offices at No. 508½ Kanawha street,

Charleston, W. Va., was born at Jarrett's Ford, Kanawha county, March 9, 1871, and belongs to one of the old families of the county that was established here by his grandfather. He is a son of George W. and Delilah E. (Melton) Robertson.

George W. Robertson was born in Kanawha county and spent his active life as merchant. During the Civil war he was a soldier for a time in the Confederate army. His parents were James A. and Polly A. (Lewis) Robertson, both of whom came from Virginia and made their home on Elk river at an early day. James A. Robertson survived into old age, his death occurring in 1896. George W. Robertson married Delilah E. Melton, who was a daughter of Rev. Benjamin and Sarah (Jarrett) Melton, the former of whom was a teacher and a minister of the Baptist church at Jarrett's Ford. Eight sons and one daughter were born to George W. Robertson and his wife, namely: James, who is a merchant at Clendenin; Nancy who is the wife of W. H. Canterbury, a farmer at Hunt, W. Va.; Everett E., Morgan M., who is an attorney at Charleston; Alvin B., Sidney H., and Edgar G., who all are merchants at Clendenin; George W., who is a farmer near Hunt; and Grover C., who is a physician and surgeon at Clendenin. George W. Robertson and wife reside at Clendenin, Kanawha county. They are members of the Baptist church.

Everett E. Robertson attended the public schools and later taught school for some years, mainly in Kanawha county, after which he entered the law office of Thomas Swan and Frank Cork, where he pursued his law studies until he completed the course, and was admitted to the Kanawha county bar in 1898, since which time he has been actively and successfully engaged in practice. Mr. Robertson has always been considered a close and careful student and his clients have found him a man thoroughly informed on every principle of law and a wise and reliable counselor. At present he practices alone but for one year was in partnership with his brother, M. M. Robertson. Politically he is a Democrat. Everett E. Robertson married Miss Cynthia L. Pauley,

daughter of Rev. A. B. and Isabel (Acre) Pauley, residents of Hunt, W. Va., and they have two children. Mabel aged thirteen and Macel aged seven years.

M. M. Robertson was born at the mouth of Blue creek, February 10, 1873, and after his school days taught school for a time and then read law in the offices of Capt. Swan and John S. Swan, and has been a member of the Kanawha bar since 1900. As noted above he was a law partner of his brother, Everette E. Robertson, for one year, but since 1901 the brothers have practiced alone. M. M. Robertson was a member of the city council, his term expiring in 1911, and he was the nominee of the Independent Democrats in the last election for membership on the board of affairs. He was about two years of age when his father located at Kettle Rock and lived there until twenty-two years of age.

M. M. Robertson married Miss Chloe Gilbert, a daughter of John C. and Elizabeth (Gibbons) Gilbert, of Jarrett's Ford, Kanawha county, in 1894, and they have two children: Stacy, Alberta and Okey B., aged fifteen and thirteen years respectively. M. M. Robertson is an Odd Fellow.

C. M. TUDOR*, a prominent citizen of Loudon district, Kanawha county, W. Va., residing two miles south of Charleston, was born in Mason county, Ky., near Maysville, February 12, 1845, and is a son of Thomas and Caroline (White) Tudor.

Thomas Tudor who was born in Africa, came to the United States in early manhood and spent his entire life in Kentucky, where he died at the age of eighty-seven years. He was a tinner by trade. He married Caroline White, who was born at Troy, N. Y., and they had seven children: C. M., Leonora, who died in 1901; Thomas, who is deceased; Thomas (2d); and William, Edward and Robert.

C. M. Tudor was educated partly in private and partly in the district schools in Kentucky. He afterward worked as a shoemaker for a number of years and then moved to his present farm of twenty acres, which is operated by his son. In politics, a Republican, he is also a

public official, being overseer of the poor of Loudon District and sealer of weights and measures for Kanawha county.

Mr. Tudor married Miss America J. Burgess, of Maysville, Ky., and they have four children: Charles T., who is the home farmer; Addie, who is a public school teacher; Anna, who married Lucien Haws, and has one son, Frank; and William, who is a stenographer in the employ of the Standard Oil Company.

HON. ALBERT M. HOWERY, secretary of the East Bank Mining Company, at East Bank, Kanawha county, W. Va., of which he was one of the organizers, is a representative and enterprising business man of Cabin creek district and East Bank, and in 1908 he served as mayor of his city. He was born December 16, 1872, at Coalburg, Kanawha county, W. Va., and is a son of Charles D. and Mahala (Holden) Howery.

Charles D. Howery was born in Pennsylvania and was reared at Philadelphia and engaged in clerking there prior to the Civil war, during which period he served in the capacity of cook in the Confederate army. After its close he settled in Kanawha county and went into the salt industry near Malden and afterward came to Coalburg and found work in the coal mines. He was married there in 1870 and four years later moved to East Bank, where he opened a general store, an enterprise he continued until his death on July 5, 1906, he being then aged sixty-three years. In 1870 he married Mahala Holden, who was born in Mercer county, W. Va., and died in 1895, aged forty-nine years. Their children were Albert M., Sidney L., Holley, C. Harry and Myrtle. Holley was drowned at the age of seven years.

A. M. Howery attended the public schools of Coalburg, worked as a clerk for his father and also in the office of the K. & M. railroad at Cedar Grove, and then took a business course in a commercial college in Kentucky where he was graduated in 1895. He resumed work in his father's store and also was again with the above railroad, in the office at Dickinson, but in 1908 became one of the promoters and organizers of the East Bank Mining Company. This company operates with a capital of

\$10,000, and its officers are all well known business men of this section; Edward Clark, president; P. S. Banister, vice-president; S. I. Johnson, treasurer; and A. M. Howery, secretary, while W. J. Sigman is also one of the directors. Employment is given twenty men.

In December, 1896, Mr. Howery was married to Miss May Banister, a daughter of P. S. and Ella (Mankin) Banister, and they have one son, Frank B. Mr. and Mrs. Howery suffered the loss of their residence in February, 1909, by a fire, but they have rebuilt and have a handsome dwelling. In politics Mr. Howery is a Democrat and is more or less active in local politics. He is identified with the Improved order of Red Men at East Bank and is secretary of the local body.

ADAM H. CONKER, senior member of the firm of Conker & Guill, who conduct a planing-mill and do a large lumber business on Watts street, West Charleston, W. Va., was born in the town of Ripley, Jackson county, Va., April 11, 1849, and is a son of Jonathan and Lydia C. (Cunningham) Conker.

Jonathan Conker was born in Pennsylvania and was a son of John Conker, who was an only son of a Revolutionary soldier who lost his life at Yorktown. When nineteen years of age, John Conker settled in Pennsylvania but late in life moved to Jackson county, O., where he died in his eighty-seventh year. In many ways he is recalled as a remarkable man, having retained his strength and energy into advanced age and at the time of death had few gray hairs. He married a Miss Schwaub, a daughter of a Hessian soldier who had been captured by Washington's troops and later was paroled and settled on a tract of land given him by the government, in Pennsylvania. Prior to the early manhood of Jonathan Conker, the family name had been spelled Conger, but Jonathan had an English employer with whom he was long associated and this employer insisted on the latter spelling and it has been accepted by this branch of the family. In Jackson county, W. Va., as at present, Jonathan Conker met and married Lydia Cunningham, who was born and reared on the south branch of the Potomac river, a daughter of William

Cunningham. Jonathan Conker was a lumberman and he erected the first sawmill with a circular saw equipment in what was then all Virginia. He remained in Jackson county, peacefully and successfully carrying on his lumber business until the outbreak of the Civil War, when, on account of his strong Union sentiments, he decided to move into a northern state. Hence, he disposed of his affairs in Jackson county and moved to Meigs county, O., but later in life came to West Virginia, and his death occurred at Raymond city, Putnam county, at the age of fifty-eight years. His widow survived him for many years, her death occurring at Charleston, December 25, 1908, when aged about eighty-nine years. She had been reared a Presbyterian but he was a member of the Lutheran church. Before the Civil War he was captain of a company of local militia. In every way he was a man far beyond the ordinary and was beloved by his family and respected by his business associates. Twelve children were born to Jonathan and Lydia Conker and of this large family there are five sons and one daughter yet living. Of these Adam H. is the eldest. Two brothers, Charles and Edward are general contractors at Charleston, while Robert, the fourth brother, is a carpenter, and William is a clothing salesman. The one surviving sister is Mrs. Alexander Turley, also of Charleston.

Adam H. Conker started into the lumber business with his father when little more than a boy and has continued to be interested along this line ever since. He accompanied the family to Ohio in 1861 and attended school in Meigs county. About 1900, Mr. Conker began in the lumber business at Charleston, in a small way, later associating John H. Guill with him, when the firm became as at present, Conker & Guill. For three years the firm operated a rim-bending plant, but in 1910 they enlarged the scope and volume of their business, erecting a sawmill and planing mill. They are heavy dealers in hickory and white oak lumber, excellent wagon supply stock, and take the raw material and convert it into all kinds of wagon-making products. It is rare that any firm doing so large a business as this one, carries it on on a strictly cash basis, but for the past fifteen

years that has been its policy and it has proved eminently satisfactory to all concerned. The standing of the firm is very high and there is scarcely any limit to its credit if it should ever ask for it.

Mr. Conker was married in Jackson county, W. Va., to Miss Margaret Hughes, a daughter of John and Mary (Rhodes) Hughes, the former of whom died when she was young and the latter, who survives, living with a son in Logan county, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. Conker have had two children: Henry K., who was born in 1877, died in 1906; and Inez, who was born in 1879, and resides with her parents, who came to Charleston in 1882, where she was educated. In his views on public questions Mr. Conker is in sympathy with the Socialist party. He is identified with the Odd Fellows.

JOHN W. TAWNEY,* one of the representative citizens of Big Sandy district, where he owns a productive coal mine and one of the most extensive farms, was born on the old Tawney homestead, December 20, 1872, and is a son of William and Annie (Cox) Tawney.

William Tawney was born in Roane county, Va., and is still living. He married Annie Cox, a daughter of Valentine Cox, who was a soldier in the Civil War, a member of the West Virginia Cavalry. Mr. Cox lived to the age of seventy years and was survived by his widow, Hannah (Hill) Cox. To William and Annie Tawney, the following children were born: John W., Walter W., Frank S., Charles W., David Luther, Minnie C. and Ocella, who is the wife of B. Taylor, of Porter's Creek. All survive except David Luther.

During boyhood, John W. Tawney attended school but as soon as he was old enough for the hard work, he entered the coal mines and so continued until he was twenty-five years of age, since when he has been engaged in farming and in operating a valuable coal mine on his own large farm. Mr. Tawney is a hard-working, practical man and is known as a very reliable one and did he so desire could undoubtedly be elected to local offices on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Tawney married Miss Addie Patton, who was born in Roanoke county, Va., a daughter of Rev. W. H. and Elizabeth (Deal) Pat-

ton, and they have an interesting family of six children whose ages range from twelve to two years, namely: Dixie, Pearl, Ethel, Kelly, Roscoe and Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Tawney attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN BANISTER, a property owner at East Bank, W. Va., where he erected his comfortable residence in 1877 and has lived ever since, for many years was very actively engaged in business in Kanawha county and has a wide acquaintance. He was born at Cedar Grove, Kanawha county, where he is also a property owner, November 9, 1846, and is a son of Robert and Martha (Grinstead) Banister.

Robert Banister was born at Knob Shoals, on the present site of Buffalo, Kanawha county, a son of Bennett Banister. The latter came to this section with his wife from the south branch of the Potomac river and engaged in farming near what is now Buffalo, where he died, leaving children: Robert and Sophia were of one marriage and Joseph was of another, all now being deceased. Robert Banister was the youngest of the family. He came to Kanawha County to work as a cooper for the salt manufacturers and located at first at Burning Springs, near Malden. Later he acquired land at Cedar Grove and there followed farming in addition to working at his trade and when his neighbors spoke of him they attached the word "honest" to his name. He died at Cedar Grove in 1877, at the age of sixty-six years. He married Martha Grinstead, whose parents, William and Elizabeth Grinstead, brought her in childhood from Albemarle county, Va., and she survived until 1905, being then aged ninety-one year. To them were born eight children: William, who is now deceased, was a member of Co. I, 8th Va. Cav., C. S. A.; Robert F., who was a member of an artillery regiment; Charles Lewis, who also served in the 8th Va. Cav.; John; Mary, who is the wife of W. J. Caldwell; and Preston, Van G. and Victor.

John Banister grew to the age of twenty years on his father's farm and then went to work in the coal mines, where he continued for eight years and then became a producer. He was president of the Cedar Grove Mining Company that opened the Cedar Grove field. In

1887 he retired from the coal business and then took charge of the ferry between Cedar Grove and East Bank, Kanawha River, which is now operated by Victor Banister. In 1877 Mr. Banister built his house at East Bank and moved here in 1878. He belongs to Morning Star Lodge, No. 63, Odd Fellows, and to Kanawha Lodge, No. 16, Knights of Pythias, both at East Bank. He took no very active part in political matters in recent years but is identified with the Republican party.

Mr. Banister was married December 26, 1877, to Miss Maggie Hull, a daughter of John L. Hull, and they have two children: Mary Swan, who is the wife of W. B. Shaver, of East Bank, and they have five children: Mary A., Margaret B., Abraham C., John B. and Wilhelm; and James Lentz, who resides with his father, is a civil engineer with the Sunday Creek Coal Company. Mr. Banister is a member of the Missionary Baptist church at East Bank.

CHARLES C. CUNNINGHAM, a well known retired resident of Charleston, W. Va., formerly a stationary engineer, and still earlier identified with life on the river, was born at Spring Hill, in Jefferson district, Kanawha county, W. Va., December 12, 1844, a son of William Harrison Cunningham and a grandson of William H. Cunningham.

William H. Cunningham, the grandfather, was of Scotch-Irish stock, but he was born in Virginia, was a lawyer by profession and a stone mason by trade and spent the greater part of his life in Kanawha county, his death taking place at Charleston in 1858 when aged eighty years. He married a member of the old Wilson family and they had eight children. One son, William Harrison, was born about 1810, in Malden district, Kanawha county. He learned the mason trade and assisted in the erection of many of the old stone buildings which are county landmarks, including the Littlepage and Goshorn residences. His last years were spent on his farm in Union district. In early life he attended the Presbyterian church but later became a Baptist. During the Civil War he identified himself with the Democratic party. He married Frances Lane, a daughter of William H. and Mary (Mattox) Lane, old

residents of Kanawha county. She survived her husband some five years. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812 and later settled on a farm and after Putnam was separated from Kanawha county, was elected sheriff of the former division. Ten children were born to William Harrison Cunningham and wife, nine of whom grew to maturity, all of whom married and had issue and the following survive: Charles C.; Philip, who is retired from business and lives with his family at Charleston; Thomas, who is also a retired citizen of Charleston; Frances, who resides with her six children on her farm in Union district, and is the widow of Thomas Milan; and Emaline, who is the wife of Kelley Groff, of Charleston.

Charles C. Cunningham was reared in Kanawha county and attended school through boyhood, afterward taking farm duties on himself and for some years carried on agricultural operations in Union district. In 1874 he came to Charleston and for a number of years was in the river trade, mainly concerned with the towing of vessels. He then became a stationary engineer. In his political views, Mr. Cunningham is a Democrat.

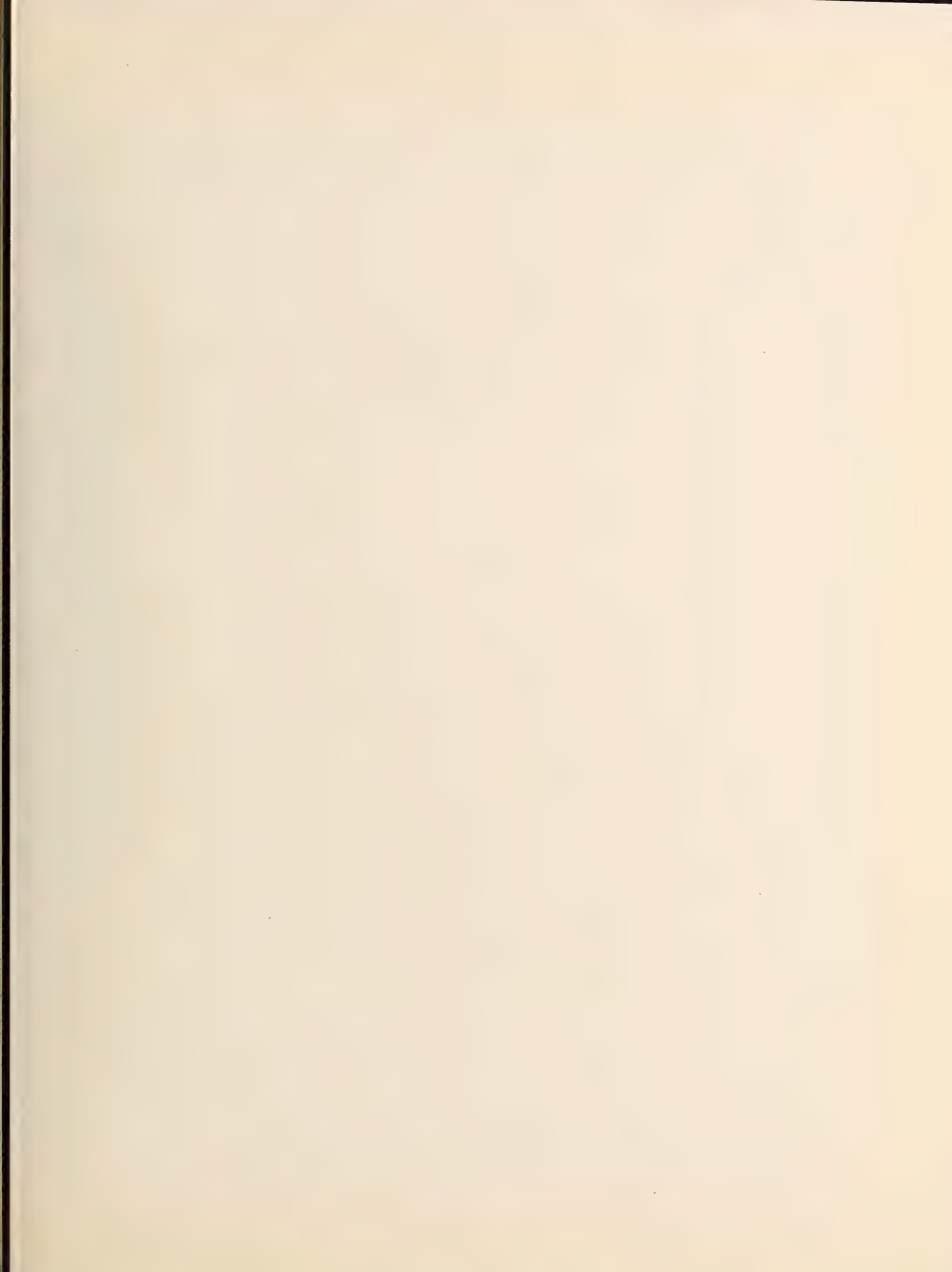
Mr. Cunningham was married in Union district, to Miss Mary E. Lyon, who was born in 1852, in Albemarle county, Va., and was brought to this section when six years old and lived in Kanawha county until her death occurred, October 12, 1906. Her parents were James W. and Eliza (Burfet) Lyon and Mrs. Cunningham was the eldest of their family of eight children. Six children were born to Charles C. Cunningham and wife, as follows: Henry Evert, who is a successful business man of Little Rock, Ark., married Grace Bishop and has one son, Howard B.; Edward E., who is a marine engineer, and resides in Charleston; Charles L., a moulder by trade, who is employed at Charleston, married Ora Burford, and has five children: Emma B., who is a teacher in the public schools and lives at home; James C., a graduate of the Baltimore Medical College, who is a physician at Little Rock, Ark.; and Ada B., who resides at home. The family belongs to the Calvary Baptist church, Charleston.

EDWARD CLARK, president of the East Bank Mining Company and a resident of East Bank, Kanawha county, W. Va., for the past thirty years, was born July 19, 1864, at Covington, Va., and is a son of Patrick and Catherine (Winters) Clark.

Patrick Clark was born in County Galway, Ireland, and came to America in early manhood, locating at Baltimore, Md., where he engaged for a time in merchandising. In 1859 he came from there to Covington, Va., where, during the Civil War, he conducted a store. In 1867 he came to Charleston and became a miner of coal at Snow Hill, moving from there two years later and engaging in mining at Coalburg in Kanawha county. In 1878 he came to East Bank and during his still later years was an active and useful man, being the mail carrier between East Bank and Cedar Grove. His death occurred in 1896, at the age of seventy-three years. He married Catherine Winters, who was a native of Baltimore and her death took place in 1869, after the birth of eight children, namely: Mary, Susan, Thomas, Catherine, John, Michael, Edward and Anna, there being three survivors: Susan, Edward and Anna.

Until he was fourteen years of age, Edward Clark attended school, but was then considered old enough to contribute to his own support and entered the mines at Blackberry, Kanawha county, and he continued in the mining industry until he had reached the position of foreman, working in different mines on the river, including Cedar Grove, Monarch and Belmont. He was one of the organizers of the East Bank Mining Company, in 1909, of which he is mine boss. He is a Democrat in politics. Mr. Clark is one of the leading mine men of this section and is a respected and representative citizen.

McCLUNG BROTHERS & McCLUNG FAMILY.* A Virginia and West Virginia family that has been well known for years in both states and which has numerous members in Kanawha county, many of them being prominent in business life, has worthy representatives in the four sons of Joseph A. McClung—Albert J., William, Joseph and Samuel.





JAMES P. CLARK

Albert J. McClung was born in Putnam County, W. Va., in 1871, and is the eldest son of Joseph A. and Cally (Doyle) McClurg. The father who was born near Blue Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier county, Va., served in the Confederate army all through the Civil War. He married Cally Doyle, who was born at Malden, now in West Virginia, where her father engaged in manufacturing copper pipe after coming from Marietta, O. She still survives and resides with her sons, but her husband died in 1909, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mrs. McClung has two brothers, James and Albert Doyle. Albert was the first cashier in the old Dickinson Bank of Richmond, Va., and James who now lives at Huntington, ran the first foundry at Malden. Five children were born to Joseph A. McClung and wife, the four sons already mentioned and a daughter, Harriet, who met an accidental death in 1878.

Albert J. McClung attended school through boyhood and was reared at Kanawha City where his father owned property. When he entered into business it was as a traveling representative for a real estate firm. Twelve years ago he leased his present farm from the Kanawha Land Company—a tract of 200 acres—and here carries on extensive farming operations. He married Dolly Holden, who was born in Georgia, and they have two children: Harriet, who is aged four years, and Lester, who is one year old. Mr. McClung and his three brothers all vote the Democratic ticket.

William McClung was born at Malden, Kanawha county, September 30, 1873. After his school days were over he was engaged in farming on the home place until 1891 and then came to the present farm, on which he built his house and carries on general agriculture. He owns several properties and also leases land. He married Mary B. Hoge, of Winfield. He and wife attend the Presbyterian church.

Joseph McClung was born at Malden, December 28, 1876, and has followed farming all his life. He married Margaret Oakes. All three brothers, with the mother reside together. The family is very well known through this section and is held in very high regard. The brothers are all practical business men and all but Samuel are farmers. He resides at Cedar Grove, Kanawha county.

JAMES PATRICK CLARK, one of the successful business men of Charleston, where, for the past thirty years he has been in the wholesale whiskey business, owns a large amount of valuable property in this city and in other parts of Kanawha county, including his beautiful home at Spring Hill. He was born at Pomeroy, O., April 15, 1860, and is a son of Patrick F. and Margaret (Daley) Clark.

Patrick F. Clark was of Irish ancestry but both he and wife were born in England. His father, Patrick Clark, was accidentally killed in Scotland, and his widow after remarriage came to America and died at Mason City, W. Va. Patrick F. Clark was in sympathy with the cause of the South during the Civil War and was thrice drafted for service in the Union army, in which his brother, James Clark, was a soldier and lost his life. Patrick F. Clark was a mine expert and was interested in the coal business for some years, but in 1874 embarked in the mercantile business at Shawnee, O., where his death occurred in August, 1888, at the age of fifty-two years. His first marriage was to Margaret Daley, who died when but twenty-three years old, the mother of four children, namely: Mary, wife of John T. Joyce, of Corning, O.; Frank, an electrician, of Shawnee; James Patrick; and Catherine, widow of S. R. Grant, of Shawnee, O. Patrick F. Clark married Annie Foster for his second wife and nine children were born to them, as follows: Patrick, Ellen, Michael, Charles, Cecelia, Gertrude, Thomas, John and Emmett.

James Patrick Clark had but meager schooling, being largely self-made and self-educated, having been thrown upon his own resources when a boy. He was nineteen years of age when he crossed the Rocky Mountains as a member of the construction gang engaged in building the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad through the Black Canyon of Colorado, and he remained in the West for a number of years afterward, principally engaged in mining, and he continued to be interested along this line after returning to the East, until 1882. In that year he entered into business at Trimble, Athens county, O., two years later removing to Columbus, where he was in

business for nearly one year and afterward for two years was at Murray City, and for a little more than one year at Gallipolis, O. In 1890 he came to Charleston and has been in business here for himself for a long period, prior to which he traveled for several leading business concerns. Mr. Clark is a typical American business man, active, alert, quick to see a good business investment and possessing the judgment to properly guide him in taking it up, and at the same time he has the pride and public spirit which makes the ideal citizen. He has been a hard and indefatigable worker all his life and has built up a fortune entirely through his own efforts. Among his many valuable pieces of real estate at Charleston is the Stag Hotel, a hostelry with fifty rooms; his own business quarters, Nos. 24, 26, and 28 Summers street; a drug store on the corner of Smith and Capital streets; the Roth drug store building; one fine residence on Lee street and another on McCorkle Hill, South Side; eight eight-room dwellings; twenty smaller properties, together with many of the vacant lots within the city limits, the value of which for prospective building is daily increasing. On July 22, 1908, he purchased the handsome residence of Capt. James Sintz at Spring Hill, and he and family have resided there ever since.

Mr. Clark was married February 3, 1885, to Miss Margaret Geoghan, of Massillon, O., a daughter of William and Ellen Geoghan, and they have the following children: Mary, who is the wife of Dr. J. P. Kuntz, of Huntington, W. Va.; and Margaret, Leo, Virginia, Joseph Staunton, Julia, Evelyn, James and Agato. The family belongs to the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic church at Charleston. All the children have been given superior educational advantages. Mr. Clark was reared in the Democratic party but his personal attitude at present is complete political independence. He exerts a wide influence as an earnest, interested and helpful citizen and is one of the ready contributors to all charitable and benevolent movements.

JOHN DAVIDSON, oil operator and for a number of years largely interested in contract-

ing and building at Charleston, W. Va., comes of one of the old families of Virginia, his grandparents having lived and died in what is now Taylor county, W. Va. Prior to the Civil War the family estates were cultivated by slaves and their plantations were managed along old-time lines, much social activity being the rule and a lavish hospitality offered to guests. The early Davidsons were all members and liberal supporters of the Baptist church. To the grandparents ten children were born, all of whom reached maturity and all married but one.

Rev. George Davidson, father of John Davidson, was born in Taylor county, Va., in 1825, was reared on his father's farm and was given educational advantages. When he reached the age of mature judgment he found that his inclinations led in the direction of a ministerial life and when twenty-five years old he became an accredited member and minister of the Baptist church. It was while serving a church at Pomeroy, O., that the place was visited by an epidemic of typhoid fever and first and foremost in caring for the stricken and encouraging the well, was Mr. Davidson, whose unceasing devotion to the afflicted so undermined his strength that he, himself, fell a victim and within two weeks of being attacked, passed away, his lamented death occurring in 1883. He was a prominent member of the Baptist denomination and for years was known and beloved in the ministry in West Virginia and for a protracted period was president of the Baptist General Association. The closing two years of his life were passed at Pomeroy, O. He was reared a Democrat but later was impressed with the leading principles claimed by the Republican party.

Rev. George Davidson was married in Taylor county to Miss Elizabeth Ann Harr, who was born there and died at Charleston in 1897, aged sixty-seven years. She was a daughter of Richard Harr, who was a native of Taylor county, where he spent his life and died when aged ninety-five years. During the Civil War he was a Union sympathizer. To George Davidson and wife a large family was born and three of these still survive: George, Wayland F., a designer and architect, who is associated

with his older brother in business, married Sallie L. Carroll and they have three children—Andra, Alice and Francis; and Urban C., who is a merchant at Charleston, who married Mamie Fordice.

John Davidson was born in 1863 in Taylor county, now in West Virginia, and was educated in the public schools. For some years he engaged in the mercantile business, but in 1892 he came to Charleston, where he became associated with his brother, Wayland F., in building and contracting. This firm, unquestionably stands at the head of their line here, having planned and built more of the fine residences than any other firm, together with many of the public and business structures. They have done a large amount of building at other points, notably at Philippi, where the beautiful and stately Boaddus College was erected, a fine specimen of the architectural taste and substantial construction of the Davidson Brothers. In all that goes to make up a good and effective citizen, Mr. Davidson is prominent, ever taking a deep interest in all movements for the public welfare, and has served on the board of education and in the city council. He is a Republican in his political views.

Mr. Davidson was married in Wood county, W. Va., to Miss Georgia Henderson, who was born and reared there. She is a daughter of John Henderson. She comes of Scotch ancestry and old Presbyterian stock, and her people were living at Dumfries, Virginia, during the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson enjoy one of the most beautiful homes in this city of attractive residence sections, located at No. 1426 Kanawha street, its situation giving an extended view over river and valley.

WILLIAM H. SAXTON, a building contractor and dealer in real estate, at Chelyan, W. Va., has been a resident of Kanawha county for the past twenty-seven years. He was born on his father's farm in Meigs county, O., October 27, 1848, and is a son of Thomas and America (Anderson) Saxton, the former of whom was born in Virginia and was a member of the old Saxton family from which also came the late Mrs. McKinley, who survived the tragic death of President McKinley for some years.

William H. Saxton spent his boyhood on the home farm and attended the country schools and later the university at Athens, O. He then turned his attention to educational work and for thirty-six years was a successful teacher during twenty of these being principal of the Chelyan schools. When eighteen years of age he had learned the carpenter trade and while teaching engaged also in contracting and many of the school buildings in Cabin Creek district were erected by him. In politics he is a Republican and served in the office of assessor for two years, 1909 and 1910, when he resigned. He has valuable property investments at Chelyan.

Mr. Saxton was married first in 1873, to Miss Barbara Fletcher, who died in 1885, without issue. In 1889 he married Sallie J. Hill, and they have three children: Pansy, Ruth and Amelia. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Golden Eagle, American Mechanics, Ladies' Temple and Pythian Sisters.

NICHOLAS BARTH,* a prominent citizen of Elk district, somewhat retired from active business, is vice president of the Elk Gas and Oil Company, of Elk Creek, a heavy producing investment, and also vice president of the Shepherd Oil and Gas Company, Mr. Barth was born July 20, 1858, in the Rhine province of Trier, Germany, and is a son of Peter and Margaretta (Teiten) Barth.

Peter Barth was a linen weaver in Germany but after coming to America with his family, he engaged in coal mining at Schuylkill county, Pa. Later he followed his son Nicholas to Cincinnati, where they were associated in the bakery business for six years. In 1880 he came to Charleston and lived retired until his death. In Germany he married Margaretta Teiten, a daughter of Jacob and Maria (Mergner) Teiten, and they had ten children, namely: Nicholas, Maria, who is the wife of Adolph Lenkhardt, baker at Charleston; Barbara, who is the wife of Max Schaub, a baker at Charleston; John, who lives at Charleston; Margaret, who is the wife of A. McCowan, a groceryman at Charleston; and others who died young.

Leaving school at the age of fourteen years, Nicholas Barth worked in the coal mines for

eight months and then learned the trade of linen weaving. When twenty years of age, he left Germany for the United States and at Binghamton, N. Y., learned the baker's trade. He worked as a baker in the city of New York and at Aurora, Ind., and then opened a bakery of his own in Cincinnati. After a successful period there he sold out and opened the Albion Hotel, which he conducted for one year and then came to Charleston. Here he started a bakery on the present site of the St. Albert Hotel, which he operated for four years and then sold. For twelve years Mr. Barth was engaged with a partner at Cincinnati, in the brewing business and then retired from active business life. He is a Democrat politically but has never accepted public office.

Mr. Barth was married first to Christina Orth, a daughter of Mathias and Catherine (Klaen) Orth. She died November 19, 1888, aged thirty-four years, the mother of two children, of whom the one survivor is Fred Paul, who is a clerk in the postoffice at Charleston. He married Lena Williams and they have one child, Nicholas. Mr. Barth was married secondly to Katy Crow, who was born January 1, 1868, of Irish parents. They have two sons: Nicholas A., who is an electrician; and John C., who attends school. Mr. Barth is a member of the Sacred Heart Catholic church.

ALBERT KING, general merchant in business at Hansford, W. Va., has been a lifelong resident of Kanawha county, born in Elk district August 1, 1852, a son of George W. and a grandson of Charles King.

Charles King came to this section from Nicholas County, Va., one of the old-time traveling preachers, probably of the Methodist faith. He settled on Mill Creek and there followed farming and continued his good works. On that place George W. King was born but later bought 160 acres in Elk district, where he engaged in farming and lumbering until his death at the age of fifty-two years. He married Rhoda Light, who survived him for some time. They had the following children: Floyd Jefferson, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Robert Bibby; Edmund; Albert; Mary Alice, wife of William Ritter; Martha A., wife of R. L. Bib-

by; and George W., Charity Catherine, and Charles, the last named being deceased.

Albert King spent his boyhood on the farm and attended the country schools but was yet young when he accompanied his father into the woods to work. He assisted on the home farm until the age of twenty-one, after which he devoted himself mainly to the lumber business for about ten years, until 1901, when he opened a store at Mammoth, Kanawha county, in partnership with R. A. Kirk. In the fall of the following year the business was moved to Hansford and later the partnership was dissolved. Mr. King bought his present store block from Dennis Brannon and is well established, in fact is doing more than the ordinary amount of business considering that he has numerous competitors. In February, 1903, Mr. King was married to Miss Alice Susan Waldron, a daughter of Patrick and Ida Waldron, Mr. Waldron being the oldest settler now living at Hansford. In politics Mr. King is a Republican.

GEORGE W. BELLER,* wine merchant, who has been in business at Charleston, W. Va., since 1890, was born April 28, 1856, at Malden, Kanawha county, W. Va., and is a son of Frank and Agatha (Hurst) Beller.

The parents of Mr. Beller were natives of Germany. The father came to America when twenty-two years of age, and the mother accompanied her parents across the Atlantic ocean in her girlhood. Frank Beller had learned the shoemaking trade in his own country and worked at it first in Cincinnati, O., and afterward in Kanawha county, where his death occurred in 1869. He was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church. He was married to Agatha Hurst, in the United States, and she survives him and on February 8, 1911, celebrated her seventy-eighth birthday. She also is a member of the Catholic church and a lady who has a wide circle of friends. To Frank and Agatha Beller seven children were born, two of whom died young. The survivors are: George W.; Andrew, is in business with his brother George W., who is married and has five children; William, who is a resident of Cincinnati; Henry, who lives at

Charleston; and Joseph, who resides with his mother.

George W. Beller is one of the substantial and respected business men of Charleston but he is largely self made. He had but few early advantages but through industry and care promoted his own fortunes, practically without assistance, and now occupies an independent position. Mr. Beller is open-handed in his charities and gives liberal support to the Catholic church, in which he was reared. He is a member of the Elks at Charleston and was one of the organizers of this order here, belongs also to the Eagles and has been admitted to the higher branches of Odd Fellowship.

JOHN W. ASHLEY, who is a representative business man of Charleston, W. Va., manufacturer of the widely known Tip Top bread, erected his business building, with dimensions of 26x120 feet, at No. 1321 Washington street, in 1907, which is properly equipped for the extensive business done, which is entirely wholesale. Mr. Ashley was born in Kanawha county, was educated in the public schools and has always lived here. He is a son of Lewis and Mary (High) Ashley.

Lewis Ashley was born in what is now West Virginia, in 1848, and died at his home in Charleston, in 1894, having followed the carpenter trade during much of his active life. In politics he was a Republican and during the Civil War he served as a soldier for three years in the Union army, as a member of the 7th W. Va. Vol. Cav., and took part in many battles but was fortunate enough to escape injury. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church as is his widow, who lives with her son, John W., at Charleston.

In January, 1897, John W. Ashley started into his present enterprise in a small way at Charleston and is a practical baker. In a remarkable degree Mr. Ashley has developed this business and his market is Charleston. Perfect sanitary surroundings have been provided by Mr. Ashley and he was the first manufacturer in this city to wrap the loaves, an admirable protection that has been appreciated by the consumers.

Mr. Ashley was married in Philadelphia to

Miss Jennie Kanary, who was born in that city thirty-six years ago and was educated in Bucks county, Pa. They have had four children, one of whom died in infancy. Grant L., now a bright student of fourteen years; Claude N., aged eleven, also in school; and Aileen, a baby of three years, makes up the family circle.

ULYSSES G. YOUNG, capitalist and well known citizens of Charleston, W. Va., owns one of the city's beautiful homes, his residence being located at No. 1323 Quarrier street. He was born at Charleston, June 6, 1869, and is a son of Rev. Henry and Lucetta (Jones) Young, and a grandson of Mathias Geyhart Young.

Rev. Henry Young was born in Wirt county, on Little Kanawha river, now in W. Va., some eighty years since and still resides on his father's old homestead, where he has passed the greater part of his life. This land is a part of a large estate, several thousand acres, which Mathias G. Young secured at a very date. It is related that he traded a rifle for some hundreds of acres lying on Two-mile Creek, where it empties into the Kanawha river. Mathias G. Young was married twice and had seventeen children, Rev. Henry Young being the youngest born to his first marriage, with Nancy Hickman. For many years Rev. Young has been a minister of the Missionary Baptist church and has devoted a large part of his time to religious work, all through the county, and has never accepted any financial return for the same. He is a strong temperance advocate and in local affairs votes with the Prohibition party but is identified with the Republican party in national matters. He married Lucetta Jones, who was born in Kanawha county in 1840 and died in 1876. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church. Of their children, three are deceased and four are living. Nancy, who survived her husband, William Kesler, died at the age of thirty-four years, with both her children. William Thomas married Mary Carney and both are deceased, three children surviving. Lorenzo Dow, deceased, married Lizzie Hickinbottom, and is survived by children. John M. lives near Charleston and is a carriage-builder by trade. He has been thrice married, his last

union being with Ida Jones, and they have two children, Clarissa, who resides at Charleston, is the widow of Philip Holsapple, who left a large family. George B. McClelland is a resident of Charleston. He married Georgia Purdy and they have three children. Ulysses Grant is the youngest of the family.

Ulysses G. Young early displayed the enterprise that has resulted in his accumulating a large fortune through his own efforts. When sixteen years of age he started out as a cabin boy on a steamboat and later became a deck hand, some years later transferring from water transportation to land, when he entered railroad life, and still later worked in the construction of public works on the Kanawha river. He was variously occupied for some years and then engaged in the horse business and operated a livery stable, subsequently turning his attention to the handling of real estate, becoming also a note broker. With opportunity Mr. Young proved his extreme business capacity and is now numbered with the capitalists of Charleston. He has been an active and public spirited citizen for a number of years, served two years as street commissioner and two terms as a member of the city council from a Republican ward.

On January 6, 1901, Mr. Young married at Gallipolis, O., to Miss Emma B. Gunter, who was born July 9, 1872, on Elk river, Kanawha county, a daughter of John W. and Martha J. (Leavitt) Gunter. The mother of Mrs. Young died at Charleston at the age of forty-five years. The father, who is a veteran of the Civil War, serving four years in the Federal Army, resides on his farm in Elk district and is now in his sixty-fifth year. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Gunter consisted of six children, namely: Mrs. Young; Franklin S., who is a resident of Charleston, married Laura Samples and they have six children: Laura V., who is the wife of Walter Guyer, of Charleston, and they have one daughter, Dorothy J.; Robert Lee, who lives at Charleston; Cora May, who resides with her father; Nellie A., who is the wife of A. Board, of Kanawha county, and they have one son, John. Mr. and Mrs. Young have one daughter, Maude A., who was born

May 25, 1893. She married William Webber, and they live on a farm in Clark county, Ky., near Lexington. Mr. Young is a member of Elkanah Lodge, No. 38, Knights of Pythias.

HENRY LEE BLAIR, general merchant at East Bank, W. Va., and a stockholder in the Tri-State Wholesale Grocery Company, at Kenova, W. Va., has been a resident of East Bank for the past twenty-six years. He was born July 6, 1863, in Putnam county, W. Va., and is a son of Samuel W. and Lucinda (Staten) Blair.

Samuel W. Blair was of Irish ancestry. He was a shoemaker by trade and also taught school for many years in Putnam county, and owned a farm near Hurricane, where he died when aged seventy-six years. He was married in Buckingham county, Va., to Lucinda Staten, who died at East Bank, in her seventy-ninth year. They had six children, namely: Mary, who is deceased, was the wife of William Green; Samuel C., who formerly was county superintendent of schools in Kanawha county; Andrew C., deceased, who formerly was prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county; William R., who is a school teacher; Henry Lee; and Emma J., who is the widow of George E. Benedict.

Henry Lee Blair spent his boyhood on the home farm and his education was pursued under the watchful superintendence of his father. He remained at home until the age of twenty-one years and then entered the employ of the company controlling the mines at East Bank, where he remained as coal weigher, for fifteen years. In 1900 he opened his store at East Bank, when he erected a new two-story building, 44x60 feet in dimensions and carries a large stock. He owns other real estate, including his comfortable residence. He was one of the founders of the Tri-State Wholesale Grocery Company, which was organized in 1909.

Mr. Blair was married June 25, 1884, to Miss Hattie May Buskirk, and they have four children: Charles, who resides at East Bank, married Bessie Coleman and they have one daughter, Nora; Armon C., who resides at home; Warden, who is the wife of James Martin (they have one child, Freda Lee, and live

at East Bank); and Quinton. Mr. Blair and family belong to the Baptist church. He is a member of the senior order of American Mechanics, No. 25, at East Bank, and of the Knights of Pythias, at Cedar Grove. Politically he is a Republican and has served as city recorder and as a member of the council.

ERNEST AUGUST MEYER,* who is a farmer in Elk district, and is also proprietor of a meat market, was born in Gallia county, O., October 11, 1874, and is a son of Frederick and Augusta (Raulph) Meyer.

Frederick Meyer was born at Pittsburg, Pa., and was of German parentage. In childhood his parents moved to Gallia county, O., where Frederick grew to manhood and was engaged in farming until his death, at the age of thirty-five years. He had remained on the old Gallia county homestead. He married Augusta Raulph, a daughter of Christian and Anna Raulph, who were natives of Germany. Mrs. Meyer still resides in Gallia county and has passed her fifty-fourth birthday. The members of the family of Frederick Meyer and wife still living are: Emma, who is the widow of W. Lindell and lives in Charleston; Ernest August; and Millie Amelia, who is the wife of J. Jones, of Gallia county. After remaining a widow for some years, Mrs. Meyer married Washington Donohue, who is a farmer in Gallia county, and they have had three children.

CHRISTOPHER C. RAND, chief of the fire department of Charleston, W. Va., a man of great executive ability, and an able and public spirited citizen, was born September 17, 1858, near Charleston, and is a son of Christopher C. and Nancy McArthur (Pine) Rand.

Christopher C. Rand, Sr., was a New Englander, born at Rutland, Vt., and came to Kanawha county, W. Va., with his two brothers, Jacob and William J., and they all engaged in salt manufacturing for some years. In politics he was a Whig and when the great questions came up that involved the country in civil war, he was a union man and was opposed to secession. His death occurred at the age of sixty-five years, while the war was in progress. He married Nancy McArthur Pine, a lady from

Kentucky. She survived her husband for a number of years, her death occurring after her seventieth birthday. She was a consistent member of the Methodist church, while her husband was a deacon in the Presbyterian church. Four sons and four daughters were born to them: Lucy, who is the wife of Edward Bibby of Charleston; Virginia, who is the widow of J. M. Gates, founder of the J. M. Gates Paint Manufacturing Company, who was succeeded by his sons, and she resides on Broad street, Charleston; Nannie A., who is the wife of John C. Roy, who is identified with the Knight Lumber Company of Charleston; Albert P., who is a lumber buyer, resides at Charleston and married Mattie R. Goshorn; and Christopher C., the others being deceased.

Christopher C. Rand was educated in the Charleston public schools. He has the record of five years service in the regular army, having been commissioned first sergeant of his company in August, 1881, and obtaining an honorable discharge in 1884. In 1888 he was appointed captain of the Governor's Guard, by Governor Wilson, and continued as such during Governor Wilson's administration. For eleven years he was in the insurance business. In May, 1907, when the Charleston Fire department was reorganized, the office of chief was tendered him, and subsequent developments have shown a wise choice was made. Chief Rand has organized his men according to military regulations and the efficiency of the department under his management is acknowledged gratefully by the citizens of Charleston. Since his appointment there have been no serious fires, the department being so thoroughly trained that no opportunity is given for a conflagration to gain headway. Chief Rand was appointed to this office by the mayor and he has authority to discipline his command. Like their leader, this fire department are fine specimens of manly vigor and they command the esteem as well as confidence of the public.

Chief Rand was married at Charleston to Miss Joanna Trudgian, a native of this city, a daughter of John and Sarah Trudgian. They were born and married in England. The mother of Mrs. Rand resides in this city but the father is deceased. To Chief and Mrs. Rand

a son was born, October 30, 1889, who bears the name of his father and grandfather, being the third Christopher C. Rand. He is with the Bell Telephone Company at Huntington. The family belongs to the First Presbyterian church at Charleston. Chief Rand is one of the trustees of Charleston Lodge, No. 202, Elks.

FREDERICK GARDNER, a member of the city council of Charleston, W. Va., representing that important section included in the eighth ward, for many years has been an honorable and respected business man here and is now one of the substantial citizens of the place. He was born December 27, 1845, in Hanover, Germany, of German parentage and ancestry. He is a son of Carl and Margaret Gardner.

Carl Gardner followed the trade of rope, twine and net making, all his active life, his death occurring in 1854. He had lost his wife in 1848, she being a victim of cholera that was then prevailing. There were three children in the family, Frederick being the eldest. The two others, Carl and Georgiana may still live in Germany, although Mr. Gardner has not heard from them for a long period.

Frederick Gardner was only three years old when his mother died and but nine years old when he lost his father. He lived with relatives until he was fourteen years of age, in the meanwhile attending school as opportunity afforded, and then started for the United States, alone and unaccompanied. He sailed from Bremen, on a three-mast vessel, and after thirty-seven days of tossing on the Atlantic ocean, was landed at Castle Garden, New York City, October 9, 1861. By some means he reached Wheeling, Va., and at once began work in a butcher shop and served an apprenticeship to that trade for three years and six months. He then went to Gallipolis, O., where he worked at butchering for three years and then came to Charleston and started into business on his own account and has continued in the same line of business ever since. This record shows plainly what may be accomplished by an industrious, persevering boy even when handicapped as was Mr. Gardner in the beginning, by his youth and inexperi-

ence and lack of knowledge of a strange language. He attended closely to his own affairs and prospered and now owns considerable property at Charleston, including his residence on Piedmont street and his market house on Washington street.

Mr. Gardner was married first to Miss Molly Keiffer, a native of Charleston, where she died at the age of twenty-seven years, leaving six children, namely: Frederick, Jr., who resides with his family at Charleston and has three sons and one daughter; Henry, who also lives at Charleston, has one son and one daughter; Valentine, who is also a resident of Charleston, has one daughter; William M.; John, who was accidentally killed while working for a railroad company, left a family; and Charles, also residing at Charleston, has two sons. Mr. Gardner was married second to Miss Fannie Keiffer, a cousin of the first Mrs. Gardner, and eight children have been born to them, as follows: Joseph, who is deceased; Augustus, an officer in the fire department at Charleston, who has one daughter; Herman, who is a lieutenant in the city fire department, and has one son; Harry, also a resident of Charleston, who has one daughter; Albert, unmarried, who resides in Mexico; Andrew, who is a clerk in the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company offices; Edward, who assists his father; and Margaret, who is a school girl. The family attend the First Presbyterian church. Politically Mr. Gardner is a Democrat and is serving in his sixth year as a member of the city council. He is a loyal member of his party and has frequently served as a delegate to conventions. He is a member of the social and insurance organization known as the National Union.

CHARLES GRISHABER,* who is one of the substantial men of Loudon district, where he owns sixty acres of finely cultivated land, three miles from Charleston, and still another farm of eighty-one acres, a little farther away, has just reason to be proud of his success, because it is all the result of his own energy and industry. He was born March 29, 1865, at Charleston, and is a son of Laurence Grishaber.



FREDERICK GARDNER



In his boyhood, Charles Grishaber attended school in Loudon district. He afterward worked on a farm and learned to lay brick and still continues both occupations. For nine years he walked back and forth from his home to his work, a distance of eight miles every day. He worked at bricklaying and helped to build many of the fine structures in Charleston, and in the meanwhile he cleared his own farm, turned it into a truck garden and put up the substantial buildings now standing.

Mr. Grishaber married Miss Clara Lude, who was born in Belmont county, O., and is a daughter of Michael and Sarah (Elder) Lude. Both parents were born in Ohio, the mother in Muskingum county; she died at the age of sixty-five years. The father of Mrs. Grishaber still survives. He was born November 12, 1828, and hence is in his eighty-third year. Mr. and Mrs. Grishaber have four children: Julia, Ralph, Ray and Emmett. Politically he is a Democrat. With his family he is a member of the Catholic church.

E. H. ESKINS, justice of the peace and a general merchant at Chelyan, Kanawha county, W. Va., was born November 19, 1867, in Boone county, W. Va., spent his early boyhood on a farm and had to be contented with four months of school attendance. To send a child of thirteen years with a pick in hand into the black depths of a coal mine to earn his own living, seems to those who think seriously on these things a pitiful necessity, but Mr. Eskins was just this old when he became a miner in the Crescent mines, in Fayette county, W. Va. He learned the best methods of mining from a man named J. Petry. A part of his duty was to drive the mules along the underground track and also to help lay this track. When twenty years of age he moved to Winifrede, in Kanawha county and there had employment as a regular miner, earning good wages and providently saving them, so that in a few years he was able to purchase a home, finding property to his liking at Chelyan. For several years afterward he worked in the mines at Coalburg, W. Va., and again earned capital with which to embark in a small mercantile business and was appointed ticket agent for the C. & O. railroad

at this point. He was then elected on the Republican ticket a district school comitmtteeman and served for four years, until 1907, and in 1909 was elected a justice of the peace. His personal popularity assisted him in this campaign as he was elected by a majority of eighty-three votes, while almost the whole ticket went Democratic. In the meanwhile, as he was advancing financially through his own industry, Mr. Eskins was educating himself and when elected to his present responsible office, in which he is giving unqualified satisfaction, he installed a fine library, added a typewriter, which he is able to operate for himself, and further equipped his office with a telephone. It is the quarters of a well informed, wide awake, modern business man and broad minded official.

Mr. Eskins married Miss Rhoda W. Clendennin, a native of Putnam county, and they have two children: Eugenia and Edana. He is identified with the Odd Fellows at Marmet and with the Masons at Malden.

WILLIAM A. McMILLAN, M. D., physician and surgeon and proprietor of the McMillan hospital, at Charleston, W. Va., was born in New Brunswick, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Harvey) McMillan. The parents of Dr. McMillan were born in Scotland and from there crossed the Atlantic Ocean to New Brunswick, where they still reside, the father being engaged in the lumber business. The maternal grandfather of Dr. McMillan was Robert Harvey, who was a graduate of the University of Edinburg, Scotland. He came to Canada with his family and at the time of his death was aged ninety-four years and six months.

William A. McMillan received an academic education in his native land and his medical training in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., where he was graduated with his medical degree in 1903. Prior to this he had attended lectures while visiting in Europe. For one year he was a member of the staff of the Mercy hospital, at Baltimore, and then came to Charleston and in 1907 established his private hospital in this city, where he has accommodations for fifteen patients. He has other physicians of reputation on his

staff and every comfort is provided for those who seek to benefit by his medical skill. He has been enthusiastically interested in medicine from boyhood and is a welcome contributor to many medical publications. He is a valued member of the Kanawha county, West Virginia State and the American Medical Associations; is chief surgeon for the K. & M. railroad and the Charleston and Interurban Traction Company; is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States and is ranking captain in the State Medical Corps.

Dr. McMillan was married at Baltimore, Md., to Miss Ellen G. Owen, who was born and educated in that city. Her parents were John T. and Eleanor (Boggs) Owen, and her grandfather was Rev. Griffith Owen, who was a minister in the Presbyterian church at Baltimore. Dr. and Mrs. McMillan have three sons: William Owen, who was born November 22, 1905; Thomas Harvey, who was born September 12, 1907; and John Osler, who was born February 13, 1909. Dr. and Mrs. McMillan attend the Presbyterian church. He is identified with the Masonic and other fraternities.

SYLVESTER CHAPMAN, formerly prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county, W. Va., and for twelve years county surveyor, has been a resident of East Bank, W. Va., since 1876. He was born January 1, 1833, in Giles county, Va., and is the eldest born of a large family, his parents having been Dr. David J. and Charlotte (Hale) Chapman.

Sylvester Chapman spent a happy boyhood on his father's plantation, his only cares being those pertaining to close attendance at school, completing his education at a well known Presbyterian college at Christianburg, Va. Afterward he operated the plantation for his father, whose professional duties occupied the larger part of his time, and so well fulfilled the father's expectations that the latter gave him an interest, in 1854, in many acres of wild land lying in Kanawha and Boone counties, known as the Banks. In 1856 Mr. Chapman came to Kanawha county and entered upon the study of law with Charles Hedrick and John A.

Worth, and was admitted to the bar in 1860, his license to practice bearing the names of those veteran jurists, Judges Baile, McWard and McCommis. The precipitation of Civil war changed his immediate plans as it did that of so many others, and in 1861 he entered the 8th Va. Vol. Cavalry, as a private in the Confederate army. In the same year he was assigned to the commissary department and continued so connected until the close of the war. The larger part of his service was in Southwest Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, being with General John Morgan in his famous raids in Kentucky and other states, and was with him at the time that fearless leader was killed.

After hostilities were ended, Mr. Chapman returned to Kanawha county and located at what is now known as Pratt, where he engaged in teaching school. A man of his education was needed, however, in public office and he was first elected county surveyor, and in the fall of 1888, prosecuting attorney, serving in the first office for twelve years and for four years in the second. He is now engaged in the real estate business which includes the handling of coal properties.

In October, 1859, Mr. Chapman was married to Miss Mary L. Hansford, a daughter of Milton Hansford, and the following children were born to them: J. Park, who married Maude Mitchell, resides at Beury, Fayette county, W. Va., and they have three children—Park, Sylvester W., and Mary Charlotte; Charlotte H., who married James F. Gornto, and they live at Norfolk, Va., and they have two children—Philip S., and Lillian; Walter C., who died in December, 1909; David J., who resides with his family at East Bank; Lucy M., who lives at Norfolk, Va.; Elizabeth A., who married James T. McMaster, of East Bank; and William M. In politics Mr. Chapman is a Republican. He is identified with the Odd Fellows and attends lodge at East Bank, and belongs also to the Masonic lodge at Malden, Kanawha county.

MATHEW HOUSTON LOWE,* a representative citizen of Elk District, where he is engaged in farming, also carrying on a general mercantile business at Elk View, was born

April 18, 1858, in Roane county, W. Va., a son of Charles B. and Emeline (Meadows) Lowe, and a grandson of Mathew Lowe.

Charles B. Lowe was born in Monroe county, Va., whence he removed to Roane county with his family, and there spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits, his death occurring at the old family homestead when he had reached the age of eighty-six years. He was married to Emeline Meadows, the daughter of John Meadows of Monroe county, and she died in 1901, having been the mother of the following children: Henry H., who resides in Roane county; Elizabeth, who married William Snyder; Perlina Warren, who married George Lawrence; John C., who resides in Roane county; Mathew Houston; James Anderson, who lives on the old homestead; Mary Anne, who married Dr. Punley; Louis, who is a painter in Roane county; and two children who died young. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe were members of the Advent church.

Mathew Houston Lowe, after attending the common schools of Roane county, began work on the home farm, on which he continued to live until he was twenty years old. In the fall of 1879 he located on his own farm in the Elk district, Kenawha county, where he has carried on agricultural pursuits to the present time, and in 1908 he established himself in the mercantile line, opening a store at Elk View. Mr. Lowe has also followed the occupation of a carpenter, a trade which he learned in his youth. He is rated among the substantial men of his community, and may always be counted upon to work for the movements which he believes will advance his district.

In 1878 Mr. Lowe was married to Miss Massey Verina Gander, who was born in 1854, a daughter of David and Jane (Casto) Gander, the former of whom was an early pioneer of Roane county, and the latter of whom died when Mrs. Lowe was an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Gander had children as follows: Mary C., who married Alf Snyder; Sarah, who married Thomas Shoulders; Luranzy D.; Sudie, who married L. Givens; Gilbert, who lives in Roane county; and Massey V., who married Mr. Lowe. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lowe are: Cora, who married William Facemeyer;

Charles, a farmer of Elk View, who married Abbie Donohue; Alonzo, who married Belle Neely; Flora, who married Alex Hoffman; Mary, who married A. Facemeyer; Howard Thomas, Everett, Silas, Amos, Ernie, and Denver, all at home; and Willie, who is deceased. Mr. Lowe is a member of the Advent church.

WILLIAM R. HUGHEY, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Charleston, W. Va., since 1905, was born at Bainbridge, Ross county, O., May 3, 1880, and is a son of Bernard and Jane (McMechen) Hughey, residents of Ohio.

Dr. Hughey comes of professional ancestry, both father and grandfather having been physicians of eminence. W. F. Hughey, the paternal grandfather, was born in Ross county, O., and for many years was a practitioner at Bainbridge and Frankfort, his death occurring at the latter place. Bernard Hughey, son of Dr. W. F., and father of Dr. William R. Hughey, was born in Ross county, attended Otterbein college and in 1879 was graduated at Starling Medical college, Columbus, O. For thirty years he has been engaged in medical practice at Frankfort, O. He married Jane McMechen, who was born in Hardy county, W. Va., a daughter of William and Jane (Seymour) McMechen, the former of whom was killed while in the Confederate Army, during the Civil War, and two of her brothers also were killed in the service. Two children were born to Dr. Bernard Hughey and wife: William R., and Martha, the latter being the wife of J. R. Jamison, who is connected with the Wyllys-Overland Co., Toledo, O.

William R. Hughey attended the public schools and then entered Salem Academy, where he was graduated in the class of 1896, and in 1900 was graduated at the Miami University. He devoted the next four years to medical study, and in 1904 was graduated from the Ohio College of Medicine. In the same year he came to Charleston and entered the Charleston and General Hospital as an interne, serving as such for one year, in 1905 beginning his practice, in which he has met with gratifying success. He is a member of the

Kanawha County and the West Virginia State Medical Associations, keeping fully abreast with the times in all matters of medical research and scientific discovery.

In 1905 Dr. Hughey was married to Miss Joel Faut, a daughter of William H. and Kate (Ruffner) Faut. She was born at Owensboro, Ky., as were her parents, who later removed to Garden City and her father became interested in agriculture in that state. Dr. and Mrs. Hughey have one daughter, Katherine. He has well equipped offices, occupying Nos. 601, 602 and 603, in the Coyle and Richardson building, Charleston.

ROBERT F. REYNOLDS, deceased, who, as merchant, postmaster and farmer, residing at Belle, Malden District, Kanawha county, W. Va., was one of the best known residents of this section of the county, and was also one of the pioneer business men. He was born January 30, 1826, in Monroe county, Va., and was a son of Thomas J. and Sarah (Hornickle) Reynolds, and died July 21, 1911.

Thomas J. Reynolds was born in Buckingham county, Va. Although the greater part of his life was spent as a farmer, he learned the tailor's trade in his youth and, had he found it necessary, could have supported his family by following it. His death occurred in Nicholas county, at the age of seventy-five years, having survived his wife. They had ten children, namely: Robert Ferguson, Charles K., Frederick S., John B., William, Elizabeth, Mary, Nancy, Lucy, and Caroline.

Robert F. Reynolds was thirteen years old when his parents moved to Nicholas county and he remained there until 1861, when he married and with his wife moved to Kanawha county and for one year lived on the Thomas Newton farm in Malden District. In February, 1862, he rented a farm from a well known resident of the county, Billy Dickson, who owned 200 acres of land. Later, Mr. Reynolds purchased twenty acres of the farm and then thirty more, on which the present large brick residence stood. During the Civil War the soldiers of both armies passed through this section and Mr. Reynolds, like other farmers, suffered the loss of fences. In 1863 he

opened his store and when General Grant became president of the United States, he was made postmaster. When the railroad was built to this point he was again appointed postmaster, this time by the late President Harrison, and served officially until his death.

On June 6, 1853, Mr. Reynolds was married to Miss Bettie Burne, who was born in Ireland, June 3, 1839, and in girlhood came to America with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds had five children, nineteen grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren. Mary C., the eldest daughter, married Charles Gardner and they resided with Mr. Reynolds. They have four children: Robert, Charles, Bettie and Fannie. John B., the eldest son, married Robertha Salmons, and they have five children: Catherine, Robert, Bettie, John and Elsie. They reside at Marmet, Kanawha county. Fannie married James Salmons and they reside at Putnam, W. Va., and have four children: Charles, Robert, James and Nettie B. Charles resides in Mason county. He married Stepto Keeney and they have four children: Bessie, Robert, Thomas and Catherine. Belle, the youngest of the family, is the wife of James Hill and they live at Putnam and have two children: Anna B. and James. The great-grandchildren were: Charles E., William, Leon, Mary C. and Helen L. Salmons, all surviving except the eldest, who was drowned when four years old; Charles Gardner Wyatt; Catherine E., Franklin and William Elmer Backus; Earl R. Campbell; and Harold Adkins. The vigor of this family is only equaled by its uniform intelligence and Mr. Reynolds had every reason to be proud of his numerous descendants. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. For the past thirty-five years he had been a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, Odd Fellows, at Brownstown. A Democrat in politics, he had served frequently in township offices, such as trustee and supervisor. Mr. Reynolds had a fund of interesting reminiscences to draw on concerning this section and a visit with him was a pleasant experience.

HON. JAMES H. HULING, prominent in the political and business life of the Kanawha Valley, was born in Williamsport, Pa.,

March 24, 1844, the son of Col. Lewis G. Huling and Henrietta Brown Huling. He was educated at the Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, when Bishop Thomas Bowman was principal. He entered the army at the age of 17 years and for two years was commissary clerk under his father who was commissary of the 11th Army Corps. Afterwards, he enlisted in the Pennsylvania Cavalry and served in the same until the regiment was mustered out of service. Returning to Pennsylvania at the end of the war he was in the lumber business at Kettle Creek, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, from the summer of 1865 to the spring of 1869.

Mr. Huling moved to Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia, in the spring of 1869 and still resides there. He organized the lumber firm of Huling, Brockerhoff & Company and was the general manager of that company for a number of years. He also organized the Black Band Iron and Coal Company, with operations on Davis Creek of Kanawha county, and was the general manager of that organization. Mr. Huling always has taken a deep interest in politics. In 1880 he was elected chairman of the State Republican Fusion Committee, and was a member of the Republican State Central Committee for four years. He was elected mayor of the city of Charleston on the Republican ticket and served in that capacity during the two years of 1885 and 1886. During the same period he was police judge and president of the city council of Charleston. He was vice president of the Citizens' National Bank, of Charleston, in 1892 and 1893, and in 1894 he was elected to membership in the 54th Congress by the voters of the Third Congressional District. He has the distinction of being the first Republican elected from that district, having defeated Hon. John D. Alderson, Democrat. Mr. Huling served in the National House of Representatives until March 4, 1897, when he declined to run again, preferring to return to private life that he might look after his business affairs. He is a past eminent commander of Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar of Charleston, and is a "Shriner."

Mr. Huling has been married twice. He first wedded Miss Ella Francis Werts, in Penn-

sylvania, who died in 1872. In January, 1874, he was married to Miss Bettie C. Wood, daughter of the late Col. Henry H. Wood and Ann R. Reynolds Wood. Col. Henry Wood was one of the early salt makers in the Kanawha Valley and owned the salt furnace opposite the town of Malden, one of the principal points on the Kanawha river. Colonel Wood was born in Ovid, New York, June 1, 1809, and came to the Kanawha Valley in 1829 and died November 23, 1883. Mrs. Ann Ruffner Reynolds wife of Colonel Wood, was born in Kanawha County, Virginia, December 24, 1814, and died December 24, 1879. Both Colonel Wood and his wife, pioneers in the Kanawha Valley, are buried in the Spring Hill cemetery at Charleston.

Mr. Huling is largely interested in the development of coal and timber lands in West Virginia. He is a progressive business man who has been engaged in the development of the natural resources of West Virginia, especially of the counties in southern West Virginia. He is a member of the Swedish Colonial Society, of Pennsylvania.

J. W. THOMAS,* whose fertile little farm of three acres lies on the south side of Porter's Hollow, in Loudon District, Kanawha County, W. Va., was born in 1861, at Spring Hill, Kanawha County. His parents were W. H. and Elizabeth (Hudson) Thomas.

W. H. Thomas was born in Kanawha County and was reared on a farm. During the Civil War he was a soldier in the Union army, his company being commanded by Capt. Charles Smith, and, although he was in active and dangerous service for four years and two months, he was never wounded and but once captured. His imprisonment was of short duration, for he managed to escape from his captors and was not retaken. When he returned from the army he located on a farm at Spring Hill, where he spent the rest of his life, owning 116 acres. He married Elizabeth Hudson and they had eight children, of whom four survive: William H. H., living at Spring Hill; Levi, living at St. Albans; Lucy, who is Mrs. Parsons, living at Spring Hill; and J. W., of Loudon District.

J. W. Thomas, after attending school at Spring Hill, went to work in the mines and thus continued for twenty-one years. He then became a farmer and dairyman, purchasing his present place in 1906. He keeps six cows, has a sanitary dairy and delivers milk and cream in Charleston, having the advantage of being very near the city. He has a steady trade and is prosperous.

Mr. Thomas was married first to Miss Fannie Midkeff, who, at death left two children, Addie V. and W. A. The former is the wife of Albert Lewis, and they have four children. W. A. Thomas married Lillian Tillman of Little Rock, Ark., and they have one child. Mr. Thomas married Ida Hudson for his second wife. He takes no very great interest in politics, but votes with the Republican party.

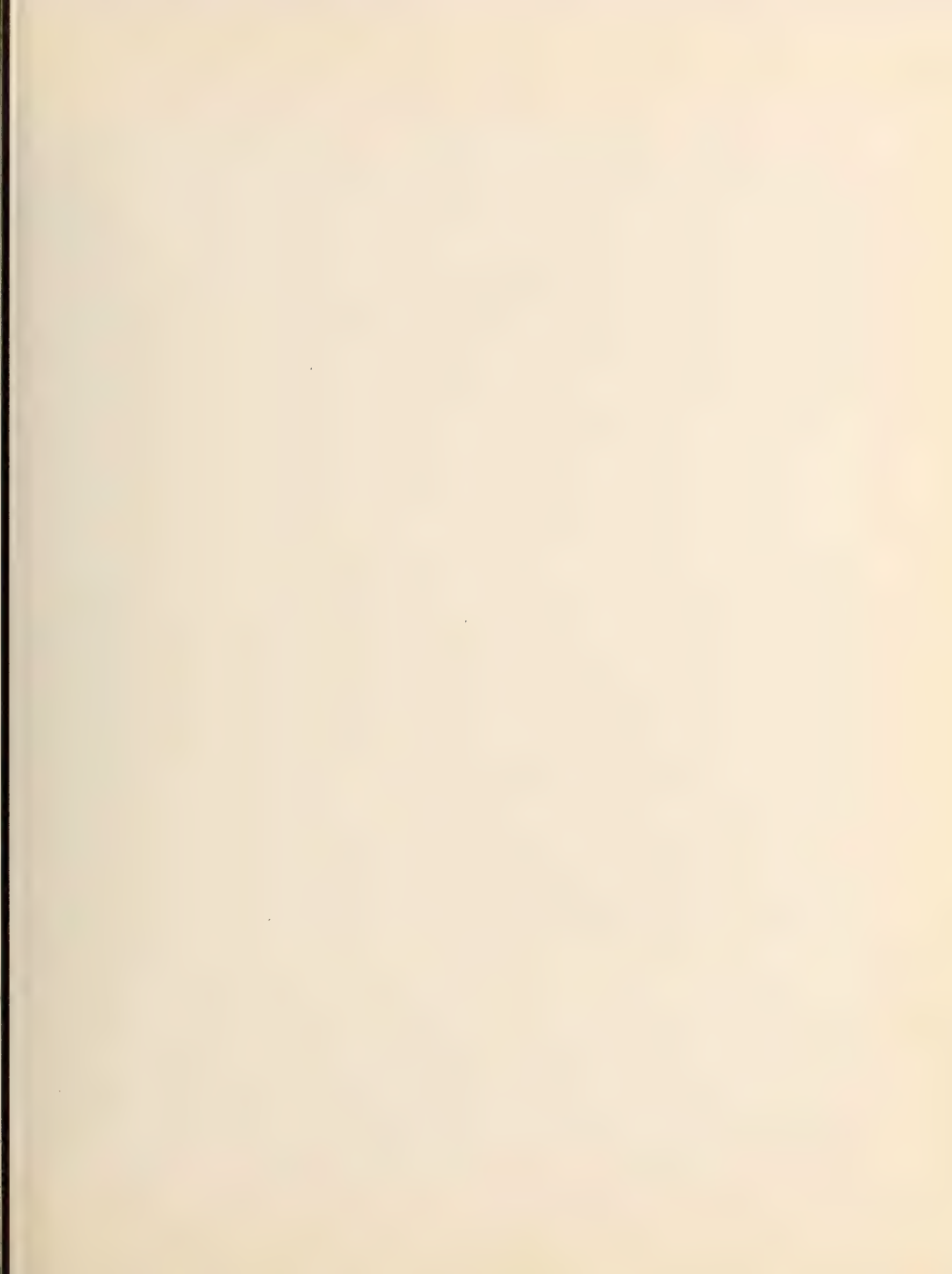
HON. GEORGE RITTER, formerly mayor of the city of Charleston, W. Va., and for many years actively identified with public affairs and business activities here, is one of the most highly respected retired residents. He was born February 20, 1823, in Randolph County, Va., and is a son of Henry and Margaret Ritter.

The parents of Mr. Ritter were natives of Pennsylvania. At one time Henry Ritter owned the land on which the city of Xenia, O., now stands, but when other claimants interfered he did not possess the means to carry his case into court, and thus lost this rich heritage. At an early date he moved with his wife to Randolph County, which is now in West Virginia, and became a noted trapper and hunter, and was sometimes called the Daniel Boone of this region. He later moved to Braxton County and followed farming during the rest of a long life that in its earlier years had been full of adventure. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and took part in the battle of New Orleans. Of his five sons, George is the only survivor.

George Ritter was only a boy when his parents moved to Braxton County, and was fourteen years of age when he came to this city, of which he is one of the most venerable residents. Alvin Goshorn having preceded him. He had few advantages of any kind in his youth, be-

yond family affection and the loving teaching of a good, Christian mother, who was a devoted Methodist, and he had his own way to make in the world. In spite of many disadvantages, Mr. Ritter became a man of prominence in Charleston, interested as he was in all that promised to be of benefit to the city. In 1863 he was elected a justice of the peace, first under the state law and served in this office for four successive terms, at that time the jurisdiction of the court being much more extended than at present. He was a member of the city council for two years and of the city school board for two years and at a time when the public had not yet become satisfied concerning taxation for the maintenance of free schools. Mr. Ritter was entirely in favor of this movement of educational progress and did all in his power to bring it about. He was elected mayor in 1868 and his administration was so satisfactory that he was re-elected in the following year and served out a second term. In his early political life he was a Whig and later became a Republican. In the early days he was a charter member of the Charleston lodge of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Ritter was married in 1850, at Charleston, to Miss Sophia C. Hatcher, who was born in Virginia, July 15, 1833, a daughter of Ulysses and Catherine (Hensley) Hatcher. Her father died in this city in 1849, of cholera, but her mother survived until she was eighty-two years of age. Mrs. Ritter has one brother, Henry, and one sister, Mrs. Alethia Monroe, both of whom are more than eighty years of age. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ritter. Henry, the eldest son, died at the age of forty-two years. He married Lizzie Robinson, whom he survived and they had one son, Hugh, who lives at Charleston. Lillian C., the second born, resides with her parents. She was educated at Charleston and for some years was a public school teacher. William Chauncy is a business man in Philadelphia, where he married Ann Green. Lydia M. married W. L. Robinson, of Charleston, and they have two children, J. Emmet and Marjorie R. George C., who is unmarried, resides at Huntington, W. Va. Elsie Cordelia, the youngest of the family, is the wife of William F. Calbreath, who





WILLIAM B. MATHEWS

was born near Staunton, Augusta County, Va., where he was reared and educated. He is bookkeeper for the Capital City Supply Company of Charleston. The family, as a whole, attend the Kanawha Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM BURDETTE MATHEWS, one of the leading public men of Kanawha county, W. Va., was born August 27, 1866, in Marshall county, W. Va., and is a son of C. C. and Esther J. (Scott) Mathews. The paternal grandfather was James R. Mathews, a son of Thomas Mathews, originally of Queen Anne's county, Md. His paternal grandmother was Martha M. Davis, a daughter of James and Nancy Ann (Parriott) Davis, the latter of whom was a daughter of Christopher Parriott, a Revolutionary War veteran, and his wife, Martha (Clark) Parriott. His maternal grandparents were John and Margaret (Ingram) Scott, who came to America from County Armagh, Ireland.

After graduating from Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa., in 1886, William B. Mathews taught school for several years and during this time did considerable law reading, so that when he entered the law department of the Columbian, now the George Washington University, at Washington, D. C., in 1890, he was able to take the LL.B. degree, in 1891, and the LL.M. degree, in 1892. On April 18, 1892, he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. For a number of years he was engaged in the practice of law at Washington, after which he returned to Marshall county and opened a law office at Moundsville. In 1897 he came to Charleston after being appointed chief clerk in the office of the state auditor, which position he filled throughout the term of Auditor LaFollette, and was reappointed to the same office by the succeeding official, Auditor Scherr. Later Mr. Mathews resigned the above position, having been appointed assistant attorney general, under Attorney General Freer. When a vacancy was created by the resignation of General J. A. Holley, the record Mr. Mathews had back of him for faithfulness and efficiency, won for him his appointment as clerk of the supreme court of appeals of West Virginia. In every

office of trust and responsibility in which he has had a chance to demonstrate his capacity and fidelity, Mr. Mathews has proved thoroughly satisfactory. His general efficiency and high personal character have also been recognized by his fellow citizens of Charleston, and they have repeatedly urged public office in relation to civic affairs, on his acceptance. He is a Republican in his political views and has more than once been his party's choice.

Mr. Mathews was married October 25, 1900, to Miss Elizabeth Blundon, a daughter of Rev. Edgar B. Blundon (now deceased) and Sarah Frances (Young) Blundon. She is a descendant of John Young, one of the first settlers of Charleston, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews have two daughters, Sarah Esther and Elizabeth. Mr. Mathews is active in the affairs of the Y. M. C. A. and the Methodist Episcopal church and was a lay delegate to the General Conference of that church which was held at Chicago, Ill., in 1900, and also to that held at Los Angeles, Calif., in 1904. He was also appointed a delegate to the Fourth Methodist Ecumenical Conference at Toronto in 1911. He was on the program at the International Epworth League Convention, which was held at San Francisco in 1901. He is prominently identified with the Masons, Elks, and other fraternities. Mr. Mathews and family reside at No. 1501 Quarrier street, Charleston.

MEREDITH LANDRESS,* one of the best known of the older residents of Elk District, owns a farm at White Man's Fork, and previous to his retirement from business, conducted a store here. He was born in this county, May 30, 1839, and is a son of Meredith and Mary (Johnson) Landress, and a grandson of Meredith Landress, a member of an early Dutch family of this section.

Meredith Landress, father of our subject, was born in what is now Putnam County, W. Va., and during life followed farming. He died shortly after his marriage with Mary Johnson, a daughter of Nicholas and Sarah Johnson, Virginia people. Two children were born to this marriage, a daughter, now de-

ceased, and a son, who was born after the death of his father. Mrs. Landress subsequently married James Bowen, and two of their five children survive: James, who lives at Charleston, and John who is engaged in the real estate business in the same city.

Meredith Landress lived with his maternal grandfather, Nicholas Johnson, on Tyler's Creek, until he was eighteen years of age. In 1862 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. E, 13th Va. Infantry, which was first in the command of General Crook and later in that of General Sheridan. He participated in all the battles and marches of his regiment until September 3, 1864, when he received a severe injury from a gunshot. He was honorably discharged June 13, 1865, and resumed peaceful pursuits. He engaged at first in farming on Aron's Fork and then bought his present farm. On this place stood the historic tree under which an Indian and a white man were killed by the rescuers of a boy they had stolen, and this incident gave the name to the place. Mr. Landress can recall many interesting events concerned with this section. He remembers the school he first attended. It was taught by a Mr. Pollock and was in Black Hawk Hollow, now Two-Mile Creek.

Mr. Landress was married first to Mary Ann Bostick, who died in 1909, aged sixty-eight years. She was a daughter of Thomas Bostick. Of their nine children, six are yet living. For his second wife, Mr. Landress married Magnolia Holmes, a daughter of Campbell and Letha Ann (Guthrie) Holmes. They died leaving eleven children, Mrs. Landress being then but two years old. She lived with her uncle, Peter Guthrie, until she was ten years of age, and with N. B. Holmes three years more, and after that took care of herself until her marriage, becoming a very capable woman in every way. Mr. and Mrs. Landress are members of the Adventist church.

VAN G. JONES,* postmaster at Island Branch, Poca District, was born on the main Poca river, near the mouth of Goose Creek, in Poca District, September 27, 1870, and is a son of Lewis and a grandson of Samuel Jones.

Samuel Jones came to Kanawha from Gilmer

County, Va., when his son Lewis was a boy, and settled near the mouth of Goose Creek, where he became possessed of six hundred acres of land. He placed a part of his estate under cultivation and spent the remainder of his life there. He married Nancy Parsons and of their seven children, Sarah, the fourth born, is the only survivor, and still lives on the old homestead.

Lewis Jones obtained the education he secured, in a subscription school, and in early manhood was married to Julia Canibery, who was born in Boone County, now West Virginia, a daughter of Thompson Canibery, who moved to Kanawha County when she was young. She was one of a family of seventeen children. To Lewis Jones and his wife the following children were born: Frank, who is a resident of Jackson County; Letha, who is the wife of J. W. Cider, living on Elk River; Martha, who is the wife of Robert Thomas, residing in Jackson County; Louisa, who married Clarence Covey, and lives in Jackson County; Van G.; Peter T., who lives in Kanawha County; Charles N., whose home is in Indiana; Allen P., who is a farmer in South Dakota; and Lillie, who is the wife of B. S. Ray, and resides in Roane County. After marriage Lewis Jones resided on a tract of twenty and one-half acres of land at the mouth of Goose Creek. He was a man of importance in his neighborhood, serving as overseer of the poor for many years and was active in the matter of public improvements, working to have new roads opened so that farmers could market their products more advantageously, his own being wool, cattle and sheep, which he sold at Charleston. He was progressive and enterprising and was thoughtful for his family as was evidenced when he bought the second corn planter that was ever brought to this section, he also bought the second sewing-machine. He is a member of the Adventist church. During the Civil War he was a member of the Home Guards. He died comparatively early, at the age of forty-two years, and his burial was on his brother Samuel's land. His widow survives and resides in Poca District.

Van G. Jones attended school at Camp Creek but as his services were needed at home he had

but meager opportunities, having had but two months of schooling since he was eleven years of age. After marriage he resided in Kanawha County, Weatherford, Okla., and Lafayette, Ind., and then came back to the section in which he was born and located at the mouth of Camp Creek, twenty-six miles north of Charleston, where he has thirty-six acres of land. He also operates the farm of his brother, Peter Jones, which contains fifty-six acres and is one mile distant. Mr. Jones is also a practical carpenter. He remembers many changes and improvements that have taken place in this section during his life-time and recalls when the only way that a plank could be sawed by the old mills was by the use of a whip saw, with one man above and one below. He is interested in the Farmers' Telephone Company. Always a Republican, he has served in many local offices, was trustee of the Board of Education for Poca District for eight successive years, and is now president of the board. He succeeded Samuel Jones as postmaster of the Island Branch office and his duties require that he receive and send out mail one each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

On September 24, 1899, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Laura Belle Price, who was born October 25, 1878, in Kanawha County, a daughter and the fifth child of John and Annie (Fields) Price, the former of whom is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have four children: Charles D., R. Frank, Coda Ray and Byron C. The family belongs to the Second Advent church. The first church of this faith in this section was organized by Silas Whittney; it was located on Island Branch Creek and was called the Island Branch Organization.

CHARLES CAPITO, president of the Kanawha National Bank, at Charleston, W. Va., and identified with many other important business interests of this city and vicinity, has been a resident for almost a half century. He was born November 1, 1849, at Pittsburg, Pa., and is a son of Godfrey and Catherine (Miller) Capito. Godfrey Capito was a native of Germany. In 1856 he moved with his family to Mason City, W. Va., where he was a well known business man for many years, first fol-

lowing the blacksmith trade and later engaging in the brewing business.

Charles Capito was seven years old when the family settled in Mason City and there he was reared and given school advantages which were later supplemented by six years of study in Concordia College, at Fort Wayne, Ind. Mr. Capito then returned to Mason City where he continued in business until 1872, first as a druggist and later as a grocer, and then came to Charleston, where he has resided ever since. For eleven years Mr. Capito conducted a fancy grocery and vegetable market at Charleston, after which he went into the wholesale liquor business, from which he retired in 1905. In later years he became identified with the city's banking interests, and since September 1, 1910, has been president of the Kanawha National Bank, of which he is also a director. He has been officially connected with other large enterprises, being especially prominent in the Kanawha Valley Building and Loan Association. He has ever been an active and useful citizen and energetic business man, and the material success which he has fairly earned is alike beneficial to himself and to the city in which he has lived so long. For eleven years Mr. Capito has been president of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, a fair indication of the confidence placed in his judgment and business integrity by his commercial associates.

Charles Capito was married in 1877 to Miss Sophia Bentz, and they have had four children: Gustave, a physician at Charleston; Bertha; Henry, and Kate, who died aged twenty-two years. Henry Capito is also prominent in the business affairs at Charleston, and is superintendent of the Diamond Ice and Coal Company. The Capito home is one of the city's beautiful residences and is located at No. 1605 Virginia avenue, Charleston. Mr. Capito was identified with the Democratic party until 1893, since when he has been a Republican. He is a member of the Lutheran church at Charleston.

HENRY W. SENTZ, general manager of the Charleston Milling and Produce Company, of Charleston, W. Va., with which important enterprise he has been thus connected since its organization, was born in Kanawha County,

W. Va., forty-four years ago, and is a son of John W. and Sarah A. (Rhodes) Sentz.

The parents of Mr. Sentz were born in Virginia and were married in Kanawha County. In his earlier manhood, John W. Sentz was a drug clerk for some years and later was connected with salt manufacturing with Rev. Stewart Robertson. Some years later Mr. Sentz was elected sheriff of Kanawha County, and served in that office for two terms, and subsequently was elected president of the board of county commissioners, and at times was a useful member of the Charleston city council. He died at Charleston in 1887, at the age of fifty four years. He was a member of the Kanawha Presbyterian church. His widow survives, subsequently becoming the wife of C. G. Fell, late of Marietta, O. To the parents of Mr. Sentz nine children were born, six sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, all survive and all but one have domestic ties of their own.

Henry W. Sentz was reared and educated in his native county and at the age of nineteen years became connected with the firm of Lewis, Hubbard & Co., and was commercial man for the firm for a number of years, having the line represented in the milling and produce department. He thus was well qualified to assume the duties of his present position. The Charleston Milling and Produce Company was incorporated in 1902 with R. G. Hubbard as president; F. W. Abney, as vice president; and H. R. Hartman as secretary and treasurer. They are manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of milling products, and in grain, hay and produce of all kinds. The large main building occupied is 100 x 100 feet in dimensions, with wings with engine room and warehouse 120 x 80 feet, with other structures including a cooper shop, blacksmith shop and stables, all of brick construction, four stories in height, and is located on a spur of the K. & M. and C. & O. railroads. The firm keeps ten salesmen on the road and there are sixty names on the pay roll.

Mr. Sentz was married at Charleston to Miss Hope Reid, who was born at Charlotte-town, Prince Edward Island, Canada, a daughter of J. H. Reid. The latter was also born in Prince Edward Island, but is now a resident of

southern California, where he is an active business man. His wife was of English birth and died on Prince Edward Island. Mrs. Sentz was educated in a convent at Montreal, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Sentz have one daughter, Muriel Hope, a bright student of twelve years, in the Charleston schools. Mrs. Sentz is a member of the Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a very active member of the Charleston Board of Trade.

WILLIS BURDETT,* one of Elk District's well known citizens, a retired farmer, is a member of one of the first pioneer families to settle on Cooper's Creek, in Kanawha County, W. Va. He was born on the old homestead, June 6, 1840, and is a son of William and Sarah (Young) Burdett.

William Burdett was born in Greenbrier County, Va., and in 1838 was brought to Kanawha County by his parents. His father owned what is now known as the Vinton Jordan farm, and that was the first home of the Burdett family in this county. William Burdett married Sarah Young, a daughter of Charles Young, a very early settler also in Elk District. She survived until 1890, dying in her seventy-seventh year.

After the death of his father, in 1863, Willis Burdett purchased the family estate, paying all the other heirs, and remained on the homestead until 1887, when he traded the homestead and moved to Charleston. For three years he was in the United States mail service, and then moved to Link Creek, and from there to Four-Mile Creek, and afterward lived for fourteen years at Wolf Pen, on February 22, 1909, coming to his present place on Cooper's Creek. Mr. Burdett is a Republican in his political sentiments, and never fails to cast his vote, but he has been willing to accept no offices. His business was farming all through his years of active life.

On July 17, 1859, Willis Burdett was married to Miss Melinda Jones, who was born May 30, 1840, in Pocahontas District, Kanawha County, a daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Schafer) Jones, the former of whom was born in Allegheny County, Pa. He accompanied his parents, Moses and Sarah (Brown) Jones, to

Roane County, Va., and later came to Kanawha County and died in 1866, in Poca District, aged fifty-four years. His widow, Susanna Jones, daughter of John and Mary (Parsons) Schafer, died March 3, 1906, aged eighty-seven years. To Mr. and Mrs. Burdett ten children were born and they have many grandchildren and five great-grandchildren, a large and prosperous family. Miles Burdett, the eldest, lives in Raleigh County, W. Va. He married Alice Moles and they have one child. Amanda is the wife of J. Medley and they live on Lick Branch and have eight children. Albert follows farming. He married Minnie Miller, who is deceased and has one child. Sarah is the wife of George Baxter, a farmer, and they have six children. Thomas is deceased. James S., who lives in Kanawha City, married Freda Mace and they have two children. Henry C., who lives at One-Mile Fork, married Nancy Davis, and they have four children. Harry M., who lives at One-Mile Fork, married Annie Thiel, and they have two children. Frank, who is a farmer on the above Fork, married Mamie Thiel, and they have two children. Fred L., the youngest son, is his father's farmer. He was born on the old homestead, February 2, 1882. He married Eliza Eden, who was born May 21, 1893, on Wolf Pen Creek, a daughter of Benjamin J. and Mary Jane (Copen) Eden, and they have one son, Thomas Felix. Mr. Burdett and family are members of the Adventist church.

PERRY M. PRICE, who was engaged in the mercantile and real estate business at Charleston, W. Va., for many years, and is well and favorably known all over Kanawha County, now lives retired, occupying his comfortable residence located on Price street, West Charleston, the same having been named in his honor. Mr. Price was born November 14, 1850, in Greenbrier County, Va., a son of John and also a grandson of John Price, both of whom were natives of Greenbrier County.

The Price family is of Irish-German descent, and the name has been an honored one in Virginia for generations. Grandfather John Price was twice married and the son, John Price, Jr., was born to the first marriage.

He was reared on his father's farm and remained there until 1865. In the meanwhile his two half-brothers, Jesse and Patrick Price, had both died of illness contracted while serving as soldiers in the Confederate army. In the above year, John Price, Jr., came to Kanawha County, and became a farmer in Union District for a time and then moved to Spring Hill, Jefferson District, and from there to Ferry Branch, later lived on Blue Creek, and finally purchased the old Atkinson homestead on Elk river, where he was residing at the time of his death, on January 31, 1897, when aged eighty-three years and eleven months. He was a Republican in his political views and served for a protracted period as a justice of the peace. For many years he was an official in the Missionary Baptist church and officiated as superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was a man of correctness of life, of kind and gentle demeanor and one whose influence could never have been otherwise than beneficial. He married Catherine Judy, who was born August 8, 1823, in Greenbrier County. Mrs. Price not only survives but presents a beautiful picture of contented womanhood as she quietly goes about her accustomed domestic duties in the old home, her retention of all her faculties being as remarkable as the preservation of her physical powers. She is the mother of eight sons and two daughters, all of whom survive with two exceptions. Lizzie died in childhood. William died when aged forty-three years, from accident. James H., resides with his own family at Cincinnati, O. Jacob T. is a resident of Kanawha County. Perry M. is the third child living. John C. lives with his venerable mother on the homestead. Susan C. is the wife of Daniel A. Moore, a farmer and merchant in Jefferson District, and they have one son. George F., Thomas D. and Elmer E., all reside in Kanawha County.

Perry M. Price was fourteen years of age when his parents came to Kanawha County, where he grew to manhood and in 1892 came Charleston. For some years he was a clerk in a store and then embarked in the grocery trade for himself and continued a successful business man until he retired from that line in 1906, since when he has devoted himself exclusively

to looking after his property interests. For a number of years he has been concerned with the development of West Charleston or Elk City and owns a large amount of valuable real estate.

Mr. Price was married in Kanawha County to Miss Mattie R. Mayes, who was born January 27, 1843, in Washington District, Kanawha County, and was reared and educated at Charleston. Her parents were Ezekiel and Malinda (Gillespie) Mayes, the former of whom died at the age of sixty-three years, and the latter when in her eighty-fourth year. The father of Mrs. Price was a Democrat in politics and both he and wife belonged to the old-school Baptist church. Three of their children are deceased: Alfred, Emma and Catherine. The following survive: Mary, who is the widow of Samuel Gilliland, and has one son; B. Franklin, who is a merchant at Charleston; Fannie J., who is the widow of Thomas Roberts, and has one son; Mrs. Price; Ella, who is the wife of Charles Walton, of Detroit, Mich.; Robert, who resides with his family at Oklahoma City, Okla.; and Laura B., who is the wife of Henry E. Wintz, of Charleston, and they have two sons. In politics Mr. Price is a Republican, but he has never been unduly interested in public affairs. With his wife he belongs to the Missionary Baptist church.

JOHN H. BLANCET,* owner of a valuable forty-acre farm, which lies three miles from Charleston, W. Va., devotes a part of his land to truck gardening, finding a ready market in the near-by city. He was born in Giles County, Va., May 4, 1853, and is a son of Plez and Sarah (Tuggle) Blancet.

Plez Blancet was born in Virginia and owned his own farm there and engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. His death occurred in his sixty-fifth year. He married Sarah Tuggle and they had eight children born to them, namely: William, Plez, John H., Joseph, Salie, Eliza, Susan and Fannie, all now surviving except the two eldest born.

John H. Blancet obtained his education in the district schools and afterward worked for his father until his own marriage, when he came to Kanawha County and found employ-

ment at the Ruffner ferry. He remained with Mr. Ruffner for four years and then bought his present farm, which then, however, was wild land. He cleared it and put it under cultivation and now has one of the most productive tracts of land in this section. He has otherwise improved the place and has erected substantial buildings.

Mr. Blancet was married to Miss Maria Gillespie, who was born in Putnam County, W. Va., and eight children have been born to them: James, who is a farmer, married Becky Parsons and has two children; Bertie Lee, who lives at home; Nettie, who married G. M. Hall, and has three children; Hattie, who is deceased; Virgie, who married Frank Thoma; Letha, who married Jack Dodson, and has two children; Nita, who married Ward Russell, and has three children; and Rufus, twin to the above sister, who lives at home. Mr. and Mrs. Blancet are members of the Church of Christ of which he has been a trustee for twenty years. He is a Democrat in politics.

FRANK T. SULLIVAN, who, for a number of years was an active business man of Charleston, W. Va., and a highly respected citizen, was born in Mason County, W. Va., in July, 1875, and died at his home in Charleston, December 2, 1909. He was a son of Alfred T. and Nancy Caroline (Greenlee) Sullivan.

Alfred T. Sullivan was a native of Mason County and for many years was engaged in a mercantile business at Leon, in that county. During the Civil War he was a member of the 13th W. Va. Vol. Inf., Federal army, and saw hard service. His death occurred December 29, 1906, at the age of sixty-four years. He married Nancy Caroline Greenlee, who was a native of Mason County, where she died at the age of forty-eight years. Both were members of the First Baptist church of Leon, W. Va. Six children were born to this marriage all of whom survive except Frank T. He was a young man when he came to Charleston and went into business, becoming a partner in the grocery firm of the C. A. Gates Grocery Co., a well known business enterprise of Charleston. Through his honesty, efficiency and courtesy, Mr. Sullivan made both business and personal

friends and during the fifteen years in which he was identified with commercial interests here, he established an unblemished business record, and at his death left a modest fortune.

Mr. Sullivan was married at Charleston, October 16, 1899, to Miss Virginia Caroline Eastwood, who was born in Kanawha County and is a daughter of James M. and Emil A. (Turner) Eastwood. The father of Mrs. Sullivan was born in West Virginia in 1825 and died January 26, 1895. In early life he was captain of a steamboat but later turned his attention to other business lines. In politics he was a Republican and in religious faith was a Methodist. His widow survives and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Sullivan. She was born December 9, 1833, a daughter of Branch and Susan (Wilkinson) Turner. Her father was born in 1801, and her mother in 1804, and after marriage they came to Malden, Kanawha County, where the father made salt barrels and in old days floated them down the river. They were members of the Baptist church, to which religious body Mrs. Eastwood and Mrs. Sullivan both belong. Mrs. Sullivan has two children, Marie Eastwood, who was born September 7, 1900, and Charles Thomas, who was born October 2, 1906.

MRS. MARGARET HUBNER,* a well known and highly respected resident of Elk District, is the widow of John Hubner, who was a prosperous farmer of this section, and who was living retired at the time of his death, which occurred in 1907, when he was aged sixty-one years. Mrs. Hubner was born October 11, 1848, in Eggersdorf, Germany, a daughter of John and Margaret (Holl) Bargend.

John Bargend, born also in Eggersdorf, Bavaria, was a farmer, and a mason by trade, and died in his native land in 1868, when aged fifty-eight years. He married Margaret Holl, who lived to be eighty-six years old. Her father was Lenhardt Holl, who was born in Prussia and died in his own land.

Mrs. Hubner is the only survivor of her parents' family of six children. In her girlhood she accompanied relatives to America, who located at Charleston and there she became acquainted with John Hubner to whom she was

subsequently married. John Hubner was born in Bavaria, Germany, and was a son of a soldier who participated in the Thirty-Years' War and died in the army. John Hubner was twenty-four years old when he came to America and to Charleston, W. Va., and some time later he purchased a farm in the German settlement in Elk District and through his thrift and industry became a man of independent means. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran church. While he always cast his vote, he never desired any political office, giving support to the Democratic party because he believed in its principles. To Mr. and Mrs. Hubner nine children were born, as follows: Dolly, who lives with her mother; George, who is a farmer, married Redda Anna Copen and has three children—Oda Maria, Froma Esther and Luetta Mildred; Anna, who is the wife of John Haas, a farmer in Elk District, and has three children—Ida, Clarence and Ambrose; John, who lives at home; Minnie, who is the wife of George Henshaw, and has two children—Frank and Margaret; Elizabeth, who attends the High School at Charleston; and three children who are deceased. Mrs. Hubner attends the Lutheran church.

WILLIAM GILLIGAN, whose real estate holdings at Charleston, W. Va., make him a leading citizen in that line, formerly was actively interested in the lumber industry and for many years before retirement, was concerned in the lumber business. He was born in 1847, in Clearfield county, Pa., and is a son of Edward and Elizabeth (English) Gilligan.

The parents of Mr. Gilligan were born in Dublin, Ireland, of Irish ancestry and of Roman Catholic religion. Four of their fifteen children were born before they left Ireland for the United States. After reaching this country they lived first at Pottsville, Pa., and then moved to Clearfield County, where the father died at the age of sixty-five years, having been a farmer. The mother survived to be ninety-four years of age. Twelve of their large family lived to maturity and seven of these survive.

William Gilligan was one of the younger members of his parents' family. He was seventeen years of age when he became a lumber-

man and worked at logging and rafting in Pennsylvania until 1872, when he came to Charleston, W. Va., and associated himself in the lumber business with M. V. Smith. Their field was in Webster County, at the head of Elk River, and they were doing well, when an unexpected and unprepared-for freshet drove down the river more than 5,000,000 feet of their logs. This disaster was a serious handicap for a time, but later they continued being in partnership for about four years, when they lost the mill by fire. Mr. Gilligan and M. V. Smith were the first to put a skiff in the Elk River, at Addison, in Webster County. Mr. Gilligan then went into the shoe business for a time, and subsequently was interested for five years with William D. Isaac, in the manufacture of bricks, under the firm name of Gilligan and Isaac, in which line he continued until he disposed of his business interests outside of his real estate, practically retiring in 1906. About that time he erected Oakherst, on Swan Hill, a stately residence and beautiful home, overlooking the valley and city. He also owns a large business house on Charleston street, together with some fifty-six acres, all in one body, within the corporation limits.

Mr. Gilligan was married on August 27, 1871, to Miss Catherine Quinn, in Clearfield County, who was born in the Parish of Kanough, County Roscommon, Ireland, April 3, 1848. She was six months old when her parents, Edward and Mary (Killian) Quinn, came to the United States and settled in Clearfield County, Pa., where her father was a farmer for many years, but later went to Buchanan County, Ia., where the father bought a farm, near Winthrop, and there both parents of Mrs. Gilligan spent the remainder of their lives. The father was seventy-six years old at time of death and the mother was seventy-one. They were devoted members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Gilligan have had ten children, the survivors being: Martin, who resides at Charleston; Edward, who lives at Charleston, married Ellen Clark, of Columbus, O., and they have two children—Robert P. and Ruth C.; William, who lives at home; Mary, who attended a conservatory of music; and Margaret, Anna, John and Helen, all of

whom live at home. The children have been given superior educational advantages. The family belongs to the Roman Catholic church, and Mr. Gilligan is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

ABRAM CLARK SHAVER, one of the representative and widely known citizens of East Bank, W. Va., which place has been his home for many years, was born July 21, 1843, on his father's farm in Gallia county, O., and is a son of James and Mary Ann (Edwards) Shaver.

James Shaver was born December 27, 1817, in Gallia county, and died on his farm in Springfield township, October 13, 1899. His wife, Mary A. Edwards, was born June 17, 1812, near Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to America with her parents when young. The voyage across the Atlantic ocean consumed six weeks and the Edwards family located at Pittsburg and from there went to Gallipolis, Ohio, where Mary A. subsequently married James Shaver. Her death occurred May 25, 1905. They had six children, namely: William E., deceased, who served through the Civil War as a member of the 19th U. S. Regulars, and was twice wounded; Abram Clark; Mary J., who is deceased; Susan A., who is the wife of John Ferguson; James L. and Thomas J.

Abram C. Shaver remained on the home farm and was educated in the district schools and at Cheshire Academy. In 1862 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. E, 141st O. Vol. Infantry, and served ninety days, re-enlisting as a veteran in Co. C, 194th O. Vol. Infantry, under Capt. Benjamin Martin. He participated in many battles, served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged and mustered out at Columbus, O. He returned to his father's farm, but his long absence had somewhat changed his views and ambitions, and, remembering the beautiful Kanawha valley in which he had lived as a soldier during much of 1862, he resolved to return to that section and perhaps make it his future home. He landed at Coalburg, W. Va., June 17, 1866. At that time Col. W. H. Edwards was president of



MR. AND MRS. ABRAM C. SHAVER



the Kanawha & Ohio Coal Company, and as he was interested in educational matters and was disposed to favor a veteran soldier, he secured a teacher's position for Mr. Shaver, which the latter acceptably filled for three months, and then was engaged in the company store at Coalburg and continued with the old firm and with its successors, the Robinson Coal Company. For thirty-three years Mr. Shaver was in that store, and during fifteen years and eleven months of this time was postmaster. In the meanwhile he had purchased his present desirable property at East Bank. He has always been an active Republican and reputable citizen, and in 1900 was elected a member of the county court, with a plurality of 1,400 votes, and served until 1905.

Mr. Shaver was married December 2, 1869, to Miss Minna Barker, who was born in Germany, and they have had six children: Rosa A., born September 12, 1870; Dorothy, born May 10, 1872; Minna, born April 15, 1874; Clara, born February 4, 1876, who died eighteen months later; William B., born April 13, 1877; and Ada, born August 18, 1880. Mr. Shaver and family are members of the Free Will Baptist church. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner, belonging to Beni-Kedem Temple at Charleston, and he belongs also to George Crook Post, No. 3, G. A. R., at Charleston.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WATSON,* postmaster at Monarch, W. Va., and manager of the Sunday Creek stores Nos. 1, 2 and 3, was born on the old home place of his grandmother, at Mt. Juliet, Kanawha County, W. Va., July 21, 1869, and is a son of Robert F. and Sally (Dickinson) Smithers Watson.

Robert F. Watson was born at Staunton, Va., and was young when he was brought to what is now West Virginia, by his widowed mother, and was two years old when she located in Lewis County, where he grew to manhood. From that county he enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War and served four years as a soldier in the Confederate army. His first enlistment was as a private in the 22nd Va. Inf., which later came under the command of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, and later he was in a

cavalry regiment and still later in the artillery. Soon after the end of the war he came to Kanawha County and in 1868 married Sallie (Smithers) Dickinson, a daughter of Benjamin S. and Eliza (Shrewsbury) Smithers. Mr. Watson then went into the mercantile business, for years being manager for the stores of the Peabody and Lovell Coal Companies, and later had a store of his own which he was conducting at the time of his last sickness, his death occurring March 14, 1911, when he was sixty-seven years old, his wife having passed away December 14, 1897. They owned valuable land in Cabin Creek District at Shrewsbury, Mrs. Watson belonging to old and prominent families of this section. They had three children: Benjamin Franklin; David A., who died at the age of fourteen years; and Robert G., who lives on the home farm.

Benjamin Franklin Watson was educated in the Cabin Creek and Malden District schools and then attended the "K. M. I." at Charleston, where he secured a business education. He then entered the employ of the Peabody Coal Company, in their store at Peabody, W. Va., but after remaining there for a few years, returned to the K. M. Institute and pursued his studies there for three more terms. His next business association was with the Lovell Coal Company and he remained with them for four years under his father, afterward becoming a clerk in the Charleston National Bank, and remaining with that institution for two years. Two years more were spent in the Peel Splint Coal Company's store and he then became bookkeeper for the Monarch Coal Company at Monarch, and continued six years. Mr. Watson then served six years as store manager for the Riverside Coal Company and when the Sunday Creek Coal Company absorbed the former company, he continued with the latter organization. He came to Mammoth in 1903, and was appointed postmaster here June 9, 1904, serving in the same capacity for Riverside and Monarch.

On June 2, 1898, Mr. Watson was married to Miss Minnie Shaffer, a daughter of A. C. Shaffer, of East Bank, W. Va. They are members of the Presbyterian church. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and belongs to

all the Charleston branches and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias at Cedar Grove.

JAMES T. SNYDER, who is interested in valuable land in different sections of West Virginia, rich in oil and gas, was born on Reynolds street, Charleston, W. Va., near his present home, December 13, 1858, and is a son of Henry and Nancy (Price) Snyder.

Henry Snyder was born in Pendleton county and his wife at Clendenin, Kanawha County, W. Va. They were married in 1840, and came to Charleston in 1843, Mr. Snyder building the Snyder Hotel, on the corner of Reynolds and Brown streets, leading thoroughfares of the city at that time. This public house was the stopping place for all who came hither either by land or water, and although he had but twenty sleeping rooms, at times managed to accommodate as many as 150 guests over night, making them as comfortable as possible, and he conducted his hotel from 1843 until his death, November 9, 1882. His books show many distinguished names. He was a strong supporter of the Confederacy in 1861. In boyhood, when but fifteen years of age, he became a soldier in the U. S. army and for several years was in Florida during the troubles with the Seminole Indians, and during this time was seriously wounded by one of the savages. Mr. Snyder was well known all through this section of the state, was connected with many of the developing enterprises of this locality and was an official of the Cannel Coal Company. His wife was a member of an old state family, her parents being Edward M. and Elizabeth (Murphy) Price, prominent people at Clendenin, leaders in the Methodist church. The father of Mrs. Snyder died aged fifty-three years, and the mother aged seventy-three years. Mrs. Snyder survived until 1891. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church. Five children were born to Henry and Nancy Snyder: Melvin, who is a capitalist and resides on Upper Kanawha street, Charleston; Elizabeth, who is the wife of A. B. Williams, of Charleston; John P., who died in New York city in 1908, aged fifty-eight years; James T.; and Josephine, the wife of A. B. Miller, who is foreman of the Dry Kiln Company, of Baltimore, Md.

James T. Snyder was reared and educated at Charleston and his home has never been farther than one block from the residence in which he was born. For some years he was connected with the Charleston Natural Gas Supply Company, but has been mainly interested in looking after the property left by his father, and his own valuable real estate, which includes many acres in Roane County and in the oil and gas belt. He is a Democrat in his political sentiments and fraternally is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Mystic Circle.

Mr. Snyder was married first in 1881, to Miss Sarah E. Oliver, who was born at Charleston in January, 1859, and died October 4, 1894, survived by one daughter, Iris E. The latter married John E. Kirk, of Charleston, and they have one son, James B. On February 14, 1902, Mr. Snyder was married, to Miss Mollie Alice Williams, who was born and reared in Kanawha County, a daughter of William and Catherine (Burdett) Williams, the former of whom died on his farm at the age of fifty-eight years, and the latter in her fifty-third year. They were members of the Free Will Baptist church. Of their nine children, seven grew to maturity and all married. Five of these survive and three live in Kanawha County. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Charleston.

KELLY CUMMINGS,* one of the industrious and successful young men of Elk District, Kanawha County, W. Va., who is engaged in farming here, was born in Boone County, W. Va., March 1, 1885, and is a son of Gordon and Eveline (Kidd) Cummings, both of whom survive.

Gordon Cummings was born in Boone County, now in West Virginia, sixty-three years ago, a son of John Cummings, a native of Virginia, and a grandson of John Cummings, who, at one time owned one-half of Boone County. He came to the county when not more than four other pioneers had preceded him. Grandfather Cummings was born in 1808 and died in 1906, at the home of his son Gordon, in Kanawha County. The latter came to this county in 1895, locating first at Kanawha City.

but moving in 1904 to Two-Mile Creek, where he bought a farm on which he has lived ever since. He married Eveline Kidd, a daughter of Abraham and Dolly (Miller) Kidd, and the following children were born to them: Kelly Overton, of Kanawha City; Laughton, of Kanawha Two-Mile; Gordon, of Charleston; Sidney and Bruce, both at home; Margaret, wife of E. Miller, of Boone county; Willie Ann, wife of M. Miller, of Two-Mile; and Martha, wife of C. Carro, of Boone county.

After his school days were over, Mr. Cummings was an employe of the nail factory in Kanawha City for two years, then worked for four years in the mines and after that was employed for four years in the Kelly Ax Foundry at Charleston. He came then to Elk district and has been operating the Hermendorfer farm ever since and has been very successful as a farmer. He married Miss Anna Hermendorfer.

MEYERS BROS., plumbers and gas fitters, with business location at No. 1003 Washington Street, Charleston, W. Va., is one of the oldest firms in the city doing business continuously without change of style. The brothers, Samuel H. and Alexander Meyers, are sons of Solomon E. Meyers, who is one of Charleston's best known retired citizens.

Solomon E. Meyers was born in Heidelberg, Germany, June 5, 1843, a son of Alexander and Esther Meyers, who passed many years in Heidelberg, where they died. Alexander Meyers, the father, was a soldier in the Crimean War. Solomon E. Meyers was not yet fifteen years of age when he left Germany and on one of the old slow-sailing vessels, reached New York. He went from there to Newmarket and then to Cincinnati, O., and some twenty years since came to Charleston to make it his permanent home. In 1861 Mr. Meyers enlisted as a soldier in the Confederate army and served for four years as a member of the 10th Va. Cav., and during this time suffered from four gunshot wounds. He took part in the battles of Cold Harbor, Fairfax Court House, Seven Pines, and the long siege before Richmond together with many others, at Spottsylvania Court House being very seriously wounded through the leg.

He has never taken the oath of allegiance. His political convictions have always been decidedly Democratic. Mr. Meyers is a member of the Hebrew Temple, Charleston. In Cincinnati he was married to Betty Hilburn, who was born at Ninestraight, on the Rhine, in Germany, seventy-one years ago, and was an orphan when she accompanied some of her kindred to America. She also is a member of the Hebrew Congregation. One daughter and three sons were born to them, namely: Effie C., who resides at home; Samuel H., who was born at Raymond City, Putnam county, W. Va., in 1879; Alexander, who was born at Brownston, W. Va., October 16, 1880; and Julius, who died at the age of twenty-one years.

For fourteen years the firm of Meyers Bros. has been in existence at Charleston and for twelve of these was located on the corner of State and Capitol streets, in 1909 moving into the present commodious building on Washington Street, where they have plenty of space. The firm does a general plumbing, heating and gas fitting business and they recently have shown much enterprise by introducing a pneumatic system of water supply for suburban residences. They are busy, practical men, successful in their undertakings and reliable and respected citizens.

WILLIAM LEWIS HENSON,* of the general mercantile firm of Henson & Henson, leading business men at Cabin Creek, Kanawha county, W. Va., was born December 8, 1876, in Putnam county, W. Va., and is a son of Walter Carson and Mattie (Weiley) Henson.

Walter Carson Henson was born and reared in Putnam county and owned a farm there. He married Mattie Weiley, who was a native of Ohio, and in 1878 they moved to Kanawha county, locating at Malden, where Mr. Henson was engaged in farming for thirteen years. From there he then moved to a farm situated between Winifrede and Marmet, in Cabin Creek district, where a village has since grown up. He continued agricultural pursuits until 1906, when he opened a general store at Cabin Creek Junction, which he was operating at the time of his accidental death on the railroad, in November, 1908, he then being aged fifty-nine

years. His widow survives, together with their eight children, as follows: Nannie M., William L., J. Carson, Nyde, Carl Clay, Waldo C., Bennett and Helen.

William Lewis Henson was educated in the public schools and assisted his father on the home farm. In early manhood he entered his father's store and continued with him until his death, after which, in association with his brother, J. Carson, he assumed the responsibilities of the business and the brothers have continued together ever since and enjoy a lucrative trade. Both are widely known and are esteemed both as business men and as citizens. In addition to his business as a merchant, J. Carson Henson also represents the Prudential Insurance Company. William Lewis Henson belongs to the Masonic lodge at Montgomery and to the Knights of Pythias at Chelyan, W. Va.

JAMES BIBBY, a retired resident of Charleston, W. Va., who owns a large amount of real estate in this section, which has been well improved, spent many years of active endeavor here, identified with numerous enterprises which contributed to the upbuilding and advancement of his native city. He was born at Charleston, October 27, 1837, coming of old Quaker stock and of English ancestry.

Edward Bibby, the paternal grandfather, belonged to a fine old Lancaster, England, family, one that has numbered many men of wealth and importance in its ranks. The Bibby name at the present day is known in the leading marts of trade at Liverpool, and one of the nephews of Edward Bibby, became one of the most extensive growers of sheep in New Zealand.

Joseph Bibby, father of James Bibby of Charleston, was born and reared in Lancaster, England, and there was married to Margaret Swarbrick, and after the birth of their first child, Ellen, they started, in 1831, to seek a new home in America. They set sail in a vessel called the Nectarine which landed them safely, six weeks later, at Norfolk, Va. From there, in company with an English friend, Frank Davis, the family started by ox-team, for Cincinnati, O. They stopped near Charleston and there became acquainted with the Ruffner family and by the advice of these older settlers, they

remained in what was then a village and purchased land, about twenty acres of which lay within the present city limits. Joseph Bibby retained his land until it became very valuable and then sold it to great advantage. Afterward he went into the salt business at Black Rock, near Malden, Kanawha county, where at first he was not successful but later prospered exceedingly. In early years after he first became interested in political affairs in the United States, he was identified with the Whig party but later became a Democrat. His death occurred at Charleston, January 6, 1893, his birth having taken place April 12, 1805. His widow survived him until the last month of the same year, her death taking place in December, 1893, at the age of eighty years. She was a member of the Episcopal church, while he adhered to the Methodist faith. They were parents of twelve children, six of whom died early in life. Those who grew to maturity were: John H. and Samuel G., both of whom are married and at death left families; Edward, who lives in Monroe county, W. Va., married Lucy Rand; James Robert, who lives in Elk district, where he is a farmer, has been twice married; and William W., who lives retired at Charleston.

James Bibby has spent his entire life at Charleston and he was associated for many years with his brother, William W. Bibby, in extensive business enterprises including flour milling, saw milling and general merchandising and they also built salt boats and coal barges. He has witnessed wonderful changes in Charleston since his youth, changes in some ways for the better in his opinion and in other ways the old times seemed the best. For many years he served as a member of the city council as did his father before him and like his father he has given his political support to the Democratic party. For a great many years he has been a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Bibby was married at Cincinnati, O., to Miss Eugenia B. Atkinson, who was born near Charleston, January 15, 1847, and was educated in Kanawha county. She belongs to a distinguished family and is a sister of ex-Governor George W. Atkinson. Mrs. Bibby is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. By a former marriage with Emeline

Stark, who was born at Charleston in 1846 and died in 1869, Mr. Bibby had three children: John W. and Joseph P., who both died young; and Ella, who resides at home. Three children were born to the second marriage, namely: Margaret M., who died in infancy; Francis Atkinson, who was born April 22, 1878, and holds a position in the census department at Washington, D. C.; and James Atkinson, born May 6, 1880, who is now city salesman at Charleston for the Charleston Milling and Produce Company. He married Mary Curns, of St. Albans, W. Va., and they have two children: Eugenia Harriet, who was born March 7, 1906; and James Arnold, who was born August 31, 1909.

CALVIN JONES,* who has lived on his present farm in Elk district, Kanawha county, W. Va., since his parents came here in 1851, was born in Roane county, Va., January 8, 1844, and is a son of Thomas and Susan (Shaber) Jones, and a grandson of Moses Jones.

Thomas Jones perhaps was born in Maryland, as was his father, and was married to Susan Shaber, who was born in Roane county, Va. She survived him many years, her death occurring in March, 1905, at the age of eighty-four years, while he passed out of life in 1865 when fifty-two years of age. Nine children were born to them and six of these survive, as follows: Melinda, wife of W. Burdett; Henry, of Charleston; George, of Little Sandy; Wilson, also of Little Sandy; Calvin; and Alfred, residing in Elk district.

Calvin Jones had some schooling but in his boyhood educational advantages were limited. Afterward he carried on the farm work on the old homestead and has continued in the same line with but a year's interruption, that being while he was a soldier in the Civil War. He enlisted in 1864, in Co. K, 7th Va., and was in the army of General Grant. After he was honorably discharged in 1865, he resumed his former agricultural interests. He has made many improvements but still occupies the old house, which is the oldest one on Cooper's Creek, but is still comfortable and presentable.

On September 6, 1866, Mr. Jones was married to Marietta Burditt, who was born February 28, 1849, a daughter of Miles and Me-

linda (Carr) Burditt. Four children were born to them, namely: Elizabeth, who is the wife of S. Jordan, who lives near Two-Mile Creek, and has two children; Sarah Ann, who is the wife of William Cooper, living on Cooper's Creek, and has eight children; Anna, who is the wife of John Burgess, living on Four-Mile Creek, and has six children; and B. Franklin, a merchant, who married Jane Moles, and has three children. Mr. Jones is a member of the Mt. Pisgah Missionary Baptist church.

ADAM T. MAIRS, M. D., a well known physician and surgeon, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Charleston, W. Va., since 1904, was born February 14, 1855, in Kanawha county, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. He is a son of Dr. William and Martha (Aultz) Mairs.

William Mairs, father of Dr. Adam T., was a son of Dr. Joseph Mairs, who was of Irish extraction and moved from Ohio to Jackson county, now West Virginia, when his son William was a boy. Dr. Joseph Mairs, Sr., subsequently moved to Missouri, where he met an accidental death from sun-stroke. Dr. William Mairs began the study of medicine with his father and completed his course in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and after graduation he located in Poca district, Kanawha county, where he practiced his profession for many years, now living retired. For a long period he was the only physician in a territory of many miles and his professional visits were made on horseback, his medicine and appliances being carried in saddle-bags. He completed his eighty-fourth year on April 3, 1911, and is probably one of the best known men in Poca district. He retains a lively interest in all that concerns Kanawha county, keeps thoroughly posted on current events and local happenings. He is a Republican in his political views and is a Methodist in his religious attachment.

Dr. William Mairs married Martha Aultz, an admirable woman in every relation of life. She was the mother of ten children but died when only forty-three years of age. Of this family only one, Henry, died in infancy. Those surviving are: Joseph B., who is a farmer in

his native district, where he married and has numerous descendants; Martha A., who is the wife of C. L. Milam, residents of Kanawha county; Adam T.; William Brown, a farmer in Poca district, who married Virgie Morgan; Malissa J., who is the wife of Edward Layne, a farmer in Union district; Mark Wyatt, who is a merchant at Centerville, Ia.; John Wesley, who is a merchant-clothier in business at Charleston, married Mrs. Lora (High) Morley, who had one son, Burton Morley, and they have one daughter, Mildred Joyce; Mary M., who has been twice married, first to Samuel Rust, and second to Andrew McClanahan; and James Daniel, who may still be living in the West, the family having lost sight of him since early manhood.

Adam T. Mairs went from the common schools to Marshall Normal College, at Huntington, W. Va., where he was graduated in 1878. He then taught several sessions of school, in the meanwhile studying medicine with his father, having a natural inheritance in the direction of this profession. Later he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., where he was graduated in the class of 1883. He located at once at Sissonville, W. Va., and engaged in the practice of his profession until 1904, when, as mentioned above, he came to the capital and since then has been located at No. 310 Lovell street. He has built up a practice that is substantial because it is founded on professional ability.

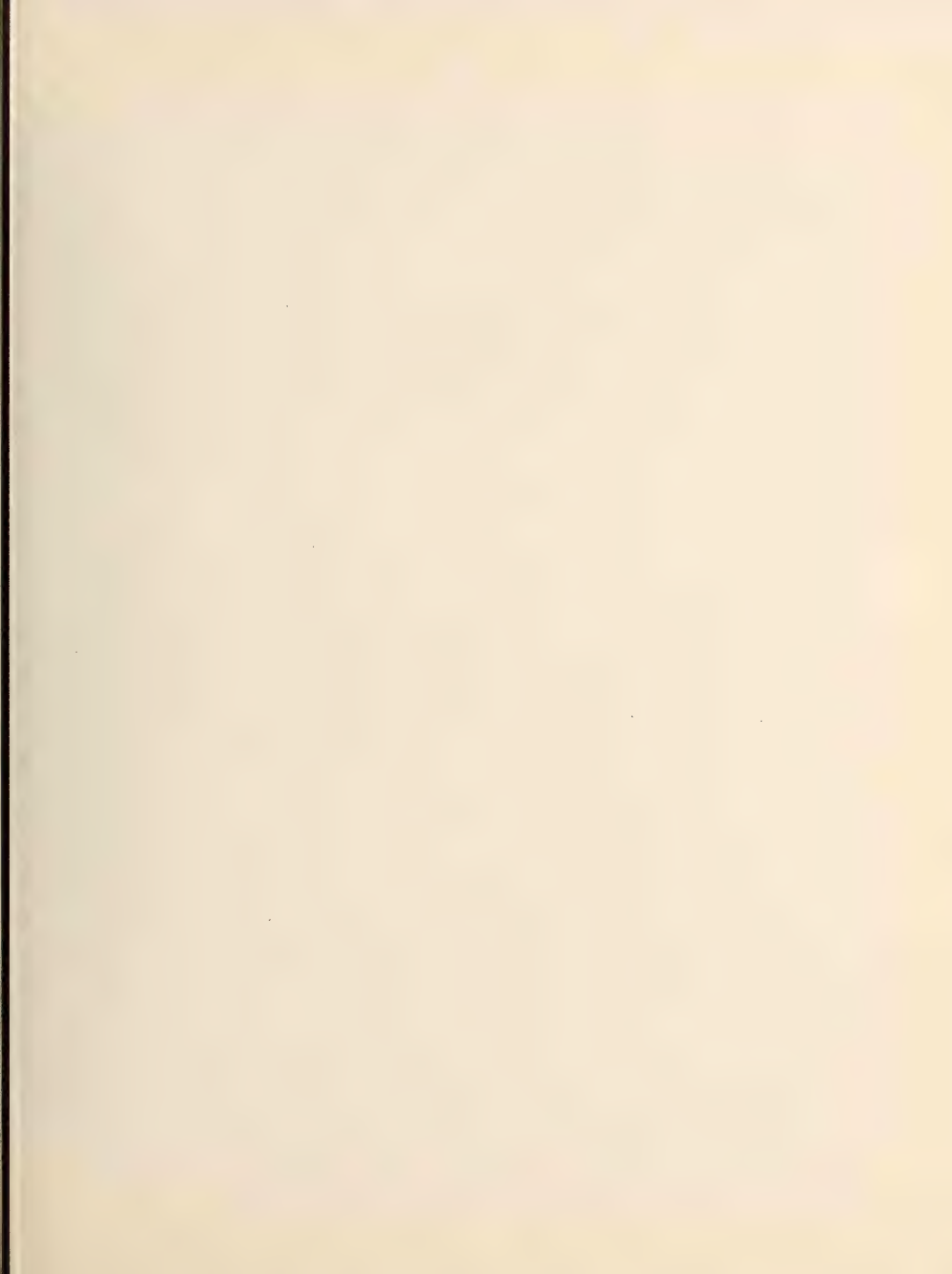
Dr. Mairs was married in 1882, at Sissonville, W. Va., to Miss Lovisa V. Gibson, who was born in Poca district, November 20, 1860, and was reared and educated there. Her parents were William and Adaline (Dawson) Gibson, natives of Virginia. The father was a farmer and merchant. They were members of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Mairs had one sister and one brother. The former, Lenora, who was the wife of J. N. Johnson, met with an accidental death, leaving five children. The latter, Robert Gibson, is a farmer in Poca district. Before marriage, Mrs. Mairs was a very successful teacher and is a lady of many social graces.

Dr. and Mrs. Mairs have three children, one son and two daughters. Atlee, who is now an

accredited physician, was born October 21, 1883. He was graduated in 1905 from the Charleston High School, afterward taking a course of four years in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was creditably graduated in 1910. He is an enthusiastic student still and is taking a post graduate course in surgery at Paterson General Hospital, Paterson, N. J. There is every indication that he will make as eminent a name for himself in the family profession as have father, grandfather and great-grandfather. Dr. and Mrs. Mairs' eldest daughter, Thresa, was born December 3, 1885. She has been educated in her native county, graduating from the Charleston High School in 1905 and in November of the same year completed a business course at Elliot Commercial College. She is an expert stenographer and occupies a confidential position with the well known law firm of Avis & Hardy, Charleston. Bessie Juanita, the youngest of the family, was born April 7, 1893, and is a student in the Charleston High School, being a member of the class of 1914. Dr. Mairs and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is identified with the Republican party.

JOHN B. FINNEY,* a well known business man of Union district, Kanawha county, W. Va., is a member of the firm of Finney Brothers, carpenters and contractors, at Charleston. He was born in Union district, October 17, 1865, and is a son of Capt. William and Elizabeth (Preston) Finney.

Capt. William Finney was born in Rockbridge county, Va., but resided in Kanawha county after his marriage and died here at the age of forty-seven years. His burial was near Lock No. 6, in Charleston district. He was a lifelong Democrat. He married Elizabeth Preston, who was born in Kanawha county and survived him many years, her death occurring after her seventy-fifth birthday. Eight children were born to them, namely: Letha, who married John Wilson, now deceased; Tacia Virginia, who is deceased; Charles, who resides in Union district, married Grace Withelow; Josephine, who is the wife of M. T. Thurston, resides in Union district; William, who re-





JOHN LAING

sides in Union district, married Rosa Shorer; Victoria, who married H. F. Keller, lives in Union district; Alphonse, who is a resident of Union district, married Jennie Clark; and John B.

John B. Finney attended school in Union district and afterward learned the carpenter's trade. He tried lumbering for a time but his health failed and he gave that up. For some eight years he has worked as a carpenter at Institute and is associated also with his brothers in contracting all through this section. Ever since his marriage he has lived in Union district, where he owns a farm of forty acres eight miles west of Charleston, thirty acres of which is under cultivation.

Mr. Finney was married February 10, 1892, to Miss Maggie Shover, who was born in Kanawha county, April 19, 1875, a daughter of Lewis Shover. They have two children, Irene and John Wesley. Mr. and Mrs. Finney are members of the Presbyterian church. He belongs to the O. U. A. M. Mr. Finney is one of the busy, useful men of his neighborhood, reliable in what ever he undertakes and highly respected in every relation of life.

ALBERT J. GUILL, chief of the police department at Charleston, W. Va., and a representative business man and substantial citizen, was born in this city, August 2, 1862, and is a son of Richard and Love (Price) Guill.

Richard Guill was born in Prince Edwards county, Va., in 1826. In 1856 he came to Charleston and for many years afterward was in business here, having lumber yards and saw mill near the docks. He was well known on the river and was one of the early and successful business men of the place and served in public office at times, being a member of the board of education and of the city council. He remained active until he was seventy-five years of age, retiring then and dying November 21, 1905. He was married at Charleston to Miss Love Price, who was born in 1830, in Kanawha county, W. Va., and died April 25, 1905. She was a daughter of Edward Price, an early settler in Big Sandy district, where he followed farming. Seven children were born to Richard Guill and wife, namely: Helen, who occupies

the old homestead at Charleston; John H., who is interested in the lumber business at Charleston; Lewis F., who is a resident of Charleston; Albert J.; Richard, who is an expert electrician, residing in this city; Robert, who died at the age of eighteen years; and James, who was accidentally drowned in the Elk river, when eleven years of age. The surviving sons of Richard Guill greatly resemble their father physically, being fine, well set-up men, weighing some 200 pounds and noticeable for their manly bearing in any gathering. The father of the above family was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while the mother had been reared in the Baptist faith.

Albert J. Guill obtained his education in the public schools. When he first entered into business it was as a grocery merchant and he has continued in that line ever since but has many additional interests. In 1892 he became a member of the police force of Charleston and became the head of the department in 1908 and it may be mentioned that Charleston has the name of being one of the best regulated and policed place of its size in the state. Mr. Guill is interested in 1000 acres of oil and gas property in Kanawha county, and is associated with the mayor of Charleston, in the ownership of considerable real estate in the city. He is a member also of the Diamond Ice Company.

Chief Guill was married to Miss Willie Hensley, a native of West Virginia. They attend the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Democrat but he is not identified himself with any fraternal organization.

JOHN LAING, chief of the department of mines for the state of West Virginia, is a man pre-eminently well qualified, both by natural ability and special training, for this important position. His ancestors for several generations have been connected in one way or another with mining interests and he has himself had a wide practical experience in every branch of this industry, from the lowest to the highest.

Mr. Laing was born near Glasgow, Scotland, August 24, 1865, a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (McAlpin) Laing, and comes of pure Scottish blood on both the paternal

and maternal sides. His great-grandfather, John Laing, and his paternal grandfather, also named John, or otherwise John Laing, Jr., were both Scotch miners. The former lived and died in his native land, passing away at an advanced age. He was a highly respected citizen, and a member of the Presbyterian church, and he and his wife were the parents of a large family of children.

John Laing, Jr., was the first of the family to come to the United States, landing in this country in 1863. He came alone and located in Mercer county, Pa., where he subsequently died in the sixty-first year of his age. He had been previously married in Scotland and left behind him a grown-up family. In 1867 he went back to his native land to fetch his family, and on his return to this country was accompanied by his sons and their wives and children, making a party of twenty-six persons in all. They all settled in Mercer county, Pa., and being a thrifty and practical people, like most of their race, they prospered and multiplied and many of their descendants are now scattered throughout that region. The wife of John Laing, Jr., was in maidenhood Margaret Boey, and she also came of a good old Scotch family. She died in Raleigh county, W. Va., at the age of nearly seventy-seven years. She and her husband were Presbyterians in religious faith, and in politics he was a Republican. They were the parents of quite a large family.

Alexander Laing, son of the foregoing and father of the subject of this sketch, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1840, and died at the age of forty-six years, in Clay county, W. Va., where he had resided for some years previous. He was a practical miner and followed mining as his regular occupation during his industrial career. He married in Scotland in 1861 Elizabeth McAlpin, belonging to an old Scottish clan, whose plaid and coat of arms entitled them to rank among the gentry of the country. She was born in April, 1840, and is still living, being a resident of Charleston, W. Va., as a member of the household of her son John, our subject. Her father, James McAlpin, died of cholera at the early age of twenty-three years, at a time when that dis-

ease was epidemic in Scotland, and she subsequently accompanied her husband to America at the time of the family emigration in 1867. She is still active in mind and body, possessing a keen intelligence, and is a prominent member of the Presbyterian church.

Alexander and Elizabeth Laing were the parents of four sons and six daughters, as follows: (1) Jeanette, married Robert A. Gilchrist and they now reside in McAlpin, W. Va. They have four sons and four daughters. (2) John, the direct subject of this record. (3) James, now a resident of Charleston, W. Va., married Anna Templin, and they have one son. (4) Elizabeth is the wife of David Evendoll, of Sharon, Kanawha county, W. Va., and they have two sons and two daughters. (5) Margaret is the wife of William Whitlock and lives at Fire creek, Fayette county, W. Va. She has one son. (6) Mary is the wife of W. H. Warren and resides in Richmond, Va. She has two sons and one daughter. (7) Bessie is wife of J. D. Humphreys and resides at Hinton, Summers county, W. Va. She has three sons and two daughters. (8) A. W., who resides at Sharon, Kanawha county, W. Va., married Mary Wright and has one son and two daughters. (9) William married Miss Cora Buster, of Green Brier county, W. Va., and they now reside at McAlpin, W. Va. They have a son and a daughter. (10) Anna is the wife of W. T. Green of Charleston and is the mother of two sons and a daughter.

John Laing, our direct subject, grew up in Mercer county, Pa., where he remained until he was eighteen years of age. He then came to West Virginia, in which state he has since resided. His literary education was acquired in the public schools, but his knowledge of the mining industry has been gained, as already intimated, by long personal experience. Beginning at the early age of nine years, he has occupied every position connected with the industry, from trapper, or door-keeper, to superintendent, owner and operator, or rather, we should say, to that of which he now holds as chief of the mining department of the state—an almost unique record. He has been president of various mining companies, and has

been an operator since 1893. He is at the present time president and manager of the Wyatt Coal Company, owning four mines on Cabin creek, and having a capacity of five thousand tons per day, the present output being three thousand tons. He is also president of the McAlpin Coal Company, of Raleigh county, W. Va., extensive shippers, and of the McGregor Coal Company, engaged in developing two mines in Logan county, W. Va.

To these various responsible positions Mr. Laing has climbed by dint of his own natural shrewdness and persevering industry. He has fought for every step he has gained in his upward path, neglecting no opportunities for self-improvement, but availing himself of every source of information aside from knowledge personally gained through experience. The extent of his special knowledge on this important subject, so intimately connected with the welfare of a large number of inhabitants of this state, is well shown in an address delivered by him before the West Virginia Coal Mining Association, at Washington, D. C., on December 16, 1910. In this address, which is too long to be extensively quoted here, Mr. Laing, after a few introductory remarks concerning the geological nature and origin of coal, went on to review the history of coal mining in West Virginia, covering such topics as the nature and extent of the coal area of the state, early and later operations in the different coal fields, with a description of the kinds of coal mined and statements as to the output at various times, and an account of the various companies formed; the examination of mine foremen, condition of the various mines, with other much valuable information in regard to the number of persons employed in the industry, accidents and their causes, etc. To accompany this lecture he prepared a diagram showing coal sections, with a graphic chart of coal mined, the different seams worked and their analyses.

To refer more in detail to the lecture, he showed that "the state of West Virginia occupies the middle and widest portion of the Appalachian coal field, and is the greatest coal bearing field of the Union, possessing about 9,500 square miles, or 6,080,000 acres

of coal area," and that "of the fifty-five counties in the state, thirty-nine of them carry some of the coal measures." He said further, "If we estimate the total available good coal in this area that can be recovered under commercial conditions at 10,000 tons to the acre, this will yield 60,800,000,000 tons of available coal. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, West Virginia mined 59,274,708 short tons of coal. At that rate it would take more than one thousand years to exhaust the total coal area of the state." He showed that previous to 1840 coal mining operations in the state were largely experimental, intermittent and superficial, being confined chiefly to the river hills, or, more correctly, to the outcroppings therefrom, the fuel being applied to the running of salt furnaces; together with a few occasional openings in the lower seams to supply the local blacksmith, wood being generally used for fuel in all the cabins. In 1835 in the salt region of western Virginia, there were ninety establishments producing 1,000,000 bushels of salt annually and consuming 5,000,000 bushels of coal, or about 200,000 tons annually. "In 1840," said Mr. Laing, "the amount of bituminous coal mined in Allegheny or western Virginia was returned as 289,698 tons of 28 bushels per ton, and the total amount of coal produced in the whole of Virginia was 379,369 long tons, and the number of workmen employed was 995. The capital invested in this work was \$1,301,885."

Mr. Laing further showed that the first systematic exploration of the mountains and hills of the Great Kanawha took place about 1849, the cannal coal on Coal river having been brought to the attention of investors in 1840 by William M. Peyton of Roanoke, Va. A number of mining companies were subsequently organized and the business began to assume a degree of importance that was only interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War, when operations ceased for a time, to be revived later. His address also contained the information that West Virginia has more than sixty different seams of coal, "about two-thirds of which are thick enough in different portions of the state to be workable." To quote Mr. Laing's descriptions of the various

coal fields in the state would expand this sketch to too great a length consistent with biographical purposes. It may be said, however, that they abounded with detailed and valuable information in regard to these different fields—their history, workable qualities, facilities for transportation, and other data interesting to the miner, operator and shipper. With respect to the mining department, Mr. Laing had the following to say:

"The mining department was created in 1883 to provide a more efficient system of mine inspection, and has been productive of much good, and it will not be denied that, if this department will permit itself to be directed by conservative influence and associate itself with men of constructive ability, and select as its corps of assistants, capable and earnest district mine inspectors, it can do effective work for the preservation of the lives of coal miners; the economic mining of coal; the conservation of the great West Virginia natural resources; and many lessons and records of this kind may be left for the benefit of coming generations, especially of those who may be following the mining of coal for a livelihood."

With respect to the examination of mine foremen, he said in his address already referred to:

"By these examinations we are taking a broad view of bettering the conditions generally, and outlining a method of education that will not only benefit the person examined, but the operators and stockholders as well; so that the joint proposition of the creation of the department of mines is that safety to workers in coal mines, and the protection of property, may be better subserved. We further believe that in holding these examinations, where a general diffusion of ideas is given and the ways and means to eliminate dangers are discussed, it cannot but help improve the general knowledge of the mine foremen and the fire bosses."

We will close our reference to the coal industry, as herein contained, with one more timely quotation from Mr. Laing's address, and a few remarks in regard to the mining department.

"The world of science has for some years been directing much effort to improve the condition of the farmer, the physician, the surgeon, etc., but no business or profession of a commercial magnitude has been given more consideration by those interested than has coal mining; and in this, as in all other branches of coal mining, West Virginia is not following, but is leading, as can be well proven by the records of recent years, and, with the present spirit of energy, push and progress that now animates the hearts of the young mining men of West Virginia, there is no reason to doubt that before many years hence, West Virginia will give such a record to the coal mining fraternity of the world that the present generation will be well proud of and future generations may well imitate."

The department is made up of twelve district inspectors, which Mr. Laird appoints. The state has eight hundred active producing mines in operation, the production for 1910 aggregating approximately 60,000,000 tons, the general quality of the coal being of a sufficiently high grade to cause the demand for it to equal that for other coals nearer the markets. West Virginia produces the highest grade of bituminous coal in the world, and in addition to the large general consumption among the states, a considerable amount is purchased by the government for the U. S. navy. From the quantity mined in 1863 of less than half a million tons to the sixty million ton output of 1910 is a far cry but showing a steady and gratifying increase, and the end is not yet. As the chief and general supervisor of this great industry, Mr. Laing has much to occupy his mind and stimulate his activities, but it is a work in which he feels at home, and it would be difficult, to say the least, to find a better man for the position he now fills.

Mr. Laing was married in York county, Pa., to Miss Margaret S. Slagle, who was born in that county forty-one years ago. Among her ancestors were some who took part in the War of the Revolution, fighting for the independence of the colonies. Her father, William, and her grandfather, Adam Slagle, were born, reared, lived, and died near

Hanover, York county, Pa., inhabiting the old Slagle farm that has been in the family for 219 years. Mrs. Laing, after attending the public schools, received a collegiate education in her native state and is a lady of culture and refinement. She has a brother, Dr. R. L. Slagle, who is now president of the State Agricultural College at Brookings, S. D. Mr. and Mrs. Laing have been the parents of three children, namely: Louisa and Gertrude, who reside at home and are attending the city schools; and Margaret, who died at the age of seven months and ten days. Mr. and Mrs. Laing are members of the First Presbyterian church of Charleston. The former is an active member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, and to Beni-Kedem Temple, M. S. In politics he is an adherent of the Republican party.

H. T. SMARR,* superintendent of Kelley's Creek Colliery Company, is a man of wide experience in the coal mining industry and has been a resident of Kanawha county, W. Va., for the past eleven years. He was born July 5, 1879, at Brookville, Ky., and is a son of J. W. and Martha W. Smarr.

H. T. Smarr enjoyed liberal educational advantages, attending the Kentucky State University at Lexington, and after coming to Kanawha county studied civil engineering for two years under M. W. Vample, at Charleston. From there he went to the mines in Southwest Virginia, which are now owned by the Churchfield Coal Company, then by the Dawson Coal Company, and later accompanied J. W. Dawson to Kelley's Creek and was made superintendent of the mines at this point.

HON. CYRUS WILLIAM HALL, formerly judge of the Kanawha county Criminal Court, was born near Harrisville, now in West Virginia, December 30, 1858, and died at his home in Charleston, November 30, 1909. His parents were Hon. Cyrus and Amelia (Scott) Hall.

Judge Cyrus Hall, who enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest judge ever on the bench in West Virginia, was born in Ritchie

county, Va., was afforded exceptional educational advantages and graduated from an Ohio college before he was admitted to the bar in his native state. He was a man of great prominence both before and following the Civil War, serving in the office of prosecuting attorney, the first incumbent after the Virginians were separated and was a member of the legislature that voted for the secession of Virginia from the Union. He was intensely loyal to the South and like other men of distinction in this section, suffered severely in fortune through the disturbances of war. At one time he advocated the principles of the Greenback party but later became an unflinching Democrat. Throughout life he adhered to the Methodist faith. His death occurred January 19, 1908, when he was eighty-one years old, he having survived his wife. They had the following children born to them: T. C.; Benjamin B., who owns and operates the Island Inn; Loretta H., who is the wife of H. T. Sheffey, of Charleston; Campbell, and an infant daughter, now deceased; and Cyrus William.

Cyrus William Hall was educated in the public schools of Parkersburg, Va. Later he studied law under his father's supervision and was admitted to the bar in 1882, becoming one of its brilliant members. In 1894 and 1895 he was assistant clerk of the West Virginia Senate, prior to which, from 1888 to 1892, he had served as justice of the peace. In 1897 he was elected judge of the Kanawha county Criminal Court and served with the greatest efficiency on the bench for the succeeding six years. He also attended to important business interests aside from his profession and still found time to show interest in social life and in fraternal organizations of which he was an honored member. At the time of his death, Judge Hall was past grand chancellor of the order of Knights of Pythias and for seven years had been an officer in the Supreme Lodge of that order in America, and for many years he represented his lodge in the conventions of the organization. He was one of the promoters in a public-spirited way of the Orphans' Home. His whole career both in political and civil life was marked by the acts of a man of sterling character.

In 1888 Judge Hall was married to Miss

Myrtle Wood, who is the only child of Charles F. and Laura Frances (Thurman) Wood. She was born near Charleston, and was educated in this city, graduating from the High School. Judge and Mrs. Hall had two sons—Sheffey Wood and Cyrus William. The former, born September 27, 1880, was educated at Charleston, Dayton, St. Mary's, and the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, and is now in the insurance business. The younger son whose birth took place April 9, 1900, is a student in the public schools of Charleston. Mrs. Hall and her sons are members of the First Presbyterian church.

Upon occasion of the death of Judge Hall, the newspapers of city and state paid glowing tributes to his worth in every relation of life, and the resolutions passed by bench and bar left no doubt as to the respect, esteem, admiration and affection in which he was held by his associates.

H. O. STARKEY,* whose valuable farm of thirty acres lies in Loudon district, is chief clerk in the South Side store of C. J. Turley, Charleston, maintaining his home on his farm. He was born in 1864, in Franklin county, Va., and is a son of J. H. and Ann (Mace) Starkey.

J. H. Starkey was born in Virginia and lived in his native state until he was thirty years of age, following farming, and then moved to a farm in Kanawha county, where the remainder of his life was passed, his death occurring in 1899, when he was aged sixty-three years. He married Ann Mace, who was born in Missouri, and they had five children: L. A., H. O., Sallie, A. J., and Mollie, and of these two are deceased, L. A. and Sallie.

H. O. Starkey obtained a good, solid education and taught school for twenty years, mainly in Lincoln and Logan counties, and was well and favorably known as an educator. In 1906 he came to the mercantile firm with which he has ever since been identified as head clerk. Mr. Starkey was married first to Miss Lucy Wilkinson, and they had two children, Hattie and Beuna. His second marriage was to Miss Brooke Bryan, and they have four children: Iva, Zula, Harvey O., and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Starkey are members of the Baptist

church. In politics he is a Democrat and fraternally he is a Mason.

HENRY D. GOSHORN, general manager of the Goshorn Hardware Company, an important pioneer industry of Charleston, W. Va., is one of the representative and substantial business men of this section. He was born at Charleston, March 18, 1856 and after completing his education in the city schools, became identified with the present business, when eighteen years of age and has been continuously connected with it since.

William F. Goshorn, father of Henry D., came to Kanawha county from Pennsylvania, a man of sturdy Dutch ancestry, noted for his thrift as well as his integrity. He was one of the founders of the Goshorn Hardware Company and continued in the business until his death in 1882. He married Miss Eliza Daggett, who was born at Cincinnati, O., of New England parentage, her family being of the Presbyterian faith. Her death occurred at Charleston, in her sixty-first year. The children born to William F. and Eliza Goshorn were the following: Helen B., who married Dr. Lawrence Carr, a retired physician of Charleston; Belle F., who is the wife of ex-Governor W. A. MacCorkle, and the mother of a son and daughter; William F., who is president of the Goshorn Hardware Company; Henry D.; Addie, who is the wife of J. W. Kennedy, an attorney at Charleston; and Edward H., who resides in Charleston.

Henry D. Goshorn has been general manager of the Goshorn Hardware Company since its incorporation in 1905. This business is located at No. 206 Capitol Street, Charleston. Its origin dates back for a period of more than eighty years. The original firm was organized in the early thirties, when it was known as J. & W. Goshorn. In 1882, at the death of W. F. Goshorn, it was conducted as J. H. and W. F. Goshorn & Co., the firm being composed of W. F. and H. D. Goshorn. In 1905 the Goshorn Hardware Company was incorporated, with president; H. D. Goshorn, general manager, and J. A. deGruyter, secretary and treasurer. W. F. Goshorn, president; H. B. Smith, vice

This company does a general hardware busi-

ness, both wholesale and retail; are exclusive agents for the Syracuse chilled plow and the Fox double-barreled shotgun. They are jobbers of shelf and heavy hardware, sash, doors, building material, nails, wire, iron and steel, mine supplies, imported and American cutlery, sporting goods of every description, farming implements, paints, etc. They are agents for Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. locks and P. & F. Corbin locks and builder's hardware. They carry the finest and best line of fishing tackle in Charleston. The company employs six traveling salesmen, who traverse a large territory contiguous to Charleston. The company also maintains a branch store in West Charleston, on Charleston street. The business is in a very prosperous condition, the Goshorn name having stood for reliability for the entire period of its existence.

Henry D. Goshorn was married to Miss Ettie D. Minsker, who was born at Charleston in 1860. Her father, Solomon Minsker, was born in Pennsylvania, of Dutch ancestry. He married Miss Mary High, a daughter of George High, who was a prominent man in the Kanawha Valley at one time. Seven children were born to Henry D. Goshorn and wife, namely: Louise, who died at the age of fourteen years; William F., born October 20, 1885, who was graduated in the class of 1907, from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, of Cincinnati, and is now engaged in practice in this city; Harry M., and J. Lynn, both of whom were educated in the Charleston schools and are connected with their father in his business; Mary J., who attends school; Stanley C., and Catherine M. In politics Mr. Goshorn is a Democrat, as was his father who was prominent in party affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Goshorn are active members of the First Presbyterian church.

GEORGE H. BOWERS,* sawyer, who resides near Charleston, W. Va., in Elk district, was born December 3, 1867, in Pennsylvania, and is a son of George and Melissa (Bower) Bowers. George Bowers was born in Germany and after emigrating to the United States settled in Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the nursery business until he met with financial reverses during the Civil War.

He then moved to Elk district, Kanawha county and engaged in farming but died soon afterward, in 1868. He married Melissa Bower who still survives, being now in her eightieth year. Of their children the following survive: Luella, who is the wife of W. A. Foster, of Charleston; Maggie, Gertrude, Edwin, Walter, Mazie and George H. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Bowers took charge of the farm and carried on extensive operations very successfully.

George H. Bowers, after his school days were over, and his mother did not need his services on the farm, learned the trade of sawyer and worked in saw mills all through this section and for eighteen years for the patentee of the first band saw. Since 1906 he has also been engaged in this business outside of West Virginia, being a very expert sawyer.

Mr. Bowers was married in July, 1893, to Miss Delia Nutter, who was born January 20, 1873. Mrs. Bowers is a daughter of Thomas and Anne (Copen) Nutter, and a sister of Mrs. John Vinton Jordan, of Elk district. The Nutters have been well known people in Harrison and Kanawha county for many years. Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Bowers taught school for six terms in Elk and Loudon districts. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Charleston. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowers four children have been born: Cecil, born May 12, 1894; Kenneth George, who is deceased; and Edith and Edward, twins, born in October, 1899. Edward is deceased. Mr. Bowers is a member of Charleston Lodge No. 95, Odd Fellows, and of Capital City Council No. 221, Jr. Order of American Mechanics.

JOHN W. MOORE, M.D., physician of Charleston, W. Va., was born in 1869, at Lexington, Rockbridge county, Va. He received his primary instruction in private schools and later became a student in the University of New York, where he was graduated with his medical degree in 1899. He subsequently spent three years in post graduate work in the hospitals in New York. In 1903 he came to Charleston to establish his home in the capital city. He is identified with the leading medical or-

ganizations, including the American Medical Association.

Dr. Moore was married at Lexington, Va., to Miss Anna Preston, a daughter of Rev. John T. L. Preston, D.D., and Lucy (Waddell) Preston.

WILLIAM M. THOMAS,* who conducts a general store and owns nineteen and one-half acres of excellent land in Cabin Creek district, was born at Norfolk, Va., on his father's farm, August 22, 1839, and is a son of John and a grandson of William Thomas, who came from Germany during the German Revolution and settled near Norfolk, Va.

John Thomas served in the War of 1812 and was colonel of a regiment. He was a farmer and lived on the place where he was born. He married Nancy Cunningham and both died there. They had the following children: Joseph, who served in the Mexican War, and Howarton, Henderson, William Morgan, Sarah, and Barbara, all now deceased except William M.

William M. Thomas assisted on the home farm until 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, entering Co. E, 24th Va. Inf., and served all through the war under the command of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, until the death of that brave officer. He took part in many a hard-fought battle, including Gettysburg, first and second battles of Bull Run, Gaines' Farm, Petersburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cedar Creek, and was wounded in the seven days of fighting before Richmond. He was present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. After the war was over, Mr. Thomas returned to Norfolk and afterward came to Kanawha county to start his life over again, as it were, and here started into working for the Coalburg Coal Company on the river and was on the Kanawha steamboats for several years. He moved to his present place in 1878, settling practically in the wilderness, for the country round about was all woods, and bears, panthers and snakes were frequently seen. The family moved into an

old log cabin on the place, and he cleared up the land, and built his present comfortable residence. Later he sold land for building purposes and in 1906 opened his store, which is mainly looked after by Mrs. Thomas.

Mr. Thomas was married at Charleston on December 26, 1867, to Cynthia Hudnall, a daughter of Anderson and Janetta (Lathey) Hudnall, who were natives of Ohio. Mrs. Thomas was born November 25, 1846, in Cabin Creek district, Kanawha county. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, namely: Belle, who is the wife of W. H. Hudnall and they have four children; Naomi, who is the wife of G. W. Rutledge, and the mother of six children; Catherine, who is the wife of L. Carnes, and has two children; Virginia, who is the wife of Charles Buskirk, and has five children; Eliza, who is the wife of G. W. Harkness, and has five children; Florence, who is deceased, and three others who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and he belongs to Stonewall Jackson Post, Confederate Veterans, at Charleston.

N. GWYNN NICHOLSON, 'D.D.S., who is engaged in the practice of his profession at Charleston, W. Va., is a native of North Carolina, born February 25, 1875, in Warren county. His parents were Gideon Wesley and Emily Shepherd (Conrad) Nicholson.

Gideon Wesley Nicholson spent his life in Warren county, N. C., a gentleman-farmer. He was a descendant of the famous Sir Francis Nicholson, of Scotch-Irish descent, who was one of the early settlers of Baltimore, Md. Gideon Wesley Nicholson died in 1888, at the age of seventy-six years. He married Emily Shepherd Conrad, who died in Warren county when aged sixty-seven years. Her father was Isaac Conrad, of Quaker stock, who came of the old Conrad family of Pennsylvania that traces its first settler to

1692. Gideon W. Nicholson and wife were members of the Baptist church. They had the following children: Henry, who lives in Warren county, married Elizabeth Johnson and they have one son and four daughters; Lillie, single, who lives in Warren county; Benjamin, who lives at Hot Springs, N. C.; Betty, who resides at Fayetteville, N. C.; and Hugh G., of Charleston, and Gwynn of Charleston.

Dr. Nicholson attended school in Warren county and his first business experience was as an office boy with the Southern Railroad Company, after which he learned telegraphy and later became an operator on that road, one year later changing to the Grand Trunk and being stationed at Detroit, Mich. He subsequently became chief clerk for the general yardmaster and was engaged there until he had prepared himself to enter the department of dentistry in the Detroit College of Medicine, where he was graduated in the class of 1902. He then became assistant for Dr. C. H. Oakman at Detroit and continued with him until September, 1903, when he came to Charleston. He has built up a very substantial practice, keeps thoroughly abreast with the times in his profession and each year is adding to his field of professional usefulness.

Dr. Nicholson belongs to the higher orders of Masonry, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and of Beni-Kedem Temple, Mystic Shrine. He retains interest in his fraternal society, the Delta Sigma Delta of the Detroit, Mich., branch. He is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church.

CHRISTOPHER LORRY,* who is engaged in farming on Cooper's Creek, Elk district, where he also conducts a grocery store, was born on this farm, October 6, 1881, and is a son of Fred and Anna (Wittmer) Lorry.

Fred Lorry was born in Ireland and was two years old when his parents came to America and settled in Ohio, where he lived until 1871. He then came to Elk dis-

trict, Kanawha county, and settled on the farm now owned by his son. He engaged in farming and also owned and operated a saw-mill. One of the oldest oil derricks in this place was set up in his mill and remained there until 1908. A number of people settled here while the oil industry continued and the village was known as Four-Mile Corners. The post-office is Mink Station. Fred Lorry married Anna Wittmer and they have four sons and one daughter: Fred, a miller, residing in Charleston; Albert, who is at home with his parents; Edward, who works in a planing-mill at Charleston; Christopher; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of C. Burdette, of Charleston.

Christopher Lorry attended school in Elk district and then engaged in farming and when he saw a good opening for a grocery store he embarked in that business and is doing well. He is a stanch Democrat when it comes to voting but otherwise takes little interest in politics, devoting himself closely to his own affairs. He married Miss Rose Burdette, daughter of the late Day Burdette, and they have one son, Pearly, a bright little lad of six years.

HENRY F. STUCK,* a well known citizen of Elk district, where he is engaged in farming and truck gardening, and also is in the employ of the K. & W. Va. R. R. Company, was born January 3, 1857, in Crawford county, O., and is a son of Franklin and Julia N. (Cramer) Stuck.

Franklin Stuck was born at Selinsgrove, Pa., in 1832, and as a boy accompanied his parents when they moved to Ohio. He became a man of means in Crawford county, engaging in timbering and farming and also operating saw mills and later went into the stock business. In the panic of 1876 he became somewhat embarrassed and later lost all his fortune through going on a bond for another party. He was not discouraged, however, by these misfortunes, but continued in his timber business and subsequently in part regained his monetary standing. He was honest and upright in all his dealings and enjoyed the respect and con-

fidence of his fellow citizens. He married Julia N. Cramer, who was born in 1830 and died in 1900. She was a daughter of Christopher Cramer, who was born in Germany and came from there to Crawford county, O., where he was a farmer.

William Stuck, the paternal grandfather, was also of German extraction but was born at Selinsgrove, where he followed the blacksmith and wagonmaking trades. He married Lydia Kister, who was born in Snyder county, Pa. Mr. Stuck has one brother and three sisters, namely: Edmund, who is a painter by trade and resides at Bucyrus, O.; Jennie, who is a Mrs. Jones and lives in Ohio; Alice, who resides at Syracuse, O.; and Martha, who is the wife of Robert Mulligan, of Columbus, O.

Until he was fourteen years old, Henry F. Stuck attended the country schools near his father's farm, after which he worked as a farmer on the home place until he was twenty-three years of age, when he decided to try railroading for a time. For seven years he was fireman for the T. & O. C. Railroad, and when the K. & M. Railroad was first put in operation, he delivered the engines. Mr. Stuck has been in the railroad business for many years past, and has served in many capacities, including that of locomotive engineer. He assisted in building the old Kelly's Creek Railroad and the West Virginia and Southern Railroad and later, for three years was with the Norfolk & Western Railroad and for three more was on the Kanawha & Central Railroad, also assisted in constructing the Campbell's Creek Railway, and for twenty-seven years has been associated with two railroad companies. He has also operated his own farm in Elk district.

Mr. Stuck was married to Miss Jennie Kenney, who was born December 25, 1868, at Girard, O., a daughter of Mathew and Anna (Mock) Kenney, the former of whom was in the rolling-mill business. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stuck: Maggie, who is deceased; Mary, who is the wife of F. A. Light, of Charleston; and Mattie, William F., Grace, Fred, Eddie, Robert, Charles, Vernie and Julia, all at home, and one son, who was a brakeman on a railroad and was killed on an engine in 1904. In poli-

tics, Mr. Stuck has always been a Democrat, but has never desired public office. He is one of the charter members of the Knights of Pythias at Mammoth, W. Va., and has passed all the chairs in Stanton Lodge, No. 128; and was also one of the charter members of Lodge No. 44, American Mechanics, at Brownstown.

MARTIN V. GODBEY, M. D., physician and surgeon, at Charleston, W. Va., a member of the state board of health, president of the Kanawha county board of health, and president of the West Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis League, has won eminence in his profession through persistent effort and unflagging determination, having more or less made his own way in the world from boyhood. He was born December 19, 1879, in Raleigh county, W. Va., of North Carolina parentage.

Dr. Godbey's early educational opportunities were meager but he made the most of them and by the time he was fifteen years of age he was teaching school and earning the means with which to still further advance his own education. In this way he provided for three years at Marshall College, W. Va., spent two years in Grant University, Chattanooga, then entered the Baltimore Medical College, where he was graduated with his degree of M. D., in the class of 1905. He began practice in Boone county, where he remained until 1909. It was while he was in Boone county that he became interested in political questions and his attitude on many very important ones was that of an intellectual man with trained understanding, and as such he was chosen by the Republican party as its candidate for the state legislature. He was elected and had the distinction of being the only Republican elected from that county to the legislature since 1863. During his service of one term, 1907-1908, he was chairman of the committee on medicine and sanitation, and brought these subjects more fully to the attention of the public than had ever before been done, and at the same time was an active member of numerous other committees. After his honorable retirement from public life he returned to Boone county but shortly after made arrangements to come to Charleston



MARTIN V. GODBEY, M. D.



where his field of professional effort would be wider. His ambition has been realized and he is now not only in the enjoyment of a large practice, specializing in surgery to some extent, but he is also recognized as one of the reliable men of science in the profession, and official honors have been tendered him by numerous organizations. He is identified with the county, state and the American Medical Associations, contributes to their literature and frequently is a lecturer. In May, 1909, he was appointed a member of the state board of health by Governor Glasscock, and in 1910, secretary of the board of examining surgeons.

In 1905, Dr. Godbey was married to Miss Florrie Smoot, at Madison, W. Va. Mrs. Godbey was reared and educated in Madison county and was a successful teacher prior to her marriage. Dr. and Mrs. Godbey have one daughter and one son: Ella Smoot and John Lamoyne. They attend the Presbyterian church. Dr. Godbey is a member of Odel Lodge, No. 115, A. F. & A. M., and of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

JOSEPH W. ROCHE, one of the leading business men of Charleston, came to West Virginia in the summer of 1893 as manager of the Standard Folding Bed Company, then located at Point Pleasant. He was born in Liverpool, England, in 1856. His father, Patrick Roche, married Eliza Burns of northern Scotland. Two children were born to them, Joseph William and Katharine.

Joseph Roche, the grandfather, came to the United States in 1845 and lived and died at Williamsport, Pa., where he had become a well-to-do contractor. In 1860 Patrick Roche with his two children, his wife had died shortly after the birth of the daughter, came to Philadelphia where he lived for three years, moving from there to Williamsport. At Williamsport he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering the 7th Pa. Vol. Inf., and remaining until the war closed two years later. In 1870, having again married, he went to Grand Rapids, Mich., and remained there with a lumber company until his death which occurred in 1895.

He left beside his first two children, four sons, all of whom are living. The daughter, Katharine Roche, died in January, 1910, at Williamsport at the home of an uncle with whom she had lived from early childhood.

For twenty-three years before coming to West Virginia, Joseph W. Roche lived at Grand Rapids, Mich., where for seven years he was with the Welch Folding Bed people. From there he came to this state because of the greater opportunities offered. Realizing that Charleston afforded better manufacturing and shipping facilities than Point Pleasant, he was instrumental in moving the Standard Folding Bed Company's plant from Point Pleasant to this city in 1895. He was secretary and local manager of the business until 1901 when the Standard Folding Bed Company consolidated with the Fuller, Hutsinpillar Furniture Company of Gallipolis, Ohio, and reorganized under the name of the Ohio Valley Furniture Co. Mr. Roche remained with the new company for six months, then resigned and organized the National Veneer Company of this city, for whom he acted as manager for seven years. He sold his stock and retired from the company October, 1908. A few months later he engaged in the grocery business.

At Grand Rapids, Mr. Roche was married to Miss Mary A. Sprague, who is a daughter of Paschal Wheeler Sprague and Lucinda (Hoover) Sprague.

Paschal Wheeler Sprague, a descendant of early English colonists, moved to Grand Rapids from New York city. He was well known in real estate circles and owned much property. He died in 1876. His widow survives and resides with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Charles Norton, at Grand Rapids, being now in her eighty-second year.

Mr. and Mrs. Roche have one daughter, Mary Margaret, recently graduated from and at present professionally connected with the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. Mrs. Roche has been for years secretary of the Missionary Society of the Kanawha Presbyterian church, of which church the family are members. She is prominent in many circles and is

secretary of the Woman's Club of Charleston. Mr. Roche is politically a Republican and served one term as member of the council from the Sixth ward. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies and is past high priest of the Chapter.

WALTER FRANKLIN COBBS,* mine foreman and carpenter at Mine No. 105 of the Sunday Creek Coal Company, at Mammoth, W. Va., was born January 1, 1872, at St. Albans, Kanawha county, W. Va., in which county he has spent his life. He is a son of Lewis L. and Belle (Hall) Cobbs.

Lewis L. Cobbs was born in Virginia and is a son of Hiram and Threna Cobbs, who on coming to Kanawha county located at Spring Hill, six miles below Charleston. Lewis L. Cobbs grew up on his father's farm there and then learned the trades of cooper and carpenter. He still resides at Spring Hill. He married Belle Hall, whose people also came from Virginia, and she also survives, both she and husband being about seventy years of age. Five children were born to them, namely: Walter Franklin; William; Maude M., who is the wife of Garland Turner; Arthur, and Columbus.

Walter F. Cobbs remained at home with his father until he was fifteen years of age. He then became a railroad man and served in various positions, in the meanwhile learning the carpenter's trade, in this capacity coming to Mammoth in 1899. He later became boss carpenter for his present company and in 1911 was made mine foreman. Mr. Cobbs has a fine record for reliability and efficiency.

On October 12, 1894, Mr. Cobbs was married, to Miss Maggie May Bowen, daughter of William Bowen, and they have seven children; Howard, Maude, Edmund, Irene, Leslie, Nell and Lionel. Mr. Cobbs is an Odd Fellow and belongs to the Encampment at Mammoth and also to the Knights of Pythias lodge at the same place.

HON. SAMUEL C. HARLESS, who was elected mayor of East Bank, Kanawha county, W. Va., in 1906, for many years has been prominent in the councils of the Republican

party in this section and has frequently served in public office. He was born March 16, 1859, on Daddy's Creek, in Boone county, now West Virginia, eight miles from Madison, Boone county, and is a son of Edward and Nancy (Curry) Harless.

The parents of Mr. Harless were both born in Boone county and both survive and are residents of Kanawha county, the father being in his eighty-eighth year and the mother in her seventy-seventh. The paternal grandparents were natives of Tazewell county, Va., and the grandfather met death by one of those unforeseen accidents which were numerous even before the present day of rapid and dangerous transportation. A tree fell on his horse and he was crushed beneath it. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Harless were Samuel and Irene (Hill) Curry, and they lived and died in Boone county. Edward Harless is a minister in the Baptist church and during his active years also carried on farming. Of the thirteen children born to Edward Harless by two wives three are deceased, two of the first marriage being to Nancy Curry. Charles, the fifth born of the family, was killed by a fall of slate in the mine in which he was working. George W. is a farmer living in Elk district, Kanawha county; Catherine is the wife of Jackson Myers, of Dial, on the Elk river. Samuel C., was the next in order of birth of this family. Mary J., is the wife of William Wells and they live near Marmet, Kanawha county. Elmer E. lives on the old homestead in Boone county. Charles is deceased. William Wesley is a farmer in Boone county. Silas Edward lives on Rock creek, four miles from the county seat of Boone county. Ulysses G. is an insurance agent, living at Glen Jean in Fayette county. Rachel Arvena is the wife of John Perdue, of Racine, Boone county. Theodosia is the wife of James Stone of Boone county.

Samuel C. Harless was reared on a farm and attended the country schools with some regularity until about seventeen years of age and then spent four years at lumbering in Boone, Lincoln and Kanawha counties. For three years he was bookkeeper for Leroy

Douglass, who operated a sawmill and furnished lumber for the Cabin Creek branch of the C. & O. railroad, and then became a coal miner. For eighteen years he worked in the mines in Kanawha and Fayette counties and during this time he won the confidence of his fellow miners to such a degree that he was elected secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers. For three years Mr. Harless occupied those offices and then was elected president of the district composed of West Virginia and a part of Kentucky, and served until 1898. He also was a clerk for a business firm at Hanley for two years, then lived at Dego, now Pratt, for one year, subsequently becoming collector for the Brooks & Mead Credit House. In 1901 he accepted the appointment to the office of deputy sheriff and served four years under Sheriff Jarrett, and also served as appraiser under the Dawson Tax Law and made the first appraisements in Malden and Cabin Creek Districts. In 1907 he became mine foreman for the Belmont Coal Company and served eight months, when he was elected committee clerk in the House of Representatives, and served in this position three terms. Mr. Harless then represented the Independent Coal Operators' organization in the distribution of coal cars for a period of two years. In the fall of 1908 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates from Kanawha county and served one term, and since then has been deputy sheriff, a faithful and efficient officer in every position he has ever held.

On February 10, 1886, Mr. Harless was married to Miss Lydia White, a daughter of Samuel H. and Emma (Rader) White, of Coalburg, Kanawha county, and they have one daughter, Irene, a young lady of fifteen years. She is a member of the Calvary Baptist church of West Charleston, while her parents belong to the Hampton Baptist church of East Bank. Mr. Harless belongs to Morning Star Lodge, No. 63, Odd Fellows, and to Abraham Council and Encampment.

HENRY H. BRANUM,* a general farmer in Elk district and a merchant at Two-Mile, was born in Pike county, Ky., May 20, 1859,

and is a son of Reuben and Harriet (Franciske) Branum, and a grandson of Rev. James Branum, who was a Baptist minister well known in his day, a native of Lexington, Kentucky.

Reuben Branum was born in Pike county, Ky., a son of Rev. James and Polly (Kinney) Branum. He followed agricultural pursuits both before and after moving to Virginia, where he died in 1895, aged sixty-five years. He married Harriet, a daughter of Louis and Polly (Phipps) Franciske, one of the oldest families of Scott county. Of the family of eleven children there are five survivors: Henry H.; William, who is a merchant in Virginia; Samuel, who is a farmer; Betty, who is the wife of James Williams, of Virginia; and Mary, who is the wife of F. Wright, a farmer in Virginia.

Henry H. Branum assisted his father on the home farm after his school days were over and was only sixteen years of age when he first became a merchant, conducting a store for four years. After his marriage he engaged in stock dealing, distilling and contracting for carpenter work. In 1891 he came to Kanawha county, where he contracted for and built eighty-five houses for the mines at Pocahontas. He followed his trade uninterruptedly at Charleston until 1906, since when he has been interested as above mentioned. Mr. Branum is a Democrat and while in East Virginia served in public office for six years.

Mr. Branum married Miss Belle Dotson, who was born in Virginia, January 12, 1872, and is a daughter of James and Cassie (Robinson) Dotson, natives of Illinois, who came to the South before the Civil War and at one time owned seventy-five slaves, besides coal mines. Mr. and Mrs. Branum have four children: Eura, a young lady of seventeen years; Euther, aged sixteen years; George Ward, eleven, and Eunice, thirteen years.

JOHN L. BEARD, optometrist, who is well and favorably known all over West Virginia, resides on his estate of forty-two acres, situated near the city of Charleston. He was born December 29, 1858, in Winston-Salem,

North Carolina, of which state his paternal ancestors were among the most important and prominent men for generations.

John Lewis Beard, the great-grandfather of Dr. Beard, owned a large plantation in Rowan county, N. C., and was high sheriff of the county under King George III, and continued to hold the office after the Revolutionary War. His son, also John Lewis, was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, a classmate of James K. Polk, who later became President of the United States, and was a leading figure in professional life in Rowan county, where his death occurred in advanced age.

William Howard Beard, father of Dr. Beard and son of John Lewis Beard (2), was born near Winston-Salem, where he still resides. He served for four years in the Confederate army during the Civil War and was captured by the Federal forces at Petersburg, and was a prisoner of war on Hart's Island and at Point Lookout. In early manhood he married a daughter of John Benjamin Kingsbury, the latter of whom was born at Boston, Mass., and when twenty-one years of age came to Stokes county, N. C. He afterward removed to Virginia, and died at Dobson, Surry county, N. C., while visiting a daughter, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a strong sympathizer with the South during the Civil War and all of his sons served in the Confederate army and two of them died while in the service. The children born to William H. Beard and wife were the following: John L.; Dora, who died in 1907, in Virginia, was the wife of William Rice who survives with three sons and two daughters; Clarence Lee, who is a printer by trade, married Miss Lucinda Hutchens, of Yadkin county, N. C., has one son, William Howard, and they reside at Charleston; and Mary Virginia, who is the wife of William Agee, of Salem, N. C., and has three sons and two daughters.

John L. Beard was reared in his native place, attended the local schools and then studied pharmacy and became a licensed pharmacist before he became a student in optometry. He is a post graduate of the South Bend College of Optics, of the class of 1896, after spending some time under leading professors of this

branch of science in the city of New York. He has been and still is a very enthusiastic student in his specialty, and is a valued and highly honored member of the Scientific Section of the American Association of Opticians. For a remarkable thesis presented to the Section he bore off a special certificate, the name of his paper being "The Functional Relation of Vision to the Mental Status." This thesis won him a first class certificate and a still more coveted one of grand honors, from this body, this being the first certificate of Grand Honors ever issued by the scientific or literary section. This finely engraved certificate was awarded him in 1909. He had also received first prize for a thesis read before the association at Kansas City in 1907; the title of this paper, *The Evolution and Decadence of the Sense of Vision*, elicited much discussion. Dr. Beard is a constant and welcome contributor to current literature and does not confine himself to papers on his profession, on the other hand discussing public and educational questions with equal facility, and showing deep thought on the various problems of life.

Dr. Beard was married at Winston, N. C., to Miss Ida M. Crumpler, a native of Salem, her family being of old Moravian stock. She was the mother of three children: Robert Lee, Bertram Talbott, and Basil Gray. The second child died in infancy. Robert Lee Beard was given excellent educational advantages and then became connected with the United States Forestry department, and later with the British Cotton Growers' Association, a branch of the Agricultural department, by which he was commissioned as a member of an exploring expedition to Western Africa. He went 500 miles into the wilderness with a party of natives, and was the only white man in the party, and had numerous interesting adventures and met with many dangers but was able to return with satisfactory reports. He is now stationed at Fort Worth, Texas, and is interested in the importing of the rhinoceros and hippopotamus from Africa for commercial purposes. Basil Gray Beard is in the shoe business at Winston, N. C.

Dr. Beard was married second to Miss

Annie Quarles, who was born in Putnam county, W. Va. They have had three children born to them, all daughters: Dora, aged thirteen, a student in the public schools; Alma, aged eleven, who is also a student; and Della, who is now five years of age. Dr. Beard and wife are members of the Magazine Baptist church, in which he has been clerk for some time. He devotes a large part of his leisure time to breeding graded stock and fine fowls. He loves and appreciates Nature in all its forms, and enjoys the situation of his home which is located in a beautiful section.

BENJAMIN S. SMITHERS,* lockmaster at Lock No. 4, at Dickinson Station, on the K. & M. Railroad, fifteen miles up the Kanawha river from Charleston, was born November 20, 1866, in Malden district, Kanawha county, W. Va., and is a son of David S. and Emily (Whitaker) Smithers.

David S. Smithers, who was born on the Dickinson farm at Malden, October 8, 1837, was a son of Benjamin S. and Eliza (Shrewsbury) Smithers. Grandfather Smithers was born in Ohio and was a young man when he came to Kanawha county and located near Malden, in the early days of the salt making industry in this section. He married Eliza Shrewsbury, a daughter of Joel Shrewsbury, who was one of the early salt manufacturers, who, with Colonel Dickinson, became the owner of hundreds of acres of land south of Charleston. Benjamin S. Smithers became also a man of property and of importance in this section in which he lived until his death in 1881. His widow survived until 1896, dying at the age of eighty-four years. They had seven children, David Shrewsbury being the eldest. The latter followed an agricultural life until the opening of the Civil War, and owned a farm near what is now Belle, Malden district. In the beginning of hostilities, he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army and took part in many battles without being seriously injured. He was once made a prisoner, but continued in the service until the unhappy struggle was over. In 1866 he married Emily Whitteker, a daughter of Charles Whitteker, a native of Charleston, and a son of Aaron Whitteker, who was

the original owner of the land on which the present Y. M. C. A. building now stands at Charleston. His death occurring on what was then his home farm. The maternal grandmother of Benjamin S. Smithers, was Margaret Eoff, who was a daughter of the late Dr. Eoff, of Wheeling, W. Va., whose memory was commemorated there by the naming of a street in his honor. David S. Smithers died in 1903, his wife having passed away in August, 1891. They had four children: Benjamin S.; Rose, who is the wife of E. C. Magaw, of Malden district; John, who died in infancy; and Margaret, who is the wife of U. B. Keeney, of Malden district.

Benjamin S. Smithers spent his boyhood on the farm and attended school in the country, being a pupil where his mother had formerly been a teacher. In 1888 he was appointed lock hand at Lock No. 5, ten miles above Charleston, by A. M. Scott and remained there until January, 1892, and from then until 1904 at Lock No. 9, in 1898 having been appointed lockmaster at Lock No. 5. He came to Lock No. 4 as lockmaster in October, 1904. He is looked upon as one of the most efficient and reliable men on the line.

Mr. Smithers was married June 30, 1887, to Miss Hattie Bullington, a daughter of D. H. Bullington, who came as a young man from Virginia to Kanawha county, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. Smithers have seven children, namely: Carol, who is the wife of John M. Londeree, residing at Lock No. 7, and has one son, John M., Jr.; and Charles D., John B., Earl Q., David A. and Marguerite and Francis, the two last named being twins. Mr. Smithers is a Democrat. He is past master of Salina Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and past master in the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias at Marmet, being a charter member of the latter.

MRS. A. L. LANGLEY, a well known and highly respected resident of Charleston, W. Va., widow of the late Augustus L. Langley, is a representative of the Clarkson family of old Virginia. According to the Rev. Edgar Woods, in his History of Albemarle county, Va., published

in 1901, five persons of the name were more or less conspicuous in the early history of that county, three of them being brothers. These five Clarksons were Peter, John, William, James and Manah.

The line of descent under present consideration comes from John Clarkson, above mentioned, who served bravely in the Virginia militia during the Revolutionary War. He passed his life in Albemarle county, being the owner of a large plantation, five hundred acres of which he purchased from Maj. John Wood and on which was located an early mercantile emporium known as "Clarkson's store." He was not altogether fortunate in his business operations, however, as he lost much of his property before he died. His losses were not due to any lack of energy on his part, as he was an active and prominent citizen. A brother of his married a cousin of President Thomas Jefferson. He, himself, married Nancy Harrison, a Virginia girl who made him a good wife and helpmeet. They each attained an advanced age. They had three sons—James, John, and David—besides several daughters.

James Clarkson, through whom the present line descends, was born in Albemarle county, Va., about the year 1780 and also attained an advanced age, dying in 1860. He was a farmer by occupation. In 1835 he came to Kanawha county (now) W. Va., purchasing land on the south side of the Kanawha river. He became a well known and prominent citizen of this region, was a Democrat in politics and, following ancestral tradition, was an adherent religiously of the Episcopal Church. He married in Albemarle county, Va., Maria Wood, who was about the same age as himself, and a native of Albemarle county, where she died in about middle life. Her parents were David Josiah and Mildred (Lewis) Wood, and she was a granddaughter of Thomas Walker, proprietor of Castle Hill and one of the best known men of his day in the valley of Virginia. From him the family estate has descended to Alfred Rives, brother of Dr.

William C. Rives, a prominent physician and author and uncle of Amelia Rives, now the Countess Troubetzkoi, famous the world over for her literary work.

James and Maria (Wood) Clarkson were the parents of six children, whose record in brief is as follows: (1). David, who was one of the early salt makers of Kanawha county, married Elizabeth Quarrier and went to Missouri, in which state he owned property. He died there and his widow subsequently returned to Charleston, where she was a much beloved woman and where her death finally took place. They left children. (2). Mildred Lewis became the wife of Prof. William Bradford of Massachusetts, a descendant of William Bradford, the Mayflower passenger and first governor and historian of the Plymouth colony. She left one son, William, Jr., who was twice married and left an interesting family, he having recently died. (3). Mary Walker married Alexander Bradford, a brother of Prof. William Bradford above mentioned, the two brothers being professors in the University of Virginia. (4). John Nicholas was the father of Mrs. A. L. Langley, the direct subject of this sketch, and will be further mentioned herein. (5). Margaret died unmarried in Charleston, W. Va. (6). Robert graduated from the Philadelphia Medical College and was a prominent physician of Lafayette county, Mo., where he died. He married Miss Hattie Houcks, who came of Dutch stock, and she also died, leaving a son and daughter.

Col. John Nicholas Clarkson, briefly referred to above, was born in Albemarle county, Va., October 24, 1816. He was only a boy when his father settled in Kanawha county and he grew up here becoming a deputy sheriff in 1836 when he had not yet attained his majority. For some time he followed the occupation of salt maker. On the breaking out of the Civil War, he was appointed by Gen. Henry A. Wise, ex-governor of this state, as his chief aid, with the rank of colonel. He served in the Confederate armies and was

three times wounded by gunshot. A brief sketch of his military record is contained in a letter from Maj. Thomas L. Broun, who, after stating that Col. Clarkson took a very active part for the secession of Virginia, goes on to say:

"He was an ardent, earnest and very able supporter in the defence of Virginia. He was the chief advisor and counsellor of Gen. Floyd and Gen. Wise, also, in their campaigns in that part of Virginia extending from White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier county to the Kanawha valley and to the Ohio river. He was chief of staff for Gen. Floyd, with rank of colonel. He was placed in command of a cavalry regiment, and did very active service with his regiment on Coal river, Guyandotte, the Ohio river and the Great Kanawha. Had frequent successful engagements with the enemy and continued in this service until Generals Floyd and Wise were called to Richmond, in September, 1861, and General Lee was sent to Big Sewell Mountains to take command of the Confederate forces then at Meadow Bluff near Lewisburg and on Big Sewell Mountains, opposing the forward and onward march of General Rosecrans, with twelve thousand men.

"Subsequently the State of Virginia concluded to take possession of the salt works of Palmer and Stuart, at Saltville in Washington county, and to have salt made for the use of the Confederacy, as the Federal blockade had deprived the South of salt. The legislature of Virginia passed this act of confiscation, and Col. Clarkson was chosen to take possession of these salt works, and to organize a force to make salt for the use of the South. This Col. Clarkson did, and remained so doing until the close of the war."

Maj. Broun further says of Col. Clarkson that he "was noted for his great bravery and daring courage in all contests, and his ardent attachment to everything dear to Virginia. He was ready at any time to give up his life in defence of same."

John S. Wise, in a recent letter to Mrs. Langley says of Col. Clarkson: "My

father," (Henry A. Wise, ex-governor of Virginia and later brigadier-general in the C. S. army) "was devoted to him (Col. Clarkson) and regarded him as one of the most matchlessly brave human beings he ever knew." And further on in the same letter Mr. Wise says: "No woman in this world had a braver father than you did or one more simply truly loyal to his friends. you have a right to be proud of his courage and constancy."

Col. Clarkson's life was prolonged many years after the war, his death occurring October 14, 1906, when he was within ten days of his ninetieth birthday. During this long period he was one of the prominent business citizens of Charleston, a man highly respected and esteemed in the community, and ready at any time to lend his aid and influence to any worthy cause. Though a son of the old South he showed his real Americanism by quickly adapting himself to the changed conditions of the new era which began with the close of the war, yet retaining in his dignified courtesy of manner, his hearty hospitality, and his keen sense of honor, all that was best in the old regime.

Col. John N. Clarkson was married, at the old St. John's church, Charleston, by Rev. Dr. Nash, in August, 1847, to Anne L. Early, who was born January 25, 1820, and who died in Marion, Smyth county, Va., while the family were refugees in April, 1865.

The Early family is of Irish descent and is supposed to have emigrated from County Donegal, in northwestern Ireland. Col. Joab Early moved to Putnam county from Franklin county. He was the son of Jubal Early and his wife, Mary Cheatham; grandson of Jeremiah Early of Bedford county, and Sarah Anderson; great-grandson of Jeremiah Early, Sr., of Culpepper county and his wife, Elizabeth Buford; great-great-grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Early of Christ Church parish, Middlesex county, Virginia.

Four of Col. Joab Early's children lived in Charleston, Kanawha county. His eld-

est son, Capt. Samuel Henry Early, married Hennan, daughter of Dr. John Jordan Cabell, of Lynchburg, Va., who owned and operated the salt works in Kanawha county. Dr. Cabell died in Kanawha in 1835 during an epidemic of cholera, and was buried in the upper cemetery in Charleston. Another daughter of Dr. Cabell, Frances, the wife of Thomas Friend, resided in Charleston; she was the mother of Mrs. Joel Quarrier, nee Frances Friend, and of Mrs. John Moseley, nee Paulina Friend, and of Josephine Friend, who died aged nineteen years unmarried.

Robert Hairston Early (Col. Joab Early's third son) married in Franklin county, Harriet, daughter of Capt. Wiley Woods. While living in Charleston Mr. Robert H. Early held the office of sheriff. He moved with his large family and his youngest brother, Richard, to Lexington, Mo., where he resided many years and where Col. Joab Early died in 1871, being buried with Masonic rites. Two of Col. Early's daughters married and resided in Charleston: Elizabeth married Judge Robert Augustus Thompson (of a Culpeper county family), at one time a member of Congress. In the early fifties this family moved to San Francisco, where Mrs. Thompson's two daughters now reside, and where both she and her husband died, the former in 1867 and the latter in 1900.

Ann Early married John N. Clarkson, as already narrated, and lived in Charleston until during the Civil War, when this family refugeeed to eastern Virginia. Later they moved to southwestern Virginia, and Mrs. Clarkson died during their sojourn in Marion, Smyth county.

Capt. Samuel H. Early made Charleston his home during the period in which he and Col. Clarkson operated the salt works in Kanawha county, where his wife held landed interests from her father. The breaking out of the Civil War cut off communication with the western part of the state: his father and sisters with their families had refugeeed to eastern Virginia. After the close of the war Capt. Samuel

Early again turned his attention to the Kanawha property and other holdings in western Virginia, making lengthy visits to this new state, and while in Charleston, during the winter of 1873-4, he was seized with the illness from which he died in March, 1874, in the home of Mr. Joel Quarrier. While a citizen of Charleston Capt. Early lived in the brick residence afterwards owned by Mr. Ruby on the main street fronting and parallel with the river.

Col. John N. and Ann (Early) Clarkson were the parents of two children, John Nicholas, Jr., and Mary, whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

John N. Clarkson, Jr., was born in Charleston, W. Va., in 1851 and was educated in the University of Virginia. He has never married and now resides on his stock farm in Lincoln county, W. Va. He has been successful in his chosen vocation.

Mary Clarkson (Mrs. A. L. Langley) was born May 30, 1848, in Charleston, W. Va. She was educated by a governess and in St. Mary's College, at Raleigh, N. C., later attending a finishing school at Richmond, Va. She is a woman of keen intelligence and high culture, well read and well informed upon general topics, and has traveled the world over, having visited, among other famous places, the North Cape, in Norway, the most northerly point in Europe. She is a member of and active worker in the "Stonewall" Jackson Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy. This chapter placed in the capitol grounds in Charleston, W. Va., a statue of Gen. Thomas J. Jackson ("Stonewall"). This monument was designed and executed by Sir Moses Ezekiel, an Italian sculptor, who was a pupil of General Jackson's while at the Virginia Military Institute. Sir Moses, while at school in Lexington, fought with the cadets at the battle of New Market, when Hunter invaded Virginia on his way down the Shenandoah valley.

Mary Clarkson was married September 29, 1872, in Charleston, to Augustus L.

Langley, who was born in Ohio in 1843 and who died in Charleston, W. Va., October 13, 1903. Mr. Langley was educated in the public schools of Ohio and was a commission merchant for many years. His grandfather, Philip Langley, was a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia. He married Anna O'Neil of the District of Columbia. The father of Augustus was William H. Langley, of Virginia, who became a prominent miller in Ohio, dying at Gallipolis, that state some thirty years ago. He was president of the Hocking Valley Railroad. He married in Gallipolis, O., Caroline Miller, who died there in 1875 when quite advanced in years. They were Presbyterians in religious belief.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus L. Langley became the parents of two children, namely: Anna, born in Ohio in 1876, was educated in Staunton, Va.—Mrs. Jeb Stuart being president of the school—and became the wife of John S. Witt, a wholesale shoe dealer of Lynchburg, Va. She has one son, John Augustus, born April 9, 1897. Clark, Mrs. Langley's second child, was born in West Virginia in 1879, was educated in the University of West Virginia and graduated in the class of 1900 with the degree of B. L. He has bright prospects for a professional career. He is at present a resident of Idaho and is unmarried.

Mrs. Langley is a member of the Episcopal church, as was also her husband. Since the latter's death she has looked after her own estate very successfully, showing excellent business capacity.

DAVID O'DANIEL,* a retired farmer and highly respected citizen of Elk district, was born near his present homestead in Kanawha county, April 15, 1839, and is a son of Chapman and Sarah (O'Daniel) O'Daniel.

Chapman O'Daniel was born in Wood county, now West Virginia, and after his marriage settled on a farm near Cooper Creek, where he resided during his entire subsequent life, his death occurring in 1895, when he was seventy-two years of

age. His father, James O'Daniel, was one of the oldest pioneers settling at the head of Cooper creek, near Elk river, and was probably born in Ireland. Chapman O'Daniel married Sarah, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Slater) O'Daniel, of Elk district. She died in 1879 at the age of fifty-seven years. To this marriage one child was born, David O'Daniel, of Elk district. The half brothers and sisters of Mr. O'Daniel are as follows: John, who is a farmer on Campbell's creek; Hedge-mon, who lives in Greenbrier county; Nancy, who is the wife of A. W. Wiseman, of Elk district; Eliza, who was the wife of M. Boggs; and Catherine, who is the wife of J. Smith, a farmer in West Virginia.

For ten years after leaving school, David O'Daniel followed farming on the home place, for Thomas Newhouse and William Graham. He also worked his way through the coal mines and later learned the cooper's trade and worked at it five years. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in 1861 in Co. C, 7th Va. Vol. Inf. and served three years in the Federal army, under Generals Crook and Hunter, participating in all the battles of his command, but fortunately escaping wounds or capture. After an honorable discharge he returned to the Elk river region and resumed work at his trade and continued for seven years when he came to his present farm on which he carried on agricultural operations until he retired. He is one of the pioneer settlers on this creek and one of the best known men in the district. He has been a good citizen in a quiet way, accepting responsibilities, when necessary but not seeking political office. He casts his vote with the Republican party.

Mr. O'Daniel was married to Miss Eliza Light, who was born in 1847, in Elk district, Kanawha county, a daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Brown) Light, natives of Greenbrier county, Va. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. O'Daniel, namely: John, who is a coal miner in Fayette county, married Melissa Williams and

has three children; James, who is his father's farmer; Wilbur, who is a farmer and miller in Kanawha county; Walter Frederick, who is a coal miner, married Rosa Williams, and has two children; Rachel Ann, who married Joseph Martin, a farmer in Elk district, and has seven children; Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of Thomas Shawn; and two who died young. For thirty years Mr. O'Daniel has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mill Creek.

LEROY ALLEBACH, attorney-at-law, at Charleston, W. Va., has been a member of the Kanawha county bar since 1906, and is assistant general counsel for the Kanawha & Michigan Railway. He was born July 25, 1880, at New Bethlehem, Clarion county, Pa., and is a son of Anson M. and Clara C. (Webster) Allebach, and a grandson of Abraham and Katherine (Krämer) Allebach.

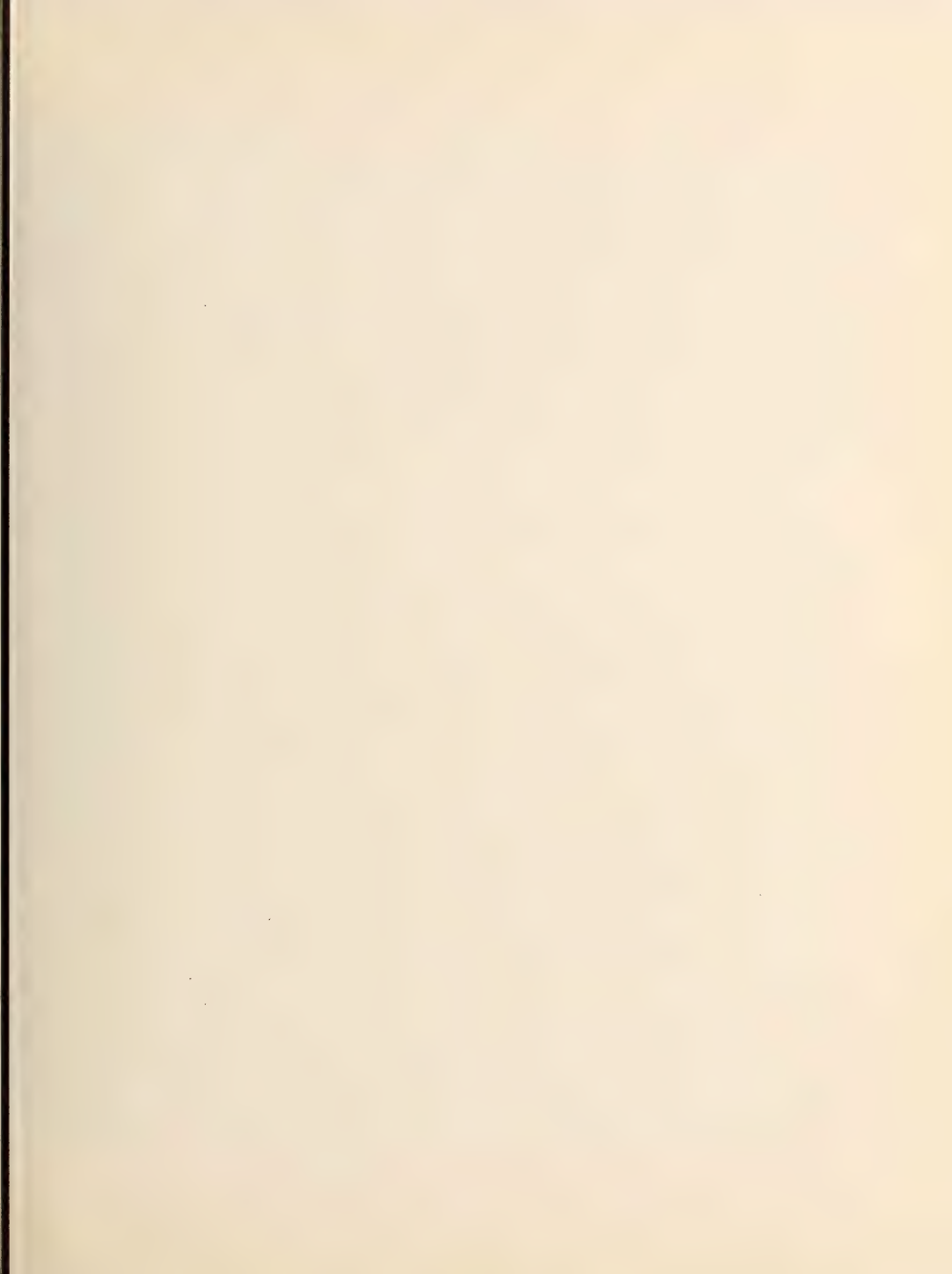
The Allebachs have long been residents of Pennsylvania, where the family was founded by Christian Allebach. He came to America about 1704 from Wurtemberg, Germany, accompanied by his large family, this being in compliance with a request made by an agent of Matthias Van Bebber, the latter having purchased a tract of five thousand acres of land from William Penn, located on Perkiomen creek, in Montgomery county, Pa., in what was then known as Van Bebber township, but in later years it became Hatfield township.

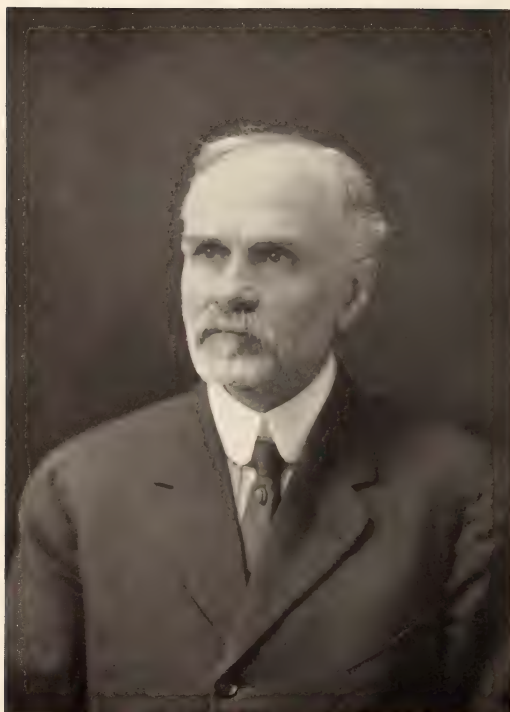
Abraham Allebach, son of Benjamin and grandfather of Leroy Allebach, was born in 1810 and died at New Bethlehem, Clarion county, in 1881. He served for a time in the Union army during the Civil War and participated in the battle of Gettysburg. He was a large landowner, having property in Washington, D. C., and prior to the Civil War had pre-empted lands in both Iowa and Minnesota. He married Katherine Krämer, who was born in Center county, Pa., in 1833, and died in 1902, aged sixty-nine years.

Anson M. Allebach, father of Leroy Allebach, was born in the house which was erected by his grandfather, Benjamin Allebach, and for the past thirty years has been superinten-

dent of the Northwestern Coal and Iron Company and has been an active business man since he attained his majority. He married Clara C. Webster, who was born in 1858, and is a daughter of Leroy Webster, who was born in McKean county, Pa., in 1833, from which section he moved to Jefferson county and from there, in 1910, to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Allebach, at New Bethlehem. He served as a soldier in the Union Army for fifty months and was wounded eight times during his long period of service. He married Dollie Sherman, a descendant of Roger Sherman of Colonial times. His father was George Webster, who was born at Portsmouth, N. H., and was a direct descendant of John Webster, who came to Boston, Mass., in 1636, later removed to Connecticut and was made governor of that state or rather the Connecticut colony, from 1645 until 1649. On the maternal side, Mrs. Allebach is connected with the New England Emersons, Wolcotts and Rogers.

Leroy Allebach was born on the place where his great-grandfather, Benjamin Allebach, settled when he moved into Clarion county, which is the home of his parents at the present time. He attended the public schools of New Bethlehem and after completing the High School course, in 1900 was graduated from the Clarion Normal School; in 1903 from Grove City College, receiving his degree of A. B.; and from the University of Michigan in the class of 1906, with the degree of LL.B., and on the first of October in this year, entered upon the practice of law at Charleston. In 1910 he formed a partnership with C. C. Wiley, and was appointed claim agent of the K. & M. Railroad Company in May, 1910, and assistant to the general attorney, in October, 1910, with offices in the City National Bank building. Mr. Allebach is a member of St. John's Episcopal church; of Kanawha Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M.; Tyrian Chapter, No. 13; Kanawha Commandery, No. 3, and belongs to the Benikedom Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston, and is also identified with the Elks in this city. He is more or less active in Republican political circles and stands high in general esteem both in his profession and as a man.





HON. GEORGE E. PRICE

THADDEUS STEVENS CLARK,* a member of the prominent law firm of Chilton, Mac Corkle & Chilton, at Charleston, W. Va., has been engaged in the general practice of law in this city since 1896, coming here three years earlier. He was born September 30, 1867, in Carroll county, O., and is a son of Jesse Frank and Isabel (Roby) Clark.

In the days of the great-grandfather, Jesse Clark, the family was already an old one in the Valley of Virginia. After his marriage this ancestor of our subject moved to near Leesburg, in Carroll county, O., where he purchased land and cut off the timber and developed a farm on which he lived until the close of his long and active life. The name of his wife was Grant, and she was born in Virginia. Among their children was William Clark, who was the grandfather of Thaddeus S. Clark, of Charleston. He was about four years old when his parents moved to Ohio and he spent his life in Orange township, Carroll county. He married Ursula Rouse, who belonged to an old Pennsylvania Dutch family. Their children were: Henry, who spent his life in Carroll county, a farmer; David, who lived in Tuscarawas county; Jesse Frank; Jane, who died at the age of sixty years; and Anna, who is the Widow Harris, resides with her one daughter, in Ohio.

Jesse Frank Clark was born in Orange township, Carroll county, O., in 1835, on which farm he spent his life and died in 1898. He was a man of public importance in that section, a Republican in politics, and was county commissioner of Carroll county. He married Isabel Roby, who was born in 1836, in Carroll county, and still survives, living in the old homestead in which she spent all her married life. With her husband she was one of the early members of the Methodist church and both were active in its good works. They had nine children born to them, namely: Edward, who died at the age of fourteen years; Rush, who died in 1910, aged thirty-two years; Charles, who lives in Ohio; Clyde, who also lives in Ohio; Thaddeus S.; Blanche, who is the wife of A. G. Morrison, lives at Leesville and has two children—Clark and Helen; William D., who has one son, Thaddeus, and lives

at Covington, Ky.; Nellie, who remains with her mother; and Jesse F., who is a farmer in Harrison county, O., and has two children—Franklin and Mary.

Thaddeus S. Clark was educated in the public schools and a commercial college, and in 1893 came to Charleston. In 1894 he began the study of law and in 1896 was admitted to the bar of West Virginia, afterward becoming a member of the law firm mentioned above. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Clark married Miss Agnes Dooley, who was born and educated at Baltimore, Md. They have one daughter, Isabel T. Mr. Clark was reared in the Methodist and his wife in the Presbyterian church. They take part in the pleasant social life of the city and have a wide circle of congenial friends.

HON. GEORGE EDMUND PRICE, vice president of the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company, of Charleston, W. Va., a prominent Democratic leader and a foremost member of the Charleston bar, was born on a farm near Moorefield, Va., November 9, 1848, and in that town he first attended school and prepared for Georgetown College, at Georgetown, D. C.

Mr. Price was a brilliant student, carrying off most of the honors while at college, and was equally satisfactory as a student of law, and in December, 1871, was admitted to the bar, at Frederick, Md. In the fall of 1875 he returned to West Virginia, locating in Mineral county, where he continued in the practice of law until 1890. He became interested in politics in early manhood, and his friends recognized his unsolicited claims to party recognition in 1882 by electing him to the West Virginia state senate, and through re-election he served in that dignified position for eight years and during several sessions of this honorable body was its presiding officer. His public record is one to which he can refer with justifiable pride. In 1890 he came to Charleston as a resident and entered upon the practice of his profession, becoming a member and remaining at the head of, through a number of changes, of a firm that has been very prominent in law

practice here for many years. Its present style is Price, Smith, Spilman & Clay, and offices are maintained in the Coyle & Richardson building, Charleston. He has been identified with the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company since its organization. Senator Price resides at No. 1119 Virginia avenue.

M. F. SPRUCE,* undertaker and funeral director at Cedar Grove, W. Va., who has spent his entire life in Kanawha county, was born on his father's farm in Cabin Creek district, in September, 1856, a son of George W. and Rachel (Foster) Spruce.

George W. Spruce, who was born in North Carolina, came to West Virginia in early manhood and engaged in farming. He soon married and then moved to the present site of Cedar Grove, before the town was laid out or the mines opened. He married Rachel Foster, who was born in Kanawha county, a daughter of Turley Foster, a pioneer in this section, and they both attained old age. Seven children were born to them, the youngest of the family being named Millard Fillmore, in honor of President Fillmore, who had succeeded to the high office of President of the United States following the death of President Taylor, in 1850. Mr. Spruce has never done anything to bring discredit on an illustrious name. His brothers and sisters were: William J.; Mattie J., who is deceased (was the wife of W. B. Wilson); Alice, who became the wife of James Hull; Isabella, who married James T. Johnson; Benjamin F.; and George H. Pendleton.

Millard F. Spruce attended the country schools and assisted on the home farm until he married. He afterward turned his attention to coal mining and for many years followed civil and mining engineering. He was appointed state mine inspector first by Governor Wilson and reappointed by Governor Fleming, serving in that capacity for five years. He then accepted the position of superintendent of mines for the Falling Rock Cannel Coal Company, and was also mine boss for the Winifrede and McCarbon Coal Companies. For seven years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Cedar Grove, erecting the large building in which he has carried on business,

but subsequently sold his store and for the past three years has been in the undertaking business. Also, in partnership with his brother-in-law, William Salmon, he owns two farms of forty acres, which are devoted to the growing of ginseng, a medicinal herb which is a necessary component of many remedies. One of these farms is situated at Cedar Grove and the other at Burning Springs.

On November 27, 1889, Mr. Spruce was married to Miss Ida Salmon, a daughter of Robert and Bettie (Roy) Salmon, the former of whom is deceased. In politics Mr. Spruce is a Democrat and has served usefully and acceptably on the town council. He belongs to the Order of Red Men at East Bank and to the Knights of Pythias at Cedar Grove.

W. J. ZIMMERMAN, capitalist, residing in South Charleston, W. Va., has been a resident of Kanawha county for the past forty-four years, but was born in Augusta county, Va., not far from Stanton, and is a son of George and Barbara (Argebright) Zimmerman.

George Zimmerman was a native of Augusta county, Va., and was a well known farmer in that county, where his death occurred in July, 1868. He was twice married, first to Barbara Argebright, who died in 1840, and second to Sallie Reynolds, whom he survived. To the first marriage there were four children: Christian, George and David, all three being deceased; and William J., who was born February 22, 1832. One daughter was born to the second marriage, Henrietta, who is the wife of John Argebright.

William J. Zimmerman had rather meager educational opportunities, three winter months of school in the old log schoolhouse near his father's farm comprising all his advantages, and afterward he learned the carpenter trade. From 1852 until 1887 he engaged in contracting and after 1867 was a resident of Charleston, where he was concerned in the erection of many business blocks and residences.

In 1879 Mr. Zimmerman was married to Miss Ellen S. Creel, a daughter of Bushrod W. Creel, who formerly owned the three hundred acres which Mr. Zimmerman managed



W. J. ZIMMERMAN



from 1889 until he sold it in 1906, to the Kanawha Land Company. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a Democrat in politics and fraternally is a Mason.

WILLIAM BREWSTER PARKHURST, deceased, was a well known resident of Charleston for some years and was identified with public affairs in the Capital City, being closely associated with Governor Dawson at that time, for whom he was confidential clerk and private secretary. Mr. Parkhurst bore a distinguished name and was of the ninth generation and in direct line from Rev. William Brewster, of the Mayflower. His paternal grandfather was William B. Parkhurst, a native of New York and a prominent lawyer, and he belonged to the same branch of the family as does Rev. Charles Parkhurst, the noted clergyman whose lectures and writings in favor of many reforms have great influence.

Hon. Jonathan Gilbert Parkhurst, father of William B. Parkhurst, was born in the state of New York, studied law and was admitted to the bar and in early manhood went to Michigan, and Decatur and Van Buren county in that state became the principal scene of his activity. When over sixty years of age he was elected county judge and was active in the affairs of the Republican party. He died in 1895 and is survived by his widow. She was formerly Emma L. Dodge and is now a resident of Tacoma, Wash. For many years she has been a lecturer on temperance and is also a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church as was also Judge Parkhurst. Mrs. Parkhurst conducts a large real estate business and is recognized as a woman of ability along numerous lines. Of the three children of Judge and Mrs. Parkhurst, the late William Brewster was the eldest. Gertrude, the one daughter, is the wife of Charles E. Criffield, a business man of Decatur, Mich., and they have one daughter, Dorothy. Jonathan G., the youngest, is a resident of Tacoma, Wash., where he is an electrician.

William Brewster Parkhurst was born September 17, 1868, in Michigan, and completed his education in New York city and was ad-

mitted to the bar but never engaged in the practice of law. He came to Preston county, W. Va., to become an official reporter for the five courts presided over by Judge Joseph T. Hoke, and continued until the retirement of Judge Hoke in 1897, when he came to Charleston to become private secretary to Governor Dawson. He was a man of talent and served also as circuit, criminal and Federal court stenographer. From too close application he fell ill and never regained his health, his death occurring in 1907, while still a young man. He was a Republican in politics, and was a member of the Elks, the Eagles and the Knights of Pythias, in all these organizations having devoted personal as well as fraternal friends.

At Kingwood, Preston county, W. Va., Mr. Parkhurst was married in 1894, to Miss Mallie Fawcett, who was born at Newburg, a daughter of Charles W. and Margaret E. (Herndon) Fawcett. Mr. Fawcett is a merchant at Grafton, in Taylor county, and is interested in oil production in Ritchie county. His parents, William M. and Naomi (Fortney) Fawcett, were early settlers in Preston county. The wife of Charles W. Fawcett died in Preston county in 1897, at the age of fifty-two years. She was a daughter of William M. and Malissa (Morgan) Herndon. The Herndons were prominent people in Preston county and the Morgans, in early days, suffered from the Indians on Morgan and Green Runs and their names are known in history. To Mr. and Mrs. Parkhurst one son was born, Reginald Brewster, on November 12, 1896. He is a student in the public schools of Charleston. On June 28, 1911, Mrs. Parkhurst was married to Nedgar E. Merhie, of Charleston, who is a member of the West Virginia Film Exchange.

HEWETT LEE CABELL, a successful farmer and livestock dealer of Elk district, Kanawha county, W. Va., is a member of one of the old county families and was born at Malden, May 24, 1864, a son of Napoleon B. and Lavinia (Woods) Cabell.

Napoleon B. Cabell was born at Lynchburg, Va., and came to Malden, now in West Virginia, before the first steamboat

had navigated the Kanawha river, coming as salt agent for the grandfather of Dr. Tompkins, who ran flat-boats to St. Louis, in the salt trade. He became a man of large estate, owning at different times investments aggregating more than \$100,000. Prior to the Civil War he owned a farm, the old Cabell place of fourteen hundred acres, and eighty slaves, the latter being emancipated. At one time he owned all the property on Capitol street from the Va. corner to the post-office and had an interest in the latter property and the family still retains the old homestead on Summers street, in the rear of the post-office. He was a man of business enterprise and up to the time of his death, when aged seventy years, was active in the management of his property. He was married first to Kate Wells and the following of their children reached mature years: Henry Clay, who served as a soldier in the Confederate army, afterward conducted a hotel, and died in 1910, at White Sulphur Springs; Robert W., who is in the grocery business at Winifrede; Alfred T., who lives at Charleston; and Mary, who is the widow of Charles Walker, and resides at San Francisco, Calif. His second marriage was to Lavinia Woods, who was born in Kanawha county and died at the age of fifty-eight years. She was a daughter of Henry and Ann (Reynolds) Woods, the latter being a member of one of the old salt manufacturing families of Malden. Henry Woods and wife both died at Charleston. He conducted the old Hale House, which stood on the site of the present Ruffner Hotel, and also the St. Albert Hotel, prior to the building of the railroad. To the second marriage of Napoleon B. Cabell four children were born, namely: Florence, who resides at Charleston, and is the widow of Albert Pearce, formerly of St. Louis; Hewett L.; Charles Arnold, who is a coal operator on Cabin creek; and George K., who is general manager of the stores of the Cabin Creek Coal Company.

Hewett Lee Cabell came to Charleston

soon after the Civil War and was reared on the corner of Virginia and Capitol streets and was educated in the public schools, and also a private school which was conducted on the present site of the post-office. He owns the old home farm of three hundred acres in Elk district and spends his summers there while his winter home is in this city. For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in the livestock business and handles many head of cattle in a year.

In 1894 Mr. Cabell was married to Miss Bessie Cable, of Point Pleasant, Mason county, W. Va., a daughter of Abner Cable, who was one of the early merchants there. Mr. and Mrs. Cabell have three children: Clarence Roy, Lavinia Woods and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Cabell is a member of the Episcopal church in which he was reared. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN CYRUS PRICE,* general farmer in Elk district, was born in Greenbrier county, Va., September 13, 1852, at a point called Sinking Creek, and is a son of John and Catherine (Judy) Price.

John Price was born also in Greenbrier county and survived to the age of eighty-four years, his death occurring January 31, 1908. In 1864 he came to Kanawha county and located on the Cabell farm and as there was no appropriate residence on the place, lived in a tobacco barn until a house could be built. On April 1, 1865, he moved to Spring Hill and lived there one year and then spent six years on a farm on Ferry Branch, after which he moved to the Battery Hill farm near Charleston and from there to the Donnelly farm, near Kanawha city. After three years there he bought a farm on Blue creek, which he operated for fifteen years and then sold, at that time buying the old Atkinson farm, on which he remained for the rest of his life. He was a well known and prominent man, serving a number of years as school trustee and as justice of the peace. He was a Republican in politics. He married

Catherine Judy, who was born August 24, 1824 and still survives, a daughter of John and Betsey (Christianson) Judy, natives of Holland. The following children were born to John and Catherine Price: James H., who is a merchant in Cincinnati; Jacob Taylor, who is a farmer near Charleston; Perry Marshall, a retired capitalist of Charleston; John Cyrus; George Franklin, who lives near Charleston; Thomas Dickinson, who is a farmer on Blue creek; Elmer E., who resides at S. Ruffner, W. Va.; William and Elizabeth, both of whom are deceased; and Susan Catherine, who is the wife of Daniel A. Moore, a merchant of S. Charleston.

John Cyrus Price attended the schools in the sections where his parents lived and is a well educated man. For a number of years he was engaged in farming on his own account and then returned to his parents when his father's health failed and has remained at home ever since, caring for his venerable mother. He has never married. He casts his vote with the Republican party but has never desired any political office.

NOAH W. DAWSON, whose magnificent farm of seven hundred broad acres stretches along the main Poca river, in Poca district, Kanawha county, W. Va., twenty miles north of Charleston, was born on this farm December 24, 1841, and is a son of Robert Wilson Dawson and a grandson of John Dawson.

Grandfather John Dawson was born in Bedford county, Va., married there and continued to live in his native place until after the birth of five of his children, when he moved with his family, in 1810, to Spring Hill, Kanawha county, and in the spring of 1813 came from there to opposite Sissonville, now West Virginia. He had a lifetime interest in one thousand acres of land and improved some seventy acres on which he lived. He was a great hunter and took delight in tracking wild animals of which there were plenty in this section

in those days. He married Ellen Williams, a daughter of John Williams, of Bedford county, and the following children were born to them: Jennie, who was the wife of James Clift and lived at Sissonville; William, whose death was a tragedy, lived near Sissonville; Nancy, who died in Ohio, was the wife of Robert Craig and they lived on Frog's Creek; John, who lived at Red Hill, Poca district, married Libbie Smith; Noah, who died in Nicholas county at the home of a son, was twice married; and Robert Wilson, who was the only one of the family born after the parents left Bedford county.

Robert Wilson Dawson was born in 1812, at Spring Hill, Kanawha county, and attended the subscription schools of that early day. Following his marriage he lived on a farm of eight hundred acres, a small portion of which he sold. In his early political life he was a Whig, later voted with the Democratic party for a time but subsequently became a Republican. He lived to the same advanced age as his father, eighty-five years. He married Elizabeth Haynes, who was born in Botetourt county, Va., a daughter of Jasper and Mary Haynes. They became the parents of a large family, as follows: John Dawson, who is a well known resident of Poca district, has been twice married, first to Lucinda Scrobaugh, and secondly to a Mrs. Jones; Mary, who is deceased, was the wife of Samuel Fisher; Noah W.; Sally, who married William Rawlins, lives in Jackson county; Minta, who is deceased; Minerva and Elizabeth (twins), the latter of whom died in infancy, the former being the wife of Daniel Parsell, of Charleston; Andrew F., who lives in Colorado, married Melinda Hammond; Millard T., who lives at Charleston, married Sarah Parsell; Susan, who lives in Jackson county, married Robert Duff; and Vincent Hennon, who was twice married, first to Elizabeth Willis, and second to Nona Whittington. The parents of the above family were members of the Missionary

Baptist church. The mother died at the age of seventy years and their burial was in the Haynes cemetery.

Noah W. Dawson has spent the greater part of his life on his farm. In the early part of the Civil War he enlisted in Company F, 7th W. Va. Cav., and was made a prisoner of war on December 19, 1863. He was first incarcerated in Libby Prison and then sent to Belle Isle and from there to Andersonville, Ga., then taken to Savannah and Charleston, S. C., from there to Florence and then back to Richmond and was held there ten days before the city's fall and was released February 24, 1865, after being a prisoner for fourteen months and thirteen days. He went to Annapolis, Md., and from there to Columbus, O., on his way home and when he reached Wheeling, W. Va., he was prostrated with typhoid fever and was ill two months before he could reach the old home in Pocahontas district. Here he carries on general farming and raises stock and cattle, cultivating a part and having one hundred acres yet in valuable timber and the rest in pasture.

Mr. Dawson married Miss Virginia Holt, a daughter of John and Mary Holt, of Pocahontas district, and they have had five children, namely: Vanderbilt, Elizabeth, Rebecca Pearl, Wesley E., and Alexander McKinley, who is now deceased. Mr. Dawson is not a politician but he takes an interest in public matters and in the progress of a country whose liberties he fought to preserve. He votes with the Republican party.

JAMES ERNEST DEARIEN,* a lifelong resident of Kanawha county, W. Va., who is in the restaurant business and deals also in ice and coal, at Cedar Grove, in Cabin Creek district, was born January 4, 1868, on Campbell's creek, near Dana, W. Va. He is a son of John Dearien, formerly a butcher for many years in Malden district, and now a retired resident on Campbell's creek, not far from Dana. He married Mrs. Mary Hicks, widow of Van

Mead Hicks, who had one son, Van Mead, who lives in Malden district. Mr. and Mrs. Dearien had twelve children, namely: Mayme, John, Joseph, James Ernest, Samuel, Lulu, Jesse, Moody, Sankey, Charles, William and Carrie. Mayme married Andrew Canterbury and Lulu married Samuel Armstrong.

James E. Dearien learned the butcher business with his father and afterward was employed at his trade for the Quincy Coal Company. In 1908 he came to his present place at Cedar Grove, buying the business of George Chandler, and in the summer of 1910 began dealing in ice, having a thirty-five-ton ice house. In the summer of 1911 he opened his restaurant and has his different enterprises so well managed that each one fits into the other and all are prospering. He has bought cattle all over the country, has his ice shipped in by car loads and operates two wagons.

Mr. Dearien was married April 17, 1891, to Miss Cora Nelson, and they have had three children: Stella, who died at the age of ten years; Ethel and Sterling. Mr. Dearien belongs to the Masonic lodge at Malden, to the Odd Fellows at the same place, and also to the Red Men, Rebeccas (I. O. O. F.) and Knights of Pythias. With his family he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HON. MORRIS P. SHAWKEY, who fills the honorable and important office of state superintendent of free schools for the State of West Virginia, is a widely known educator and an author of considerable repute, and has been a valued and useful citizen of Charleston for almost fifteen years. Mr. Shawkey was born February 17, 1868, at Sigel, Jefferson county, Pa., and is a son of George and Annie Elizabeth (Witherspoon) Shawkey.

George Shawkey was born near Bremen, Germany, and accompanied his parents to America and to Pennsylvania in childhood. He became a farmer in western Pennsylvania and in the pursuits of agriculture acquired sufficient means to

enable him to provide excellent educational advantages for his children. He married Annie Elizabeth Witherspoon, whose mother was a member of the old Silverly family of Philadelphia, while on the paternal side she could trace her ancestry to John Witherspoon, signer of the Declaration of Independence, as a representative of New Jersey.

Morris P. Shawkey attended Oberlin College and the Ohio Wesleyan University and was graduated as president of his class at the latter institution in 1894. His choice of career along educational lines was made very early, and even before he had graduated he had served acceptably for one year as an assistant superintendent of schools. Afterward he served one year as superintendent of the schools at Reynolds, N. Dak., and later was a member of the faculty of the Wesleyan College of West Virginia. Mr. Shawkey came to Charleston in 1897, and for eight years afterward was chief clerk of the department of schools. Almost before he left college he had made improvements in many text books in general use and continued in this laudable work, his accuracy and wide knowledge of literature as well as his scholarly composition, attracting the attention of educators generally. When Rand, McNally & Co., map publishers and engravers, of Chicago and New York, issued their revised edition of their grammar school geography, Mr. Shawkey was invited to write the West Virginia supplement. In 1902 he was elected to the state legislature and during his term in that body was chairman of the committee on education. For two years prior to being elected to his present responsible position, Mr. Shawkey served as county superintendent of Kanawha county, W. Va. While he has devoted the larger part of his time and energies to educational work, he has been additionally interested in several business enterprises.

Mr. Shawkey was married in 1902, to Miss Elizabeth L. Carver, a daughter of John Carver, one of the leading coal oper-

ators of West Virginia. They have a beautiful home on South Side, Charleston, the location of their residence providing a commanding view of the city proper and the Great Kanawha river. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

P. A. SMITH, a general farmer residing in Poca district, Kanawha county, W. Va., where he owns one hundred and sixty-eight and a half acres of well improved land situated on Allen's Fork creek, twenty-four miles northwest of Charleston, was born in this district, June 10, 1855, a son of William G. and Mary (Persinger) Smith.

William G. Smith was born in Botetourt county, Va., and when six years of age accompanied his parents, Robert and Malinda (Good) Smith, to West Virginia. He subsequently became a farmer and school teacher and after marriage settled on his farm of ninety-one and one-half acres, which is situated on Eighteen-Mile Creek, where his widow still lives. He died at the age of seventy-one years and his burial was on his farm in the family cemetery. He married Mary Persinger, who was born in Kanawha county, a daughter of Kennett and Lucine Persinger, and ten children were born to them, namely: P. A., Victoria, Rejanah, Beatrice, Phoebe, William Anderson, Savannah, Robert Lee, Ernest Emmett and Viola.

P. A. Smith attended school with more or less regularity until he was twenty-one years of age, then became a teacher and taught through one term in Putnam county and three terms in Kanawha county. After marriage he engaged in farming, first on a tract of sixty-two and one-half acres on the Allen Left Branch, from which he moved eight years later to his present farm, which he has greatly improved. He carries on a general farming line and raises his own stock and cattle and occasionally has some to put on the market.

Mr. Smith was married at the age of twenty-two years to Miss Celia Carney, a daughter of Silas and Lucinda (Fisher) Carney, both of whom died in Poca district. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had eleven children born to them,

as follows: Leni Leoti, who is the wife of B. V. Gilmore, and they live at Gauley Bridge and have three children—Helen Ruth, Vasco and Charles; Ginevra, who lives at home; Lawrence B., who is now deceased, married Arnie Slater, daughter of Pryor Slater, and is survived by a widow and three children—Clifford, Gwendolyn and Lillian; Clara E., who married Virgil Pitchford, and they live in Putnam county, and have three children—Darrel and twin daughters; Howard S., who resides on the home farm, married Helen Logue, and they have one son, Lionel; Virgil O., and Bertha, Ora May, Reginald, Doyle and Genevieve, all of whom reside with their parents. Mr. Smith is a Democrat but has no political ambitions. With his family he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

MISS MAGGIE S. MILLER,* who conducts a mercantile establishment at Cedar Grove, W. Va., carrying a full and carefully selected stock of dry goods, millinery and notions, was born in Craig county, Va., and is a daughter of Henry B. and Nancy (Book) Miller.

Henry B. Miller was born in Monroe county, now in West Virginia. His business was that of a building contractor. He was twice married and after the death of his first wife moved to New Castle, Va. His first marriage was to Margaret S. Hank, of Monroe county, who left four children at death, namely: Erastus Theodore; Sophia, now deceased, who was the wife of Joseph Hawkins; John, and Sallie B., who is the wife of David Thurman. His second marriage was to Nancy Book, who was also born in Virginia, and their children were, Joseph S., who is superintendent of the coal works at Cabin Creek; Frank, who is deceased; Lewis; Maggie Susan; Charles W.; Laura, who is the wife of C. F. Jeffers; Fannie, who is the wife of G. H. P. Spruce; and Amanda C., who is the wife of James W. Kyle.

When Maggie S. Miller was two years old her father's business called him to Charleston, but later the family home was again in Virginia. When she was fourteen years old she came back to Kanawha county, locating at

East Bank, and for some years afterward made the securing of a fine education her main object in life. She went from the common schools into the High School in Union district, Monroe county, creditably completing the course and afterward attended the Teachers' Training School at Charleston. Miss Miller began to teach school at the Union mines in Kanawha county, where she continued for two terms, then taught twelve terms at Cedar Grove, and later taught for a long period at Mammoth and Riverside, seventeen years in all. In 1891 she opened her store and has prospered from the first, in 1903 erecting the two-story frame house which is both her home and her place of business. She is a valued member of the Missionary Baptist church at Cedar Grove and one of its trustees, and is the teacher of the Bible class in the Sunday-school. Miss Miller has made herself independent through her own efforts and is an admirable business woman. She is widely known and enjoys the respect and esteem of everyone.

HENRY STREIT WALKER, deceased, formerly secretary of state for West Virginia and for many years prominent in public affairs and in the journalistic field in Kanawha county, had other important interests which identified him with adjacent sections. He occupies a prominent position on the lengthy list of strong and forceful men of West Virginia. He was born at Winchester, Va., May 31, 1840, and was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Walker, of Frederick county, Va., and a great-grandson, on the maternal side, of Rev. Christian Streit, who was the first accredited Lutheran minister in the Shenandoah valley.

Henry Streit Walker was well prepared in youth for the tasks that awaited him in the future, educational advantages being provided at Winchester and Morgantown, and at Washington College, Pa., his brilliant career as a student in that institution closing with the highest honors of his class, he being chosen to deliver the class valedictory. His talents were so versatile that almost every profession was alike open to him and with the full assurance that he would succeed, and he partly prepared for the law before yielding to his stronger lean-

ing toward journalism. In 1865, two years after graduation, he became the editor of the Wheeling Daily Register, then the leading Democratic organ of that section. In 1870, when Charleston became the capital, he moved to Kanawha county and founded the newspapers which he so ably conducted in the interests of his party, for ten subsequent years. In all progressive movements he was the acknowledged leader, and in 1875 and in 1878 and again in 1880, he was a candidate for legislative and congressional honors, but on account of internal dissensions in the party, failed of election. Nevertheless he was an important factor in public affairs and exerted a strong influence in the direction of public sentiment. During 1871-72 he served as public printer for West Virginia. In 1885 he was appointed secretary of state for West Virginia, under Governor Wilson, and served one year over his full term, retiring with honorable distinction from this high office on March 3, 1889. Mr. Walker was always interested in the general spread of education and by tongue and pen frequently brought to the attention of the public the needs of the state in this matter. For thirteen years he was a member of the board of regents of the West Virginia University. During the closing years of his life Mr. Walker interested himself largely in growing fine stock on his valuable farm in Virginia. His death occurred on September 19, 1891.

Mr. Walker was married in 1868, to Miss Emma Bier, a daughter of George W. Bier, late of Moundsville, and two children were born to them: Emma, who is the wife of Henry L. Prichard, of Charleston; and Philip, who is a prominent attorney at Charleston, W. Va.

JAMES A. VICKERS,* who owns and conducts a farm in Elk district, was born in this district, on the old Vickers homestead, October 29, 1872, and is a son of William M. and Telitha (Young) Vickers.

William M. Vickers was born on the Kanawha river and died in 1896, aged fifty-three years. He was a son of Mordecai Vickers, who came with his family to Kanawha county as manager for various salt

works proprietors, and was also manager of the Mill Creek Oil Company. He was manager for the Clarksons at their salt furnace and his last engagement was with the Pioneer Coal Company. He married Mary Alexander of an old settled family of the Kanawha valley. In 1849 he went to California meeting with many adventures in the mining regions. In 1861 William M. Vickers moved to Mill Creek and was engaged in farming in that vicinity during the rest of his life. He married Telitha Young, who died in 1898. She was a daughter of James A. and Rachel Young, the former of whom spent his last years with James A. Vickers. The Youngs were early pioneers in the salt industry in Kanawha county. Ten children were born to William M. Vickers and wife, and the present survivors are: Floyd; Patience C., who is the wife of L. Skyles, of Two-Mile Creek; Mary, who is the wife of N. C. Pastor, of Charleston; Ella, who is the wife of John Woody, of Elk district; James A.; Stella, who is the wife of L. E. Mason of Charleston; Maggie, who is the wife of L. Farrell, of Putney; Martha, who is the wife of A. M. Norman, of Villa; and William Morrison, who is a resident of Putney, W. Va.

Until he was fifteen years of age, James A. Vickers attended school, after which he became a miner and worked all through Elk district for many years. When thirty years of age he bought his present farm, near Villa, which is one of the most extensive and productive fruit farms in this valley. He has an orchard of seven hundred trees and makes fruit growing his main business. The present log house was built by his grandfather and it was taken possession of on Christmas Day, 1861, and on the same day he shot a deer near the dwelling. The farm on which Mr. Vickers resides was also the home of Grandfather Young, who came with his family by flatboat, from the mouth of Blue creek.

Mr. Vickers married Miss Stella Riley, who was born December 22, 1881, a daughter of Moses and Eveline (Sampler)

Riley, both of whom survive. Mr. and Mrs. Vickers have three children: James D., Delcia May and Lawrence Gilbert. Mr. Vickers has never taken any particular interest in politics.

HON. HENRY CLAY McWHORTER, whose public and professional services in West Virginia have contributed equally to his prominence as a man and citizen, was born February 20, 1836, in Marion county, O., a son of Fields and Margaret M. (Kester) McWhorter, both natives of Harrison county, Virginia (now West Virginia).

Henry C. McWhorter was six years old when his parents moved from Ohio to Harrison county, Va. His father was a physician and during the Civil War served the Union in a Missouri regiment. Mr. McWhorter never attended the public schools, there being no system of this kind in Harrison county in his boyhood, but private schools and tutors prepared him for the old Institute at Ravenswood, in Jackson county, and afterward he began the study of law. The precipitation of the Civil War caused a change of plans by many of the young men over the whole country, and the young law student put aside his books in 1861, and became a member of Co. B, 9th Va. Vol. Inf., in the Federal service. He was shortly afterward commissioned lieutenant, and in March, 1862, became captain of Co. G, 9th Infantry, and served as such until 1863. In the meanwhile he had participated in numerous engagements and had received injuries which prevented further field service, but he remained on duty in the provost marshal's office until the close of hostilities; being chief clerk in the enrollment office of the Third District of West Virginia.

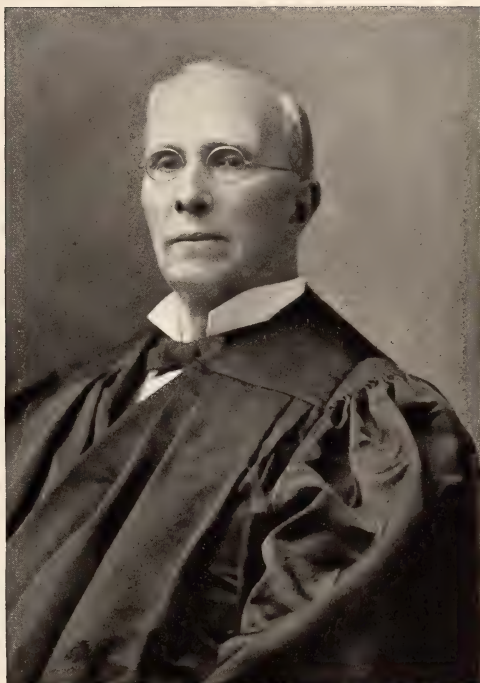
Captain McWhorter returned then to his law studies, and was admitted to the bar at Charleston in 1866. His professional career covered many years and during this time he served in many positions of the greatest measure of public importance. After one term as city solicitor of Charleston, in 1869 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county and for many years was deputy clerk of the U. S. District Court and also served as

councilman in the common council of the city of Charleston. In 1896 he was elected a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, and consequently retired from the practice of law, and served acceptably on the bench for twelve consecutive years. Needing rest he then devoted a period to travel and recreation, after which he returned to Charleston and resumed his former business connection as the senior member of the law firm of H. C. & L. E. McWhorter.

Politically, Judge McWhorter is a Republican and still is active and important in West Virginia politics. He represented Roane county in the legislature of 1865 and represented Kanawha county in the state legislatures of 1866-7 and 1868, and again in the legislatures of 1885 and 1887. In 1866 he served as chairman of the Judiciary committee, and in 1868 was speaker of the House. He was a delegate at large to the National Republican convention at Chicago, in 1868, and was postmaster of Charleston under President Benjamin F. Harrison; and was postmaster at Spencer in Roane county at the beginning of the Civil War.

Judge McWhorter has been four times married, the maiden name of his present wife having been Caroline Matilda Hutchins. At the time of her marriage to Judge McWhorter, she was the widow of Rev. John F. Gates. They are members of the State Street (now First) Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has long been an official and he has represented as a delegate from the West Virginia Conference, twice in the General Conference, and in various conventions of this religious body. He has for many years been president of the board of trustees of West Virginia Wesleyan college at Buckhannon, West Virginia.

As a citizen of Charleston Judge McWhorter has been earnest and active, accepting public responsibilities as a matter of duty and performing the manifold tasks which make up a part of the life of a good citizen, with willingness. He has served on numerous charitable boards, and in times of public disaster in other sections of the country, has been foremost in giving relief. He was an elector representing



HON. H. C. McWHORTER



the Judiciary for the Hall of Fame, in 1905; was the first president of the board of education of the Independent School district of the city of Charleston. He is prominently identified with Masonry, being a Knight Templar, Eastern Star and Shriner, and is a member of the Ohio Commandery, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. No name is held in higher esteem at Charleston than that of Judge McWhorter.

WILLIAM JASPER KRANTZ,* general merchant doing a very satisfactory business in his line at Malden, has been a resident of Kanawha county, W. Va., since he was eight years of age. He was born on the home farm in Bedford county, Va., March 7, 1847, and is a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Arthur) Krantz.

Thomas Krantz was born in Bedford county, Va., of German extraction, and was a carpenter by trade. He married in Bedford county and in 1855, with his family, moved by wagon to Kanawha county, settling in Malden district. He died there in the first year of the Civil War, at the age of forty-seven years. His widow died in 1904, having passed her ninety-second birthday. Five children were born to them,—James J., William Jasper, Henry, Abraham L. and Laura V. James and Henry are deceased. Laura V. is the wife of Frank Peoples.

William Jasper Krantz attended a private school after the family came to Kanawha county, and the first money he ever earned through his unassisted efforts was as a clerk in the store of Elijah Hill, at Malden, with whom he remained for several years. Afterward he was employed on public works and then entered the mines, where he worked his way up to be foreman, occupying this position for fifteen years with the Campbell's Creek Coal Company. During this long period Mr. Krantz proved himself worthy of the confidence placed in him and when he severed his relations with the company cordial feelings ex-

isted on both sides. In 1908 he bought his present store from Charles White and has conducted it ever since.

Mr. Krantz was married December 22, 1874, to Miss Harriet Woolwine, a daughter of the late Henry Woolwine, and seven children have been born to them, namely: Mertie, who is the wife of Charles Moss, of Malden District; Harry, who also lives in Malden District, married Blanche Estep; Willie, who lives at Malden, married Woonson Blake; Arthur; Belle, who is the wife of Charles Meadows, of Malden District; and Jennie and Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Krantz are also the proud possessors of eight grandchildren, all of whom are credits to the family. In politics Mr. Krantz is a Republican. He belongs to several fraternal societies, taking particular interest in the Red Men's and Odd Fellows' lodges at Malden.

HON. JOHN EDWARD KENNA, deceased, a distinguished son of West Virginia, whose statue may be seen in Memorial Hall, in the Nation's Capitol, at Washington, D. C., requires no marble or bronze to recall him to his family or fellow citizens. Although death removed this gifted man before he had completed his forty-fifth year, he had indelibly impressed himself on his State and Nation. He was born April 10, 1848, at Valcoulon, Kanawha county, Va., now West Virginia, and died January 11, 1893, almost one-half of this too brief span of life having been spent in public service.

Edward Kenna, father of Senator Kenna, was born in Ireland and came to America when a boy of fourteen years. Overcoming a world of difficulties, he finally succeeded in completing his law studies, and gained admission to the bar, subsequently becoming one of its able members and a practitioner in Kanawha county, to which section he moved following his marriage. This united him with one of the old and aristocratic families of Virginia, his wife being Margery, the only daughter of John Lewis, who was a grandson of Gen. Andrew Lewis. Edward Kenna died in 1856, at

the early age of thirty-nine years, his only son, John Edward Kenna, being then eight years old.

In 1858 John Edward Kenna accompanied his widowed mother and his two sisters to Missouri, where, on his uncle's farm he was taught practical agriculture. He remained there until he was sixteen years of age and then entered the Confederate army, in which, in spite of youth and inexperience, he bravely bore a man's part until the close of the war, suffering without audible complaint when the sad fortunes of strife not only laid him low with fever and wounds, but also brought disaster to the cause he had championed. His mother, in the meanwhile, had returned to Kanawha county, and Mr. Kenna joined her there and, as a means of livelihood, began to work at salt making. Until this time the youth had had scarcely any educational opportunities but was eager to learn and gladly accepted the kind offices of a family friend, Bishop R. V. Whelan, through whom he was enabled to spend almost three years in St. Vincent's Academy, at Wheeling. In 1868 he entered the law office of Miller & Quarrier, at Charleston, W. Va., and in 1870 was admitted to the bar, immediately attracting attention through his professional ability. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county in 1872, and in 1875 was elected judge pro tem of the Circuit Court. In 1876 he was elected on the Democratic ticket, to the United States Congress, from the Third Congressional district of West Virginia, and in that legislative body became a prominent and forceful member. He was re-elected in 1878, and in 1880 and again in 1882, but before the beginning of his last term he was elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Hon. Henry G. Davis. When he took his seat in that august body, on December 3, 1883, he was its youngest member, a distinction he had also enjoyed while in the House.

Both mentally and physically Senator Kenna was notable, and once seen or heard was never forgotten. His public life was singularly free from criticism, although he was ever fearless in denouncing wrong and courageous in his battle for the right. He possessed great personal charm and had the truly desirable gift

of being able to win friends and attach them forever to him. As honors and ample means became his, he permitted himself to enjoy, to some degree, the leisurely pursuits dear to the Southern gentlemen of his day, and also proved his Southern inheritance by the lavish hospitality with which he delighted to entertain his friends. It were useless to question whether such a man could fail of being tenderly remembered. He died in the full faith of the Catholic church, and many a traveler to this section visits the Catholic cemetery overlooking the Elk and Kanawha rivers and reverently stands beside the beautiful monument erected there to his memory.

In 1870, Mr. Kenna was married first to Miss Rose Quigg, who died in 1874, survived by one daughter, Margaret, who entered the religious life when she reached womanhood, and is now known as Sister Alma Regina, and is attached to a convent in Long Island. In November, 1876, Mr. Kenna was married second to Miss Anna Benninghaus, of Wheeling, W. Va., who died in Washington, D. C., January 28, 1909, and was buried at Charleston. They became the parents of six children: Edward B., Arthur L., John E., Jo. N., Mary and James J. The last named, the youngest child, died in infancy. Mary S. Kenna married Blaine Elkins, a son of the late Senator S. B. Elkins of West Virginia, and they reside at Morgantown. Edward B. Kenna is the able editor of the Charleston Gazette. He married Miss Frances Beardsley, of this city. Arthur L. Kenna is a resident of Washington City and is manager of the sales department of the Kanawha Chemical Engine Manufacturing Co. He married Miss Gertrude Higgins of Washington. John E. Kenna, who graduated from the law department of the University of West Virginia in 1907, is engaged in the practice of his profession and maintains his office in the Kanawha Banking and Trust building. Jo. N. Kenna, a graduate of 1909, from the law department of the University of Virginia, is with the well known law firm of Chilton, MacCorkle & Chilton, at Charleston.

SAMUEL PRESTON SMITH, sheriff of Kanawha county, W. Va., and a representa-



SAMUEL P. SMITH



tive citizen of Charleston, is a member of one of the old settled families of the South, and his ancestors have been leading and influential people in Virginia and West Virginia for many years. He was born at Charleston, March 21, 1875, and is a son of Charles Ballard and Mary S. (McConihay) Smith.

Charles Ballard Smith was born in 1847, in Louise county, Va., and at the time of his death, in 1893, was serving Kanawha county, W. Va., in the office of state's attorney. He was a son of Thomas Preston and Lucy (Barrett) Smith, both natives of Greenbrier county, who died in Louise county. Prior to the Civil War, Thomas P. Smith was a man of large estate but the freeing of the slaves and the depreciation in the value of land in that section suddenly deprived him of his resources and he died a comparatively poor man. He was the father of the following children: Charles Ballard; Frank P., who now lives in Louise county, Va., where he is a farmer; Frederick, who died unmarried; Sallie, Mrs. Marshall, who lives in Virginia; and Mel Virginia, who married Frederick Roddy. Both are now deceased, but one son, Charles Frederick Roddy, survives.

Charles Ballard Smith came to Charleston, W. Va., as a contractor with the C. & O. Railroad, and after that this city was the scene of his further business activities. He studied law and was admitted to the bar and attained high position as a professional man. He served for some years as circuit court clerk and later, as indicated above, was elected state's attorney. At one time he owned a controlling interest in coal mines but lost heavily on account of strikes in the ranks of the miners. Although he became a staunch Republican in politics, he had been not only a brave soldier in the Confederate Army, but was lieutenant of his company when he was only fifteen years of age. While the hard experiences of war aged him early, he escaped all serious accidents and was a man of strength and vigor afterward. He was married in Kanawha county to Mary S. McConihay, who is a resident of Morgantown, W. Va. She is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. She is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which her husband also be-

longed. Six children were born to Charles B. Smith and wife, namely: Mel Virginia, who died in early womanhood; Samuel P.; Walter F., who is a resident of Charleston, is connected in a business way with the Newbury Shoe Company of Huntington, W. Va.; Linda S., who is the wife of John William Field, of Morgantown; Helen Barrett, who is the wife of Charles H. Smith, of Morgantown, and they have one child; Lillian, who resides with her mother at Morgantown; and Frederick M., who is a student at Morgantown.

Samuel P. Smith was educated in the public schools of Charleston, has always maintained his home in this city and has been more or less prominent in Republican politics in Kanawha county since early manhood. He served acceptably as a clerk in the office of the prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county and later became chief clerk under E. W. Staunton, then county clerk, and later was assistant state bank examiner for West Virginia, and it was while serving in that position that he was elected sheriff of Kanawha county, in 1909, for a term of four years. This election made him also county treasurer. Although he has always been a loyal party man, in his present office he performs his duties without fear or favor and is giving the county one of the best administrations it has ever had. He is a wide-awake, progressive man and is identified with all that is best in the growth and development of this section.

Mr. Smith was married at Charleston, in Jefferson county, Va., to Miss Amelia Deavenport Manning, who is a daughter of Francis Jack Manning, who was a prominent member of Col. Moseby's soldiers, in the Confederate army, during the Civil war. She is also a granddaughter of Captain Manning, of the United States navy, who was commander of the vessel that carried the first United States Minister to Russia. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had one child, Francis A., who died in infancy. She is a member of the Episcopal church, which Sheriff Smith also attends.

GEORGE W. QUICK,* general farmer in Elk District, and a former justice of the peace, was born in Kanawha county, Octo-

ber 22, 1872, a son of John Wesley and Paulina Octavia (Spinks) Quick, and a grandson of John Spinks, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Charleston, W. Va. The father of Mr. Quick died in 1898 but the mother survives, being now in her seventy-second year. There were thirteen children born to them and ten of these survive.

George W. Quick attended the local schools and later a college at Marshall, W. Va., and then turned his attention to farming and school teaching. For thirteen years he continued in educational work but for some time has chiefly devoted his attention to farming and stockraising.

Mr. Quick was married first to Rosa B. Mason, who died February 3, 1906, at the age of thirty-one years. She was a daughter of Benjamin L. and Hannah A. Mason. Four children were born to this marriage: Arabell, Harry R., Mabel Lee and Earl Eugene, the eldest being now deceased. In 1907 Mr. Quick was married secondly to Miss Mary E. Young, a daughter of William and Louisa Young, and they have one son, Grover Lloyd, who is now two years old. Mr. Quick and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church at Quick, in which he is a steward, class leader and superintendent of the Sunday-school, as was his father before him. In politics he is a Republican and in 1908 he was elected a justice of the peace. He belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias at Blue Creek, the Odd Fellows at Quick, and the Red Men at Blue Creek.

WILLIAM C. SHANNON, a general merchant at Cedar Grove, W. Va., is well known all through Kanawha county in which he has lived since childhood and during the larger part of his life has been identified with coal mining. He was born September 29, 1866, in Mercer county, W. Va., and is a son of Richard and Emma (Abbott) Shannon.

Richard Shannon was born in Virginia, where he engaged in farming and after marriage to Emma Abbott, moved to Mercer county, W. Va., and subsequently to Kana-

wha county. He worked for some years at salt manufacturing for Dr. Hale and for John D. Lewis, after which he rented a farm on Two-Mile Creek, then went back to the salt works and again returned to farming. He died at Campbell's Creek in 1903, when over sixty years of age. His widow resides at Malden. Eight children were born to them, namely: William Churchill; Jennie, who is the wife of James Turner; Wesley; Minnie, who is the wife of Charles Sowers; Annetta, who is the wife of Crest Lawrence; Lillian, who is the wife of W. Ruffner; Bessie, who is the wife of Theodore Fisher; and one who is deceased.

William C. Shannon was a child when the family came to Kanawha county and started to work in the coal mines when he was only ten years old, as a trapper, and from this humble position worked up through all the grades until he became mine boss, spending thirty-two years in the business and during the larger part of this long period being with the Pioneer Company at Campbell's Creek. He also worked for a time in the mines on Kelley's Creek. Mr. Shannon erected his two-story store building and opened up his stock of first class goods on November 11, 1907, and Mrs. Shannon attends to the business to a large extent.

Mr. Shannon was married on May 29, 1889, to Miss Ada A. Thomas, a daughter of the late Jacob and Virginia (Parrell) Thomas. Mrs. Shannon has five sisters: Susan, Lucy, Catherine, Emma and Nellie. To Mr. and Mrs. Shannon the following children have been born: Carl, who is chief clerk in the store; Thomas, Lillian, Margaret and Catherine, all of whom survive; and Emma Virginia, Jennings and Ward, who are now deceased. Mr. Shannon is a member of the Church of God, in which he has been an official. He belongs to Cedar Grove Lodge, No. 177, Knights of Pythias.

EBEN OAKES,* notary public and postmaster at Malden, W. Va., where he is also proprietor of a general store, is one of the representative men of Malden district, where he

has lived for many years and is familiarly known to his large number of friends as "Chet" Oakes. He was born in Cabin Creek district, Kanawha county, W. Va., May 1, 1832, and is a son of Eben and Drusilla (Drown) Oakes.

Eben Oakes, the elder, was born in Vermont and his father, Thomas Oakes, was a soldier who took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill and fought through the Revolutionary War. Eben Oakes was a farmer and lumberman. He was married in what was then Kanawha county, Va., to Drusilla Drown, whose brother, Benjamin Drown, was sheriff of Cabell county, inheriting the office which, in those days, descended from father to son. A grandfather of Mrs. Drown, John P. Duvall, was land surveyor all through this section in the very early days. Mrs. Oakes was born September 9, 1805, and died May 10, 1893, surviving her husband, who died on the Parks farm, near Charleston, in 1873, when aged over seventy years. They had the following children born to them: James W., who is now deceased; Eliza, who was the wife of F. Calvert, both of whom are deceased; Allen, who is deceased; John C., who lives in Texas; Drusilla, who was the wife of C. Calvert, both of whom are deceased; Eben; Ira, who is deceased; and Leonida, who is also deceased.

Eben Oakes, who bears his father's name, was reared on the home farm and in boyhood attended George Taylor's private school, at Malden, but was yet a boy when he entered the employ of the Winifrede Coal Company, where he worked for five years. He then became bookkeeper for Joel Saulsberry, one of the old mining magnates of West Virginia, and continued with him until 1860, when he became connected with Snow Hill furnace, where he remained for sixteen years, being general manager, afterward being at the Daniel Boone furnace for one year. From 1878 until 1881, Mr. Oakes was more or less a continuous resident of Charleston and during this time was in the transfer, grocery and other business lines, in 1880 opening up the present mercantile business at Malden, under his wife's name, and moving to the place on November 3,

1881. The business location is an excellent one, being on the river front.

Mr. Oakes was married at Charleston, in 1879, celebrating Thanksgiving Day, to Miss Lucy P. Coleman, a daughter of Capt. N. B. and Almira (Anderson) Coleman, both natives of Virginia. Six children were born to this marriage, namely: Alma; Lulu, who is the wife of F. O. Harris, and has one child, Ernestine; Frances, who is a trained nurse; Eben, who died at the age of ten years; Nelson B. and Willard L. Mr. Oakes belongs to Lodge No. 16, American Mechanics, at Malden, and has served in its various offices. He is a Republican in politics and was appointed postmaster by the late President McKinley, in 1903, succeeding Francis Cantaberry. Since 1883 he has also been a notary public and for eighteen years has been a member of the board of education. He remembers with a sense of the great improvement brought about by wise and careful school directors of the present day, the old log schoolhouse of his boyhood, with its slab benches and desks made of rough hewn planks.

R. W. CABELL,* proprietor of the largest, mercantile establishment at Winifrede, Cabin Creek District, Kanawha county, W. Va., was born at Malden, Kanawha county, in September, 1842, and is a son of N. B. Cabell, who was the first traveling man sent out in the Kanawha Valley. He was a native of Lynchburg, Va., and died at the age of seventy-two years. During his entire business career he was connected with salt companies.

R. W. Cabell attended school at Malden, Manetta and Lewisville, enjoying two years of instruction from Rev. Dr. Robison. He then went to California and for five years was engaged in merchandising there and after he came back to Kanawha county went into business at Marmet. When thirty years of age the Winifrede Coal Company made him agent at this place of their property. His first store was destroyed by fire and he has been in his present commodious quarters, along the C. &

O. Railroad, for the past eighteen years. He carries a general line of seasonable goods that have been carefully selected and his business continues to be a prosperous one.

Mr. Cabell was married first to a Miss McConahy, and they had five children: Mrs. Calvert, Henry, Robert, Todd and Fanny. He was married secondly to a daughter of Dr. John A. Hunter and two of their four children survive, Vivian and Theresa. Mr. Cabell and family are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Democrat and for ten years was postmaster at this place and for a long period a justice of the peace.

CHARLES S. ROSS, supply purchaser, estimator and salesman for the Morgan Lumber & Manufacturing Co., of Charleston, W. Va., was born in Allegheny county, Pa., August 12, 1871. He is a son of Milton Ross by his wife Matilda, whose name in maidenhood was Matilda Rockhold.

Milton Ross, who was a native of Pennsylvania, came after the war to West Virginia and was engaged in the oil business here for some years. He was married in Wirt county, this state, his wife being a native of that county. He subsequently went back to Pennsylvania, but after remaining there for some years he returned again to West Virginia and he and his wife both reside in Elizabeth, Wirt county. He was for some twenty-five years in the lumber business and retired with impaired health about five years ago. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. They were the parents of a large family, as follows: Charles S. is the direct subject of this article. May is the wife of William E. Vernon and resides in Columbus, Ohio. Clara is unmarried and resides in Wheeling, W. Va., where she is a trained nurse. Luella is also a trained nurse in Wheeling, W. Va. Dale is now attending Bethany college (W. Va.), being a member of the class of 1912. James is a resident of New York city, being connected with the Board of Water Supply Works. Edwin re-

sides in Pennsylvania, being a telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. William died at the age of twenty-one years.

Charles S. Ross has been connected with the lumber business since he was fourteen years old, when he first found employment as a tally boy. He subsequently became an inspector and office man and was for a time connected with the Gauley Company, then later with the Elkhurst Planing Mill Company and the Collins' Lumber Company as treasurer. He has been with the Morgan Lumber & Manufacturing Company since its organization. He has a thorough grasp of the lumber business and is a very efficient man in his position.

Mr. Ross was married in Lewis county, W. Va., to Miss Minnie Conrad, who was born in that county in 1872 and was educated there. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Conrad Milton, born August 28, 1896, and now attending the Charleston public schools; Louise, born February 25, 1899, also attending school; and Charles Philip, born September 16, 1901. Mr. Ross is an Odd Fellow and is a member of Glen Elk Lodge No. 95, of which he is past grand, also a member of the Glenwood Encampment No. 40.

H. E. ROBINSON,* who resides on his valuable farm of 111 acres which is situated on Poca river, in Poca district, is a member of one of the well known and substantial families of this county. He was born March 7, 1876, in Jackson county, W. Va., and is a son of George W. and a grandson of James and Lovenia (Crea) Robinson.

George W. Robinson was born in Wood county, Va., March 1, 1846. At the age of sixteen years he enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Co. A, 15th W. Va. Inf., and was seriously wounded at the battle of Lynchburg, Va. He was honorably discharged at Wheeling and then located as a merchant at Parkersburg and after marriage lived until November, 1883, at Claysville, seven miles above the former place. He then removed to Hiccombottom Branch Creek,

where he cleared and improved a large part of 300 acres of land, moving from there to a farm of 140 acres on Poca river and from there to the farm now owned by his son, H. E., which then contained 116 acres. It was purchased from George W. Polly and wife and at one time had been partially cleared but was covered with a second growth when Mr. Robinson took it and began its improvement. He was not a farmer in his later years, engaging others to look after his agricultural work. A veteran of the Federal army, he was a republican in his political views. He served as a member of the school board in Poca district, as constable and as a notary public. He was a man of sterling character and was a class leader in the Christian Advent church.

On September 16, 1867, George W. Robinson was married to Eleanor Carder, who was born in Morgan county, O., April 4, 1848, a daughter of Dr. William and Priscilla (Reder) Carder, and a granddaughter of Richard Reder, of England. The following children were born to George W. Robinson and his wife: Ashby L.; William M., who was married first to Fannie Painter and secondly to Hettie Shamlin, and now resides at Ranger, Ga., having two children—Priscilla M. and Lexie; Ralph, born September 15, 1873, who died in December, 1900; Harry E.; James Monroe, who is manager of the Robinson Hotel, married Minnie Harper and has three children—Ada, Ruby May and Howard; Crystal Lavada, who is the wife of John P. Dawson, and they live in Poca district and have four children—George G., Bertie Edwin, Guy D., and William Monroe; Royal G., a resident of Charleston, who married Nellie Blake; Holly D., who lives at Charleston, married Myrtle Taylor and has one son, Garland; Thomas D., who lives in Alaska; Josephine L., who is the wife of E. B. Shirkey, of Poca district and has two children—Thomas Henry and Lewis A.; and Nona E., who married Charles A. Crowder. Mr. and Mrs. Crowder live on the farm above described and they have one child, Zelma C. Mr. Robinson raised many sheep and hogs, much of the farm being pasture land. His death occurred November 14, 1902.

Ashby L. Robinson, the eldest of the above family, was born August 5, 1868, at Independence, Wood county, W. Va. He is a farmer in Poca district, owning 145 acres on the main Poca river, twenty-four miles north of Charleston. He was educated in Kanawha and Jackson counties and taught school for eleven years and then became a traveling salesman for school supplies and novelties. Following marriage he settled on his present farm. For the first five years he conducted a general store and then operated a hotel at Anderson. He was appointed postmaster at Paragon, in June, 1909. He devotes his land mainly to stock and cattle raising, having a preference for Hereford cattle, and has forty-five acres in timber. He was married January 3, 1894, to Miss Ethel J. Pauley, who was born in Elk district, in May, 1874, a daughter of Rev. A. B. and Isabel (Akers) Pauley, and they have seven children: Harold G., Elbert L., Nellie B., Ellen I., Thelma G., Naomi J., and James M.

H. E. Robinson was educated at Charleston and at Lebanon, O., and for some years afterward taught school. After marriage he located at Charleston and there conducted a store and also the Hotel St. Albert, the Hotel Robinson and the Commercial Hotel. After selling his hotel interests he became a commercial traveler and afterward was manager for the Maytown Lumber Company of Hacker Valley.

On April 10, 1894, Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Carrie E. Walker, a daughter of Charles W. Walker, of Copenhaver, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson attend the Christian church. In politics he is a republican.

NOYES FAMILY—Among those who emigrated from England in 1634 were two brothers by the name of Noyes. These brothers settled in Newberry, Mass., James, the first minister of that town and his brother, Nicholas.

Descendents of James settled in New Canaan, New York, and in 1808 four brothers, Isaac, Bradford, Charles and Franklin emigrated to Kanawha. Three sisters followed shortly—Sybil who mar-

ried Braden Allen, Maria, who married John Stone and Nancy who never married.

The brothers engaged in the manufacture of salt and were men prominent in business and church affairs. All except Charles left a number of descendants who still reside in Charleston and vicinity. The Rands, Smith, Brooks, Burlinghams, Abneys, Dawleys and Burdettes represent the descendants of Isaac and Cynthia Morris, his wife, who, by the way, is said to have been the first white child born west of the Alleghany mountains. The descendants of Bradford and his wife, Harriet Oden, are the Noyes, Hansfords, Rubys, Hogues, Palmers and Clarksons.

Franklin married Nancy Venable and some branches of the Noyes, Chiltons, and deGruyters represent them. The Hawkins of Fayetteville, W. Va., the Allens and Balls of Kanawha county, are among the descendants of Sybil and Braden Allen.

It is worthy of note that very few of the descendants of the original family have ever removed from the Kanawha Valley.

HON. JOSEPH RUFFNER, for many years a leading member of the bar at Charleston, W. Va., was born at Cincinnati, O., October 29, 1848, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Honeyman) Ruffner.

In his childhood the parents of Mr. Ruffner moved to Central Ohio, and from there, in 1854, to Charleston, W. Va., and still later to Campbell county, Ky. In each place the youth had school advantages. In 1866, when he decided to enter upon the study of the law, he went to Cincinnati, two years later, however, returning to Kentucky, in which state he was admitted to the bar. After one year of practice in the vicinity of his parents' home, he came to Charleston and has been identified continuously with the best interests of this city ever since and has been in active practice here since 1871, with the exception of several years spent in the west. Mr. Ruffner was married in 1875, to Miss Mary Jackson, of Richmond, Ind. They reside at No. 1203 Elmwood avenue, Charleston.

GEORGE BLAINE GILLISPIE, notary public, building contractor and dealer in real estate at Charleston, W. Va., has been a resident of Kanawha county all his life. He was born on the old home farm in Union District, July 7, 1862, and is a son of William Harvey and Elizabeth (Gillispie) Gillispie.

The Gillispie family in Rockbridge county, Va., was founded by Robin C. Gillispie, who, with three brothers, came from Scotland and settled on Wilson's Creek, in the above county. Robin C. Gillispie left a son named for himself, who was the father of Alexander Gillispie, who was the grandfather of George B. Gillispie. Since the days of the great-grandfather, the family has not held slaves, although they have been large landowners and extensive farmers. For thirty years Alexander Gillispie also carried on the business of chair making. In the childhood of his son, William Harvey, he moved to Ohio and owned two farms in Gallia county but the climate did not agree with his wife and he came to Kanawha county, W. Va., settling on a farm in Union District, where he died at the age of sixty-two years. He had married Martha Wright, whose father, John Wright, was a Revolutionary soldier, and she survived to the age of seventy-two years.

William Harvey Gillispie remained with his father and under him learned the trade of chair making and worked at the same for twenty years, this being before the days of machinery, and sold his chairs at Charleston, which was then but a small place. After giving up work at his trade he bought a fine fruit farm in Union district, Kanawha county, which is now owned by his son, Granville A. Gillispie. He is now in his eighty-fourth year and resides with his son, George Blaine Gillispie. He married Elizabeth Gillispie, of the same name but of no known relationship, who died in July, 1908, at the age of seventy-six years. The following children were born to them: Granville A.; Angelina M., who is the wife of D. W. Keyser, of West Charleston; Thomas H., who is a resident of Charleston; Mary E.,

who is the wife of R. G. Witherow, of West Charleston; George B.; William H. H., who lives on Elk River, Kanawha county; James L., who lives in Ohio; Anna Laura, who is the wife of A. G. Robinson, of Union district; and John L., who lives at Charleston.

George B. Gillispie was educated in the district schools and attended the summer sessions of the Normal School in Union district and in Poca district, afterward devoting about fifteen years to teaching school during the winter seasons and spending his summers at carpenter work. He became interested then in improving real estate and later went into building contracting and his activity in the current year may be shown by ten completed residences in West Charleston, together with a contract for twenty more to be built at Dunbar and finished by December 1, 1911. Mr. Gillispie has nine houses of his own in West Charleston and has great faith in the future of that part of the city. He owns a one-half interest in a general store at Dunbar, the firm name being Ballard & Gillispie, the former being his son-in-law, J. B. Ballard. Mr. Gillispie has been postmaster at Dunbar since 1908 and was postmaster of West Charleston from July, 1901 until July, 1907.

Mr. Gillispie was married at West Charleston, November 10, 1887, to Miss Cintilla M. Given, a daughter of George B. and Alice (Hanna) Given, and they have six children namely: Bertha E., who is the wife of James B. Ballard, of Dunbar, W. Va., and has two children, Leona C. and Lillian; Harry L., who lives at Charleston, married Iva Bonham, and has one child, Etna; and Grace A., George W., William H. and Elizabeth G. Mr. Gillispie and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican and since 1905 has been a notary public. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the American Mechanics, both of Charleston.

WILLIAM HENRY HOGEMAN, whose death on January 5, 1885, deprived the legal profession of Kanawha county of one of its

ablest representatives, was born in the city of New York, December 20, 1846. He was a son of William H. and Mary (Moore) Hogeman, his father being a native of Germany, who, at the age of eighteen, before his marriage, emigrated to Nova Scotia, whence he removed to New York city. There William H. Hogeman, Sr., died in the summer of 1871, at the age of about fifty-five years. He was engaged in the furniture business, both as maker and dealer. His wife survived him about two years.

Their son, William Henry Hogeman, Jr., was reared and educated in New York city, where also he began the study of law. Through the acquaintance of a former well known citizen of Charleston, Horatio F. Averill, he obtained at the age of eighteen years a position with a West Virginia coal company, being employed in the capacity of clerk. While engaged he continued the study of law, and so assiduously that he was admitted to the bar at the early age of nineteen years, and not long after was also admitted to practice in the United States courts. His remarkable ability attracted the attention of Judge Summers, who upon his own retirement, offered his practice to the young lawyer, which was accepted. In 1866 Mr. Hogeman formed a partnership with W. S. Laidley, which lasted until his death. He was for some time counsel for the C. & O. Railroad Company and secured the right of way and laid out the C. & O. railroad. He was also attorney for C. P. Huntington, who was his personal friend and who offered him a salary of \$10,000 per year to act as his private attorney. A man of upright character and gentlemanly manners, he was universally esteemed. He was a forceful and eloquent orator able to attract and hold large and intelligent audiences, his ability in this direction, however, being manifested chiefly at the bar, as, though a strong Democrat, he was not particularly active in politics. Though not a large man physically, he had a fine and well formed head showing marked intellectuality. He was a working member of the Episcopal church, having been confirmed therein at the age of thirteen years, and for many years was a ves-

tryman of St. John's church of that denomination in Charleston. Though once offered the nomination for United States senator, he declined it owing to his professional relations with the C. & O. railroad. He belonged to no secret orders.

William Henry Hogeman was married in Charleston, in the autumn of 1871, to Miss Anastien W. Ruffner, who was born on the old Ruffner homestead near Charleston, W. Va., April 17, 1846, and who was educated in this city. She was a daughter of James, a granddaughter of Daniel, and a great granddaughter of Joseph Ruffner, the immigrant ancestor of the Ruffner family, who came to the Kanawha Valley from the Shenandoah Valley, Va. The Ruffners were one of the oldest families of Charleston and one of the most respected. They were members of the Presbyterian church.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hogeman were as follows: (1) Henry died when eleven months old. (2) Martha Morton, whose second name was that of her maternal grandmother's family, was born January 18, 1874, and was educated in Charleston and at a college at Almira, N. Y., married in 1903, Harold Warren Knight, a lumberman, who was born in Charleston, July 3, 1869. Mr. Knight was educated in the city schools and at Dartmouth college, graduating B. S. in the Class of 1889. He was one of the promoters of the Roy Furniture Company and afterwards of the Knight Lumber Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. C. Roy being president. Their place of business is at Sattes, this county, and they are extensive manufacturers and dealers in lumber, handling it from the forest to the markets. Mr. Knight is a democrat in politics and is also a Mason, belonging to Beni-Kedem Temple. M. S. and other divisions of the Masonic order, in which he has held high office. He and his wife have four children—Annie Hogeman, born February 22, 1904, who is attending public school; William Henry, born October 20, 1905; Harold Warren, Jr., born January 25, 1907; and Martha Morton, born July 29, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Knight are members of St. John's Episcopal church. (3) Andrew Lewis Hogeman

was educated in the city schools of Charleston and the John Hopkins Preparatory School at Baltimore. He then entered the employ of Ruffner Bros., as traveling salesman. Later he engaged in the dredging and sand business with J. H. Gates, under the firm name of Gates & Hogeman. He was married to Mary Dunlap in March, 1903. In December, 1906, he went to Denver, Colo., on account of poor health, and died there in September, 1909. He left a daughter, Nancy Morton, who was born January 21, 1904, and who resides with her widowed mother in Charleston. (4) Meredith, a twin brother of Andrew, died in early infancy.

ROBERT GRAVES HUBBARD, of Lewis, Hubbard & Co., wholesale grocers of Charleston, W. Va., was born in Malden, Kanawha county, March 20, 1862. He comes of an old Virginia family and is a son of John F. Hubbard, who was born in Bedford county, Va., eighty years ago and who came to this valley and to Malden in 1847, in company with William Dickinson. The latter was one of the prominent men of the state at that time being extensively engaged in the salt manufacturing business. John F. Hubbard later became a merchant in Malden and was thus engaged until 1881, in which year he took up his residence in Charleston. He died in this city in 1893. He had served two terms as sheriff of Kanawha county—from 1880 to 1884, being elected on the Democrat ticket. He made a capable official, being prompt and efficient in the execution of his duties. He was a prominent Knight Templar Mason and possessed many sterling qualities as a man and citizen.

John F. Hubbard was married in Kanawha county, W. Va., to Miss Annastatia Wilson, who was born in Loudon district, this county, in 1837, and who is still living, being active in mind and body, although now seventy-four years of age. She came of Southern parentage and she and her husband were Presbyterian in religion. They had eight children, of whom two died young. Anna, the fourth child, was accidentally killed at the age of seventeen years. The others were: (1) Robert Graves, the subject of this sketch. (2) Julia is the

wife of J. M. Staehlin, residing on Kanawha street, Charleston, and the mother of three children. (3) John W., is a member of Hubbard-Bedell Grocery Company, wholesale grocers, of Charleston, and will be further mentioned herein. (5) Maude is the wife of John L. Dickinson, cashier of the Kanawha Valley Bank, and has five daughters. (6) Nellie is the widow of J. R. T. Carmichael who died in 1910. She resides in Charleston but has no children.

Robert Graves Hubbard acquired a good commercial education and entered business life as an employe of P. H. Noyes, since deceased. In 1895 he became a member of the firm of Lewis, Hubbard & Co., which in 1907 was incorporated under the same style. This house is the largest of its kind in the state and enjoys an extensive trade throughout West Virginia.

Robert G. Hubbard was married in Charleston to Miss Birdie Goshorn, who was born in Charleston and was educated here and at Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, Va. Her father, Jacob Goshorn, was a member of the prominent West Virginia family of that name. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are the parents of two children, Mary and Pattie. The former, who is now twenty years old, is completing her education at National Park Seminary, Washington, D. C. Pattie recently became the wife of Thomas A. Snyder.

John W. Hubbard, whom we have already briefly mentioned by name, was born in Kanawha county, W. Va., forty-five years ago. He was educated in the Charleston city schools and later became connected with the firm of Lewis Hubbard & Co., remaining with them until the establishment of the Hubbard-Bedell Grocery Company as a corporation in 1903, of which he is now president and has been since the incorporation. They do an extensive wholesale grocery business in southwest Virginia, keeping eight men employed on the road and having large warehouses in this city. Mr. Hubbard is a Democrat in politics and he and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church.

He was married to Miss Carrie Seashols, who was born in Putnam county, W. Va., and was educated in a female academy at Lewisburg, W. Va. Her parents were Isaac and

America (Handley) Seashols, the former a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and the latter of West Virginia. They were married in Putnam county, W. Va., and Isaac Seashols, who was a miller by occupation, died in that county sixteen years ago. His widow makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Hubbard. She is now seventy-seven years of age, a woman of great intelligence and considerable activity for her years, and is a devout Presbyterian. Mr. Hubbard is a member of Beni-Kedem Temple, M. S., belongs also to all the subordinate branches of the Masonic order. He and his wife are the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth, who was born July 22, 1904.

THE GALLAHER-MILLER-QUARRIER FAMILIES—

DEWITT CLINTON GALLAHER was born in Jefferson county, Va., now West Virginia, August 2, 1845. In his early childhood his parents, Hugh Lafferty Gallaher and Elizabeth Catherine Gallaher, went to Waynesboro, Augusta county, Va., to reside, where, in the suburbs, the Gallaher homestead has been ever since. At the age of thirteen he was a student at Georgetown college; at sixteen at Washington college, now Washington and Lee University; the next year at Hampden-Sidney college, which he left in the spring of 1863 to join Co. E, 1st Va. Cav., Fitz Lee's Division, General J. E. B. Stuart's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia and served to the close of the Civil War. The sessions of 1865-6-7-8 he spent at the University of Virginia, where he graduated. In 1868-9 he taught Latin and Greek at Bellevue high school in Virginia, and then spent two years at the Universities of Berlin and Munich, Germany. In May, 1872, Mr. Gallaher came to Charleston, was admitted to the bar, and has lived here ever since. In 1909 he was chosen president of the Kanawha Bar Association. For some years he was Registrar in Bankruptcy, appointed by Chief Justice Waite of the U. S. Supreme Court, and for nearly twenty years served as regent of the West Virginia University.

Hugh Lafferty Gallaher, father of DeWitt Clinton Gallaher, was born December 20, 1812.

His grandfather was Hugh Gallaher, who married Sarah Lafferty, and his great-grandfather John Gallaher, who married Margaret Gallaher, came in 1798 to America from the north of Ireland, near Londonderry, where the family is still large and prominent in business and possesses landed estates. Hugh Lafferty Gallaher married Elizabeth Catherine Bowen, who was born July 3, 1818. She was a daughter of William and Catherine (Hill) Bowen, whose families were of Delaware and Maryland, in which states at the present time many Bowens and their kinsmen, the Hills and Marshalls, may be found among the worthiest citizenship.

On July 27, 1876, DeWitt Clinton Gallaher married Florence Walton Miller, eldest daughter of Hon. Samuel A. and Helen (Quarrier) Miller. Their children are: Helen Quarrier, who married Walter D. Stockly; and Elizabeth Catherine, DeWitt Clinton, Samuel Miller and William Quarrier Gallaher. William Quarrier Gallaher, now aged twenty-two years, is a senior at Princeton University, and Samuel Miller Gallaher is a graduate of Princeton of 1908, while DeWitt Gallaher is an alumnus of the University of Virginia and of Cornell. Mr. and Mrs. Gallaher have two grandchildren: Walter D., Jr., (Sandy), and Clinton Gallaher Stockly.

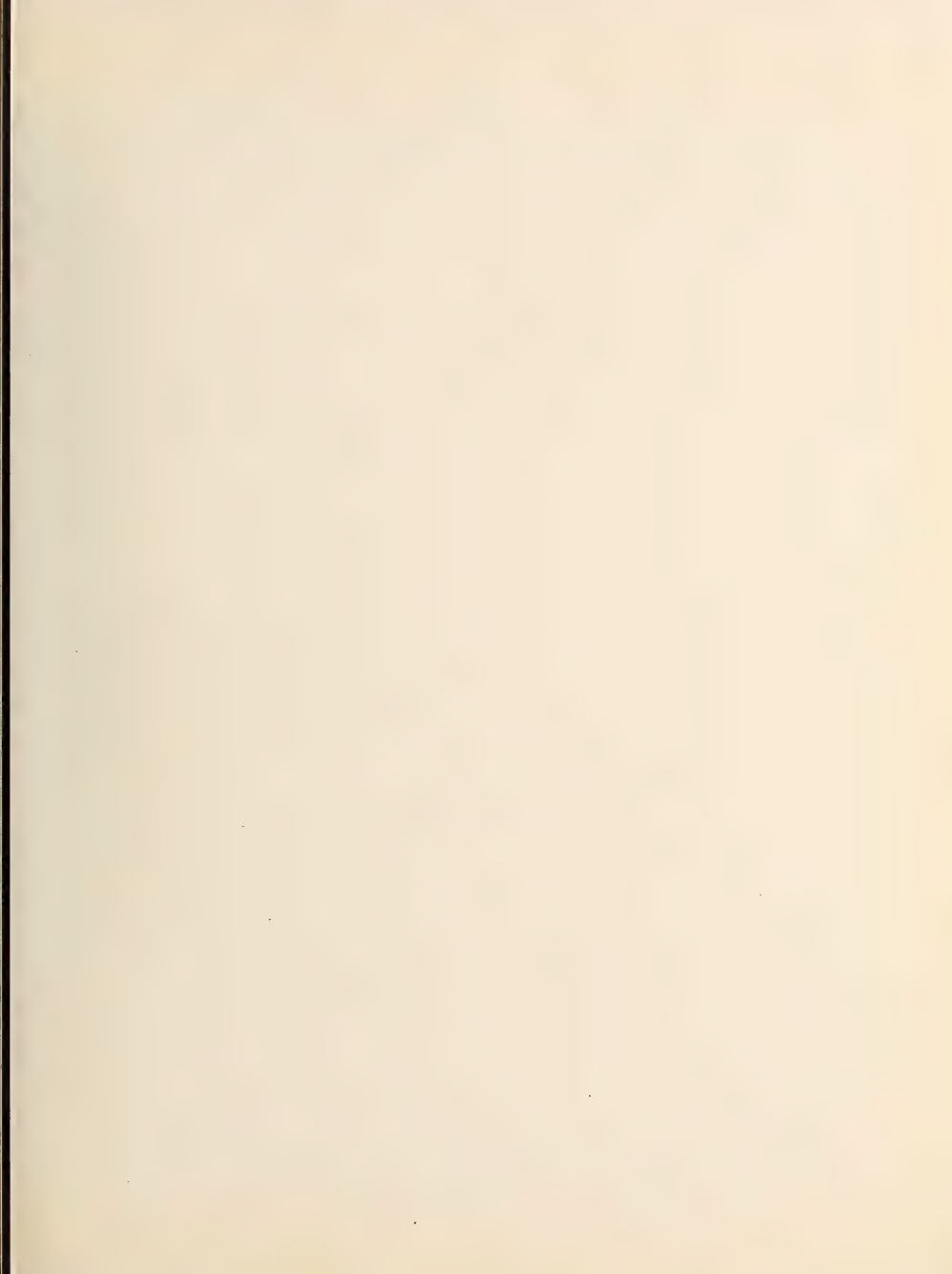
THE MILLER FAMILY—Florence Miller Gallaher was born and reared in Kanawha county. Her only sister, Mrs. Nina Miller Thum, resides at Fairmont, W. Va. Her brothers were: Alexander Quarrier, now of Boston, Mass.; Samuel A., now deceased; and Shrewsbury B., and Walton Miller, residing at Fairmont, W. Va.

Hon. Samuel A. Miller, father of Mrs. Gallaher, was born in Shenandoah county, Va., in 1818, and when a young man, in 1842, came to Kanawha and was admitted to the bar where he soon attained a front rank, especially as a learned "land lawyer," the land titles of this section for generations causing almost interminable and expensive litigation. At the beginning of the war between the states he, with many of his neighbors, cast his lot with the

southern cause and served for some time as major in the commissary department attached to the 22d Va. Vol. Inf. During the last two years of the war he was the member of the Confederate Congress from this district. At its close he returned home to resume his law practice, but for some time, like many others of our ablest lawyers, he was by the (odious and unjust) laws then in force, forbidden for some time to practice, but subsequently built up a large practice with his brother-in-law, William A. Quarrier, as his partner.

Shortly before the opening of the war between the states, Mr. Miller was made president of the Kanawha Salt Company, in its day the greatest and most widely distributed industry in this section, and one that controlled the markets of all the West and Southwest. With a naturally fine legal mind, being an omnivorous reader in all fields of literature, a close student of jurisprudence, a genial man of gentle nature, he was honored and beloved by all men coming in contact with him. At the time of his death, in October, 1890, he and his son-in-law, D. C. Gallaher, were partners in the law practice in Charleston.

The parents of Mr. Miller were Reuben and Atlantic (Walton) Miller, who were married December 9, 1817. His grandparents were Joseph Miller and Ann (Moore) Miller, who were married June 20, 1789, in Shenandoah county, Va. The town of Woodstock, Va., was laid out in 1756 by his ancestor, Jacob Miller, and it was at first called "Miller's stadt," or, in English, Millerstown, but the name was changed to Woodstock by the House of Representatives upon a resolution offered by George Washington, then a member of the House of Burgesses. About the year 1845 he, with Col. Benjamin H. Smith, went to Roane county and at the sales of delinquent lands purchased, at *two cents per acre*, large tracts of land many of which are now principalities of rich revenue from oil and gas development; but unhappily (for them and their descendants) they sold these lands at what then was a good profit, but without retaining the mineral rights. The town of Walton was named for Mr. Miller's mother and





JAMES MARTIN

that of Roxalana, both in Roane county, for Col. Smith's wife.

THE QUARRIER FAMILY—Helen Quarrier Miller, mother of Mrs. Gallaher, was born May 31, 1826, and was the second daughter of Alexander Washington and Caroline (Shrewsbury) Quarrier. Her father for many years was county clerk of Kanawha and was a splendid type of the official and gentleman of the ancient regime. His father, Col. Alexander Quarrier, born at Philadelphia, March 11, 1746, commanded a company in the Revolutionary War. He settled at Richmond, Va., in 1785, and in 1811 moved to Charleston and died May 24, 1827. His family came from Scotland early in the 18th century, and the numerous descendants now in the Kanawha Valley are identified by marriage with nearly all of the older families. Mrs. Miller's mother, born February 14, 1806, was a daughter of Col. Joel Shrewsbury, who married Sally Dickinson, November 28, 1803, in Bedford county, Va. When still a young man Col. Dickinson, at that time possessed of considerable means, moved to Kanawha and soon became one of the leading men of his day and a pioneer in the great salt and coal development of this section. One, if not the first great industrial "trusts" ever formed in this country, was the "Kanawha Salt Company," controlling two or three dozen—all there were at the time—salt furnaces and plants in the Valley. Joel Shrewsbury was *primus inter pares* in this gigantic enterprise and consolidation. He and his brothers-in-law, John D. Lewis and William Dickinson, were the giant triumvirate who did things in their day, practically ruling commercial circles here and the markets of the great West. It is noteworthy that they were, perhaps, the very first to utilize natural gas, which they did in some of their salt furnaces, for it will be noted in George Washington's will, that he speaks of a gas well or spring on his Kanawha land, which to this day is known as the "Burning Spring" tract, near Brownstown, now Marmet, about ten miles east of Charleston. The Indians and early settlers all knew of this wonderful gas-filled spring and many were the traditions

handed down concerning it. It was first utilized and made serviceable by those stalwart giants of enterprise—Shrewsbury, Lewis and Dickinson, who no doubt little dreamed it was but the forerunner of the most wonderful element of modern fuel and lighting the world ever saw and whose benefits generations now and to come will enjoy, and whose treasures of wealth is a new source of opulence in this marvelous land.

JAMES MARTIN, who since October 11, 1909, has held and successfully filled the important office of state inspector of the Seventh Mining District of the state of West Virginia, is a thoroughly experienced mine man and has been advanced step by step through years of hard work and practical study of the subject, from a common miner, earning his day's wage with his pick, to a position of the highest responsibility in this great industry. He was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, March 26, 1873, a son of David W. and Janet (Penman) Martin. The father was a small farmer who died when his son, the subject of this sketch, was fourteen years of age, leaving little provision for his family. Our subject's mother had passed away in the previous year. James was the youngest of a family of seven children, namely: Archibald, Walter, John, James, Mary, Agnes, and Janet. Mary is the wife of Mathew Leitch, a retail grocer and banker living in Scotland. Janet is the wife of David Cairns, a miner, also of Scotland.

As an orphan boy, James Martin entered the mines at Town Hill, in Fifeshire, where he worked until he was eighteen years of age. At that time, dissatisfied with his small earnings, he decided to emigrate to the United States, and accordingly took passage April 6, 1891, on the steamer *Devonia*, which landed him safely on an alien shore with little capital and no acquaintances. He had been reared in the Presbyterian church, and one of his early moves was to unite with this body in America, and in this way he found associates and friends of a helpful and elevating kind. Proceeding to Royal, W. Va., he went to work in the mines there and at Caperton, subsequently going to the Sun mines on Loup creek, where he

worked up to the position of mine foreman and under his management the output was increased from 400 tons per day to 2,500 tons. While there he acquired an interest in the company, but after a while the management changed hands and, not finding the position so congenial as before, he accepted a position as foreman with the Nichol Colliery Company. Later he was offered the superintendency of the two New River mines owned by the New River Company, an honor that came to him entirely unsolicited. For two years he had charge of the Dunloop Mines Nos. 1 and 2, after which he was promoted to the position of general superintendent over six mines with the same company. He then accepted and filled a position as general superintendent of ten mines for the New River Collieries Company and thus continued until his appointment to his present office of state inspector of the Seventh Mining District, the duties of which he has discharged with characteristic ability.

Mr. Martin is a member in high standing of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge at McDonald, W. Va., the Royal Arch Chapter at Sewell, W. Va.; the Commandery, K. T., at Hinton, W. Va., Beni-Kedem Shrine at Charleston, W. Va., and has taken the 32d degree Scottish Rite Cathedral at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Martin was married at Royal, W. Va., to Miss Margaret Wright, a lady of education, force of character and great business ability, to whom Mr. Martin gives credit for much of his remarkable business success. She was born February 23, 1878, in Pennsylvania, a daughter of James and Margaret (Spaulding) Wright. James Wright was born in Edinburg, Scotland, and came to America when a young man, finding employment here as a journeyman blacksmith. At Sharon, Pa., he married Margaret Spaulding and they came to West Virginia. He has continued work at his trade, during a part of the time being in the mining districts, and is known all through this section of Kanawha county as a thoroughly expert workman. He is now in his sixty-second year and still conducts his business at McDonald, W. Va. Mrs. Martin is one of a family of six children. Her parents are devoted

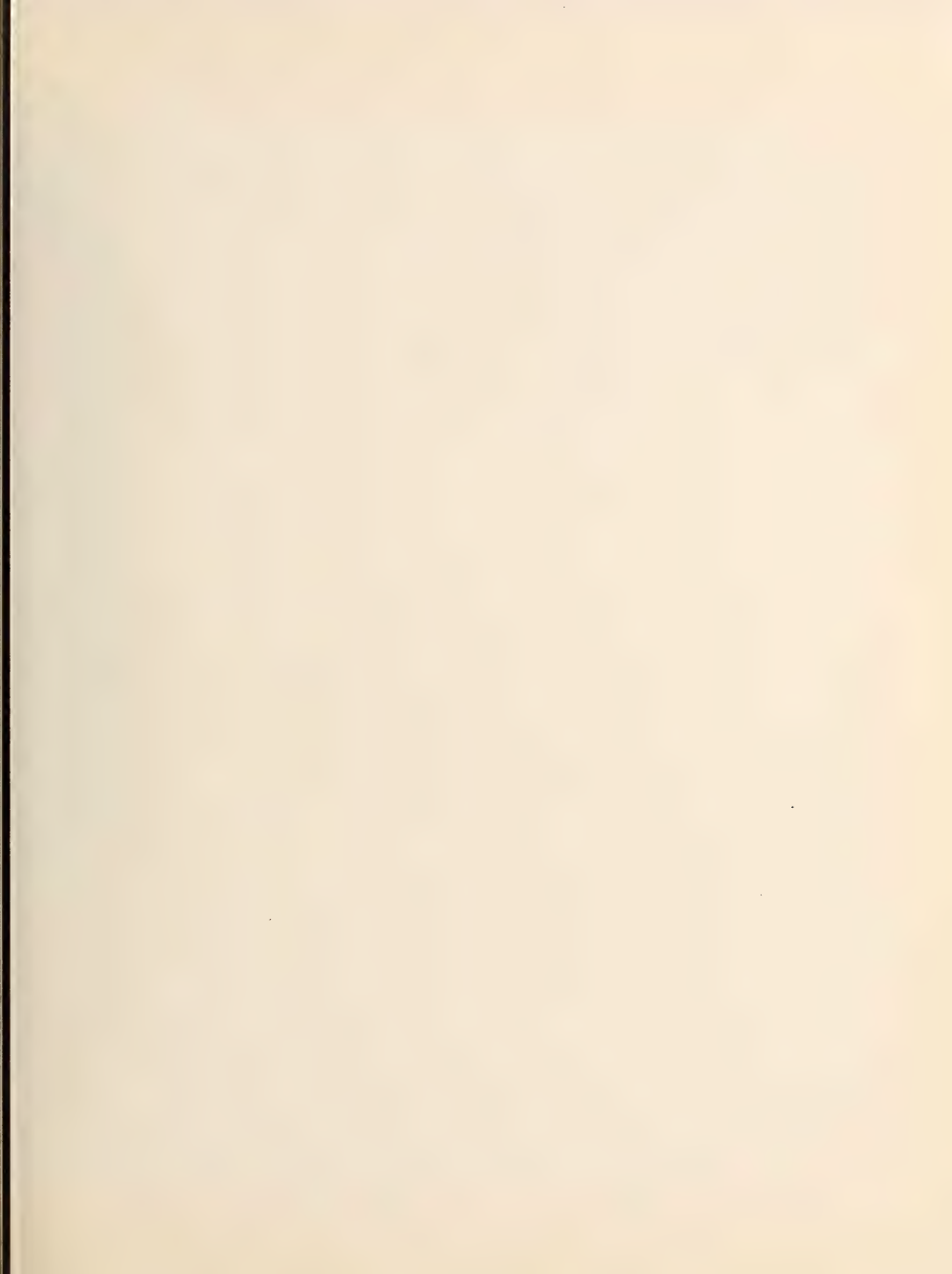
members of the Presbyterian church and are highly respected members of society. Their children are all comfortably settled in life, all having married and having families of their own.

To Mr. and Mrs. Martin three children have been born, namely: David Wallace, August 8, 1896; Margaret, September 10, 1898; and James Walter, February 8, 1902. All the children will have good educational advantages. The family belong to the First Presbyterian church of Charleston. Mr. Martin and Mr. Wright are both staunch Republicans in their political views. Mrs. Martin is a coal operator, having her individual interests. She is connected in business with the McAlpin, the McGregor and the McCaa Coal Companies, and in the management of her affairs shows a wisdom and maturity of judgment that not only excites the admiration of her husband but proves that business acumen is not confined to one sex.

WILLIAM F. LONG,* whose valuable farm of 124½ acres is situated in Poca district, twenty miles northwest of Charleston, was born in this district, in May, 1862, and is a son of Wesley and Emeline (Fisher) Long.

Wesley Long was born in Monroe county, Va. (now West Virginia) but after his marriage he lived in Poca district, Kanawha county, where he died at the early age of twenty-seven years, and his burial was on the John Fisher farm. He was a Republican in politics and during the Civil War was a member of the Home Guards. He left two children, William F. and E. B. Long, both residents of Poca district. His widow subsequently married Matthew Pritt, now deceased, who left no children, and Mrs. Pritt died when thirty-seven years of age and was interred in the Fisher cemetery.

When his father died, William F. Long went to live with his grandfather, Frank Fisher, and remained there, attending school in Poca district and learning the principles of farming. After his marriage he lived for one year on First Creek, Poca district, and then moved to Charleston and three years later to





COL. HENRY C. DICKINSON

his present farm which was formerly his grandfather Fisher's farm on which he had been reared. He has improved the place, building all the structures now standing, and devotes a large part of his land to raising cattle for sale.

Mr. Long married Miss Fannie Johnson, a daughter of William Johnson, of Poca district and they have the following children: Mary, who is the widow of Leon Silman; Florence, deceased, who was the wife of William Casto and left one child, Cecil; Louvina, who is the wife of Laurian Haggerty, of Charleston; and Dorothy, Flota and Noble. Mr. Long has been a lifelong Republican but has never taken a very active part in politics. He is one of Poca district's respected and widely known citizens.

COL. HENRY C. DICKINSON, formerly one of the leading citizens of Charleston, W. Va., was born in Bedford county, Va., February 21, 1830, and died at Charleston, April 20, 1871, at which time he was serving in the office of mayor of this city and was also president of the Kanawha Valley Bank. His father, William Dickinson, was engaged in salt making in Kanawha county after the Civil War.

Henry C. Dickinson was liberally educated and was graduated in the science of law at Hampden-Sidney College. He was admitted to the bar in Bedford county, where he was practicing in 1861. By birth and rearing he was an aristocrat and when the differences between the North and South came to be settled by war, he enthusiastically took up arms for his own section and served with valor in his regiment in the Confederate army until he was made a prisoner of war by the Federal forces. At this time he was captain of his company in the 2d Va. Cavalry. He was incarcerated in several Federal prisons, with 600 others at one time being sent to Fort Sumter, and endured many of the worst hardships that a military prison inflicts. He survived to return home, however, accepting a parole, at his father's earnest solicitation, and joined the latter at Charleston. The law then in force not permitting him to practice his profession, he turned his attention to other lines and be-

came one of the best business men in this section, following salt making with his father for a time, but later embarking in banking. He was one of the incorporators of the Kanawha Valley Bank, of which he was elected the first president, and continued in this position while life lasted. He was admired and beloved in this city to an almost universal extent, rich and poor, high and low, recognizing his admirable qualities. At the time of death he was serving as mayor, being the first Democratic mayor this city ever elected. He was buried with the Masonic rites and ritual, having been a member of that fraternity for many years.

Colonel Dickinson was married at Charleston, in 1859, to Miss Sally J. Lewis, and they immediately settled in Bedford county which continued to be the family home until the close of the war, when as indicated above, he came to Charleston to begin life anew. To Colonel and Mrs. Dickinson five children were born, namely: Anna L., who was married first to Benjamin F. Brown, who left three children, and secondly, to Harold L. Morris, of Denver, Colo.; Fannie D., who is the wife of Andrew H. Boyd, D. D. S., residing at No. 1202 Virginia street, Charleston, and has one daughter; Henry Clay, who is in the timber and coal land leasing business, married Margaret Young, of Winsboro, S. C., and a daughter was born to them on August 17, 1910, which they named Sally Lewis; and Mary Virginia, and Julia, both of whom died in early womanhood. Mrs. Dickinson is a very active member of the Presbyterian church.

The parents of Mrs. Dickinson were John D. and Ann (Dickinson) Lewis. The former was born in 1800, at Point Pleasant, a son of Col. Charles Lewis, who was a hero of Point Pleasant in the Indian War of 1774. Col. Lewis married Jane Dickenson, of Bath county, Virginia. At one time John D. Lewis was one of the largest landowners in the Kanawha Valley and a large part of it was underlaid with coal. His death occurred near Malden when he was eighty-three years of age. He was thrice married, Mrs. Dickinson being the daughter of his second wife. He was a democrat in politics and a Southern sympathizer during the Civil War.

J. A. WELLS, a well known resident of Loudon district, who was a general merchant at Marmet, from 1905 to 1911, was born in Raleigh county, W. Va., in 1856, and in 1865 accompanied his parents to Marmet, Kanawha county, W. Va. They were Meredith and Emily (Jarrell) Wells.

Meredith Wells was engaged in merchandising for a number of years of his life. He conducted a store at Marmet and later one at Cheylan, W. Va. He was interested also in real estate and owned a large amount of land. He lived to the age of ninety-two years, and was the father of nine children.

J. A. Wells obtained his schooling near home in his boyhood and afterward followed farming and worked in the timber for a number of years. In 1905 he opened up a general store which he conducted very successfully until he decided to retire and then sold it to his son, William Ernest.

Mr. Wells married Miss Janie Hannigan, of Kanawha county, and they have had nine children, namely: William Ernest, Pearlle, Meredith, Charles, Virgie, Maude, Herbert, Grace and Emma. The last named died at the age of sixteen years and the mother of this family passed away in 1899. In politics Mr. Wells is a Republican.

JOHN L. MINSKER, one of the enterprising business men of Charleston, W. Va., who, in partnership with his brother, Wilbur W. Minsker, conducts the Minsker Garage, operating at No. 1010 Lee street, is a native of this city, born December 9, 1874, and is a son of Solomon and Mary E. (High) Minsker.

John L. Minsker attended school at Charleston and with his brother was brought up in the woolen goods manufacturing business, the older brothers, George and Harry Minsker operating the Kanawha Woolen Mills. John L. Minsker had a practical training in mechanics and in addition to conducting their garage, the brothers maintain a regular repair shop for machines and also are agents for well known manufacturers. The present enterprise was entered into in August, 1910, and they occupy a building 120x45 feet in di-

mensions, where they have room to accommodate forty automobiles. They are doing a good business.

Mr. Minsker was married at Cincinnati, O., to Miss Ann S. Lipps, who was born in that city in April, 1875, of German ancestry, both parents being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Minsker are members of the First Presbyterian church. The latter has been greatly interested in the Home Missionary society in connection with the church and has served in it as an official.

D. C. SMOOT,* superintendent of the Dunbar Realty Company, of Dunbar, and also filling the public office of game warden, has been a resident of Dunbar since 1906. He was born in Boone county, W. Va., October 27, 1849, his parents being Hezekiah and Lucy B. (Smith) Smoot.

Hezekiah Smoot was born July 4, 1814, at Knoxville, Tenn., and came to Virginia in 1822 and attended school in Boone county. He married Lucy B. Smith, who was born in Wood county, Va., and nine children were born to them, one daughter and eight sons, of whom four of the latter still survive. Hezekiah Smoot was both farmer and merchant and was a leading Democrat in Boone county, of which he was elected the first county clerk. He died at the age of eighty-four years and his wife at that of eighty-three, and their burial was at Marmet, in Kanawha county. They were members of the Methodist church, south.

D. C. Smoot attended school in Boone county and also had educational advantages at Emery and Henry college, in Washington county. Afterward he learned the carpenter's trade and for many years followed carpenter work in Boone and Kanawha counties, doing a large amount for the government. Since locating at Dunbar, Mr. Smoot has occupied his present position of superintendent and he also is interested to some extent in farming.

Mr. Smoot was married to Miss Kanawha Laidley Whittaker, who was born at Wheeling, W. Va., October 20, 1853, a daughter of Charles S. and Margaret A. (Eoff) Whittaker. The father of Mrs. Smoot was born at

Charleston, W. Va., in February, 1817, and died at the age of seventy-two years. Her mother was born at Wheeling in May, 1817, and died at the age of sixty-four years. Their burial was in Spring Hill cemetery, at Charleston. Three of their seven children survive, namely: Helen D. Harrison, Virginia C. Dryden and Kanawha Laidley Smoot. They were members of the Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Smoot are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a democrat.

FRANCIS WORTH ABNEY, a prominent business man and financier of Charleston, formerly president of the Abney-Barnes Company, wholesale dealers in dry goods and notions, and now president of the Charleston-Kanawha Trust Company, was born in Bossier parish, Louisiana; son of Asbury A. and Catharine McDade Abney. His parents were lifelong residents of the state of Louisiana, his father dying in comparatively early life.

Mr. Abney was educated at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia. For some years he was associated as partner with Col. Morgan Jones, the well known railroad man of the Southwest, now of Fort Worth, Texas, the business of the firm being that of railroad contractors. He was the first president of the Charleston, Clendenin & Sutton Railway (now the Coal & Coke Railroad), which he organized and partly built.

In 1876, Mr. Abney settled in Charleston, West Virginia, becoming associated in business with his father-in-law, Mr. Enos Arnold. In the following year they started a small wholesale dry goods business under the style of Arnold & Abney, which grew rapidly and soon commanded a prosperous trade. In 1887 Mr. E. A. Barnes entered the firm, which then became Arnold, Abney & Co., and so continued until 1900, when Mr. W. O. Abney and Mr. A. S. Thomas became associated with the business, as junior partners, the style of the firm then being changed to Abney, Barnes & Company. By this time the business had grown until the sales amounted to about \$800,000.00 annually.

In 1906 Mr. Abney retired from the business to become president of the Charleston-

Kanawha Trust Company, of which he was the organizer. In 1910 he reorganized this company and materially increased its capital. This company does a very considerable business in financing new enterprises, including coal, oil, gas, timber and land companies, and has been very successful.

Mr. Abney married Kate V. Arnold, who was born in Charleston, and was the daughter of Enos and Cynthia Noyes Arnold. Mrs. Abney died in July, 1910. There are three daughters: Katie Belle, Cynthia A. (now Mrs. John S. Dana) and Mattie R. (now Mrs. Waller C. Hardy). Mr. and Mrs. Dana have three daughters—Frances, Arnold and Adelaide; and Mr. and Mrs. Hardy have one son—Frank Abney. The Abney family are Presbyterians.

Mr. Abney is regarded as one of the leading financiers of West Virginia. His business interests are very extensive, and he is or has been connected with almost every important enterprise in the city.

SAMUEL HOGG, deceased. Certainly no country has contributed more extensively to the excellent citizenship of the southern part of the United States than has England, and from Yorkshire have come representatives that have brought with them the sterling traits of character and the sturdy virtues which reflect honor on their ancestry. Although Samuel Hogg never crossed the Atlantic ocean to America, he has children and grandchildren in West Virginia, who recall him with affection and desire to perpetuate his memory.

Samuel Hogg was of Scotch ancestry but was born in Yorkshire, England, where he was reared, educated and spent a long and useful life. He was yet young when he evinced a handiness with tools and a fondness for working in wood and this natural leaning made him learn the trade of contractor and builder. Finding an abundance of work in his line in the neighborhood of his birth, he never felt either the desire or necessity of changing his place of residence and spent his life in the county in which he was born. He married Jane Fenwick, whose life was also passed in Yorkshire. her death occurring in her forty-third year.

Her ancestors had been English for many generations. Both she and husband were attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church. Four sons and three daughters were born to them, two sons and one daughter dying in infancy. One son, William Hogg, still lives in Yorkshire, where he follows the business of contractor and builder. He married there and has a large family. Another son, John E., has been lost sight of, probably being a resident of Texas. One daughter, Mary J., was married in England, to Smith Harding, who died there, after which, she came to America with her two children, subsequently marrying William Richardson, in Fayette county, W. Va. Her death occurred there after two children had been born to the second marriage. The third daughter, Annie, is Mrs. Samuel Dixon, who resides at No. 1331 Virginia street, Charleston, W. Va.

Mrs. Dixon was born in 1855, in Yorkshire, England. She was reared in her native county and attended school there and was married to Samuel Dixon, who was also born in Yorkshire. In 1878 the family left England for America, taking passage on the City of Montreal, landing at New York and going from there to Fayette county, W. Va. Mr. Dixon has been interested in coal mining in West Virginia ever since.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dixon fourteen children were born—three in England—and four died in infancy. The survivors are: Frederick Fenwick, residing near Montgomery, in Kanawha county, married and has one son, Samuel; Jane D., who is the wife of A. D. Callahan, a native of Kentucky, and a mine superintendent, and they live in Fayette county and have one son, Dixon; Isabel D., who is the wife of J. W. Smiley, of Fayette county, and has five children—Annette, Blanche, Dorothea, Isabel and Samuel D.; Lillian D., who is the wife of Dr. Elbert S. Dupuy, of Fayette county, and has two children—Elbert W. and Ruth; May D., who is the wife of Harry H. Pinkney, of Raleigh county, W. Va., and has three children—Dixon, James A., and Mildred; George, who, like other members of the family, is interested in coal mining lives in

West Virginia married Frances Leckie, and has two children—George H. and Frederick; Evelyn, who lives in Fayette county; Ethel D., who is the wife of William P. St. Clair, of McDonald, W. Va., and has one son, William W.; William, who lives in Fayette county; and Nellie, who lives at home and is a student in the Charleston high school. Mrs. Dixon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

MAJOR THOMAS L. BROWN, senior member of the prominent law firm of Broun & Broun, at Charleston, W. Va., has long been a representative citizen of this section, concerning the natural resources of which there are probably few men his superior in knowledge. He is known up and down and throughout the Great Kanawha Valley, and capitalists and investors for many years have relied on his information and advice. He is a Virginian, born in Loudon county, and is a son of Edwin Conway and Elizabeth (Channell) Broun.

Edwin Conway Broun was born in Northumberland county, Va., March 9, 1781, and was a son of William and Janetta (McAdam) Broun, and a grandson of George and Margaret Broun, who were natives of Scotland. Political and religious disturbances doubtless caused the migration of the LeBrun family from France to Scotland at a very early date, where the name was shortened to Broun, with the accent on the "u," as at present. In 1740 William and Robert Broun came to the American colonies, the former settling in Northern Neck, Va., and the latter near Georgetown, S. C., where he became a noted physician and the progenitor of a large family. William Broun practiced law in Virginia in colonial days and also reared a vigorous family, which has representatives all through the southern states.

Edwin Conway Broun for his second wife, married Elizabeth Channell, a daughter of James Channell and granddaughter of William S. Pickett, of Fauquier county, Va. The third child born to this marriage was Thomas Lee Broun, whose birth took place December

26, 1823, being one of the two survivors of ten children born to his parents.

Thomas L. Broun was given excellent educational advantages, and in 1848 was graduated at the University of Virginia. For several years he taught school before entering upon the study of law, in which science he was subsequently graduated and was admitted to practice in November, 1851. He formed business and law partnerships with several leading men of his time, and was chosen as attorney for a number of coal companies then engaged in mining and shipping cannel coal from the Coal river region. After the resignation of Gen. Rosecrans as president of the Coal River Navigation Company, Major Broun was elected to the office and continued to direct the affairs of the concern until the breaking out of the Civil War.

In 1861 Thomas L. Broun enlisted as a private in the Kanawha Riflemen, Confederate army, but was shortly afterward advanced to the rank of major in the 60th Va. Vol. Infantry, which was a part of what was known as the Wise Legion. Major Broun was severely wounded at Cloyd's Mountain, Va., when leading his command with signal valor, and was seriously incapacitated for a long time on account of his injuries. At the close of the war Major Broun returned to Charleston, W. Va., which had been his home from the time he entered upon the study of law, and resumed charge of the Coal River Navigation Company. On account of a temporary law that prevented the practice of his profession at that time in West Virginia, Major Broun removed to New York, in 1866, where he made law and land titles of West Virginia a feature of his law practice until the fall of 1870, when he returned to Charleston. He is one of the Nestors of the Charleston bar and is now associated in practice with E. F. and C. B. Broun, the firm name being Broun and Broun, with offices at Nos. 18-19 Citizens Bank Building, Charleston.

As indicated above, Major Broun is well qualified to exploit the wonderful natural resources of the great Kanawha Valley, having devoted many busy years to investigation, and shows his confidence in the continuance

of these natural conditions for a long period in the future, by having large investments here on his own account. With the growth all over the country of large fortunes, capital is constantly seeking profitable investment, and understanding this condition, for a number of years Major Broun has been in the habit of distributing circulars truthfully telling of the great resources of this part of West Virginia still awaiting development. His statements are not made at random, being thoroughly substantiated by data, and on account of his high personal standing, have always been accepted as facts.

Major Broun was married in June, 1866, to Miss Mary M. Fontaine, a daughter of the late Col. Edmund Fontaine, who was formerly president of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. Major and Mrs. Broun have two daughters and one son. The family belongs to the Episcopal church, in which Major Broun has long served as warden and vestryman. The family home is a handsome residence standing at No. 1017 Virginia street, Charleston.

Major Broun is a Mason, belonging to Kanawha Lodge, No. 20, F. & A. M.; a member of Camp Patton, No. 1, Confederate Veterans, and belongs to and takes a deep interest in the West Virginia Historical Society. His services have frequently been solicited as a public speaker, and on numerous occasions his addresses before important bodies have been so eloquent as well as so enlightening that they have been published for general distribution. Particularly was this the case in regard to the address he made at Charleston, June 14, 1888, the occasion being the Memorial Day exercises conducted under the auspices of Camp Patton, No. 1, Confederate Veterans. Another address which was also given at Charleston, on January 24, 1907, celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was an able effort, appreciative but temperate in every statement. It was most fitting that one of General Lee's old veterans, still bearing honorable scars of conflict received while following his great leader, should tell the younger generation of the noble qualities of one whose memory is now cherished all over the South and respected everywhere.

Major Broun has taken much pains to compile an ancestral history of his own family, finding in his researches that the Brouns can claim close kindred with a number of other old Virginia families including the Balls, the Conways, the Gaskins, the McAdams, and others. He has consulted well known authorities and old documents in his own possession and may be justified in feeling proud to connect his own paternal name with the ancestral line from which came George Washington and James Madison, presidents of the United States; Rev. Samuel Thomas, who was the first missionary sent to South Carolina under the direction of "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts;" and of Captain Archibald Broun of South Carolina, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War; also of many distinguished members of the old and aristocratic South Carolina families, including the Huger, Deas, Singleton, Lesesne, Manning and Sinkler families, together with the Harlestons, of Alabama.

W. L. BROWN, bookkeeper for the Marmet Coal Company, at Hernshaw, W. Va., has been a resident of this place since April, 1909, and has occupied his present position since that time. He was born July 27, 1884, in Oakfield, Perry county, O., and resided with his parents, W. R. and Sarah (Allton) Brown in the above mentioned county until 1899, when with his parents and a younger brother, Howard C., he came to West Virginia and located at Porter, in Clay county, then a prosperous lumber village.

Mr. Brown acquired his early education in the public schools of Perry county, Ohio, and in the fall of 1904, after residing at Porter five years, entered upon his business course with the Bliss Business College, of Columbus, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in January, 1906. His first business connection was with the Standard Oil Co., at Charleston, W. Va., and after remaining with them two months secured a position as bookkeeper for the Dana Lumber Company, of Dana, W. Va., where he resided one year, after which he entered upon his present duties with the Marmet Coal Co.

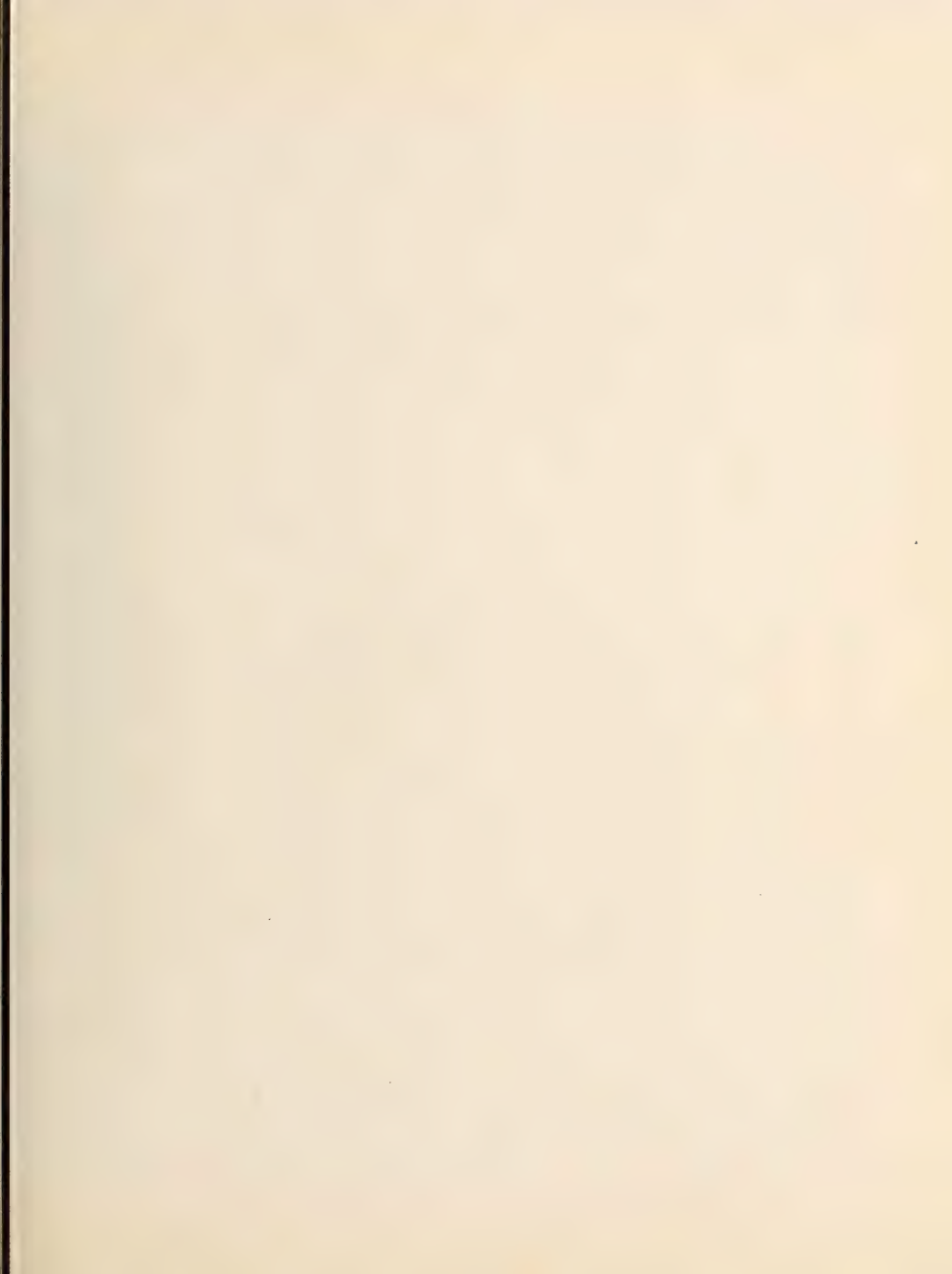
Mr. Brown's father, W. R. Brown, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1840, and is now a citizen of Charleston, residing at No. 144 Court street, having retired from the saw-mill business some years since. He married Sarah Allton, who was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1852 and they have had a family of four sons and five daughters born to them, of which W. L. is the sixth in number.

Mr. Brown married Miss Laura Board in March, 1907. Mrs. Brown is a daughter of John H. Board, a substantial farmer, who lives on his 400-acre farm at Wellford, four miles from Clendenen, W. Va. There have been two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, a boy that died in infancy and Dorothy Lee, a two months old babe. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, Mr. Brown is a republican.

JAMES N. MAHAN, D. D. S.,* who does the largest business in dental surgery at Charleston, W. Va., has been an active practitioner in this city for the last eighteen years and is professionally known all over Kanawha county.

Dr. Mahan is of north of Ireland ancestry. His grandfather, John Mahan, came from there to America more than 110 years ago, locating in Monroe county, Va. He was an enlisted soldier in the War of 1812 and after that struggle was over he settled on his own land in Monroe county, where he died previous to the Civil War. He married in Monroe county and became the father of ten children, all of whom lived to maturity and all married with one exception.

Nelson J. Mahan, the father of Dr. Mahan, was one of the younger members of the above mentioned family. He was born in Monroe county, Va., March 17, 1815, and lived there until 1840, when he came to Charleston, where he embarked in a coal and livery business which he continued until his death on January 13, 1889. He was a democrat in politics and was an intelligent citizen and a business man and neighbor who was held in esteem by all. On December 17, 1837, he was married to Miss Jennie Legg, who was born in Monroe





ORATIO L. DAVIS

county, January 17, 1817, and died at Charleston, in May, 1886. She was a woman of beautiful character and her memory is tenderly preserved by her children. She was of Maryland parentage and probably German ancestry. Ten children were born to Nelson J. Mahan and wife, nine of whom grew to maturity, six of whom married, and five of whom still survive. Elizabeth is the widow of Elisha Evans and resides at Charleston, where she has children and grandchildren. Mary is the wife of David Egan, of Charleston, and has children and grandchildren. James N. is the third survivor. Anna resides with her brother in Nicholas county, W. Va. Charles is a merchant in Nicholas county, married Anna Morris and they have children.

James N. Mahan studied dentistry for five years with the late Dr. J. A. Houser, formerly a skilled practitioner, who died here in 1893. Dr. Mahan then established his own business and has been a resident of Charleston ever since. He was one of the organizers of the West Virginia Dental Society, in January, 1892, at Wheeling, W. Va., and was elected the first president of that body. For a number of years he has been a member of the committee on legislation and has been a member of the board of examining dental surgeons. He has always been a more or less active citizen and served in the city council from 1894 until 1897.

Dr. Mahan was married at Charleston to Miss Minnie Eyster, who was born at Chambersburg and educated at Woodstock, Va. She is a daughter of Capt. John S. and Salona (McConnell) Eyster. Capt. Eyster was born and died in Pennsylvania. A Federal soldier, he served on the staff of General McCall. He survived all the hazards of war and then went into the lumber business in Southeastern Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mahan was one in a family of four sons and three daughters, two sons and the daughters still surviving. Two children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Mahan: Leslie Dana, who is an employee of the Kanawha National Bank; and Frances Virginia, who is a graduate of the Charleston High School. The family belongs to the Episcopal church.

Dr. Mahan is a Mason of advanced degree and a "Shriner."

ORATIO L. DAVIS, manufacturer of carbon black, vice president of the Eastern Carbon Black Company, which plant is located in Big Sandy district, at Barren Creek, on Elk river, Kanawha county, W. Va., is also general manager of this company and is a practical carbon black maker. He was born in Warren county, Pa., August 28, 1861.

Mr. Davis was reared and educated in Warren county and was thirty-one years of age when he went to Indiana, where he learned the art of making carbon black and remained identified with works in that state until 1903, when he came to West Virginia. The method of producing carbon black is unique and interesting. The substance is a residue made by impregnating natural gas with fire against a condenser. An automatic scraper in the shape of a horizontal plate carries the product into a hopper by way of a spiral conveyer, where it is then sifted through a 60-mesh wire, from which it reaches the storage department which has a capacity for handling 4,000 pounds a day. Here an automatic equipment completes the packing into bags and barrels and in this shape it is shipped, the largest customer of the Eastern Carbon Black Company being a printing plant at Norwood, Mass. Mr. Davis has been producing carbon black for nineteen years and since 1907 has been in business in Kanawha county, the Eastern Carbon Black Company being incorporated, with George H. Morrill, Jr., of Norwood, Mass., as president; Frederick P. Bagley as secretary and treasurer, Oratio L. Davis as vice president and general manager, and Alton N. Davis, of Charleston, W. Va., as assistant manager. While the manufacture of carbon black is accomplished by imperfect combustion, the art of separating it at just the right state and time, has been brought to perfection by comparatively few men in this business, Mr. Davis being one of them.

In Warren county, Pa., Mr. Davis was married to Miss Louetta Reighner, a native of Clarion county, Pa., and they have four chil-

dren: Willie May, Carl A., Ralph F. and Jim T. Mr. and Mrs. Davis attend the Christian church, of which Mrs. Davis is a member. Politically the former is a democrat. He is a Knight Templar Mason and "Shriner," and he belongs also to the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN B. LEWIS, deceased, who, for years was general superintendent for the Chesapeake Mining Company, of West Virginia, was one of the prominent coal men of the Kanawha Valley, one whose knowledge was relied on and whose judgment on coal lands and conditions was consulted by those interested in all sections of the state. Born in Wales, August 9, 1843, he was left an orphan in childhood and was nine years old when his grandmother Bowan brought him to America. He grew to manhood near Youngstown, O., attended school there for a time and earned his first money by working around the mines, and that he was a youth of intelligence, industry and good habits was proved by the fact that at the age of eighteen years he was given the management of a mine.

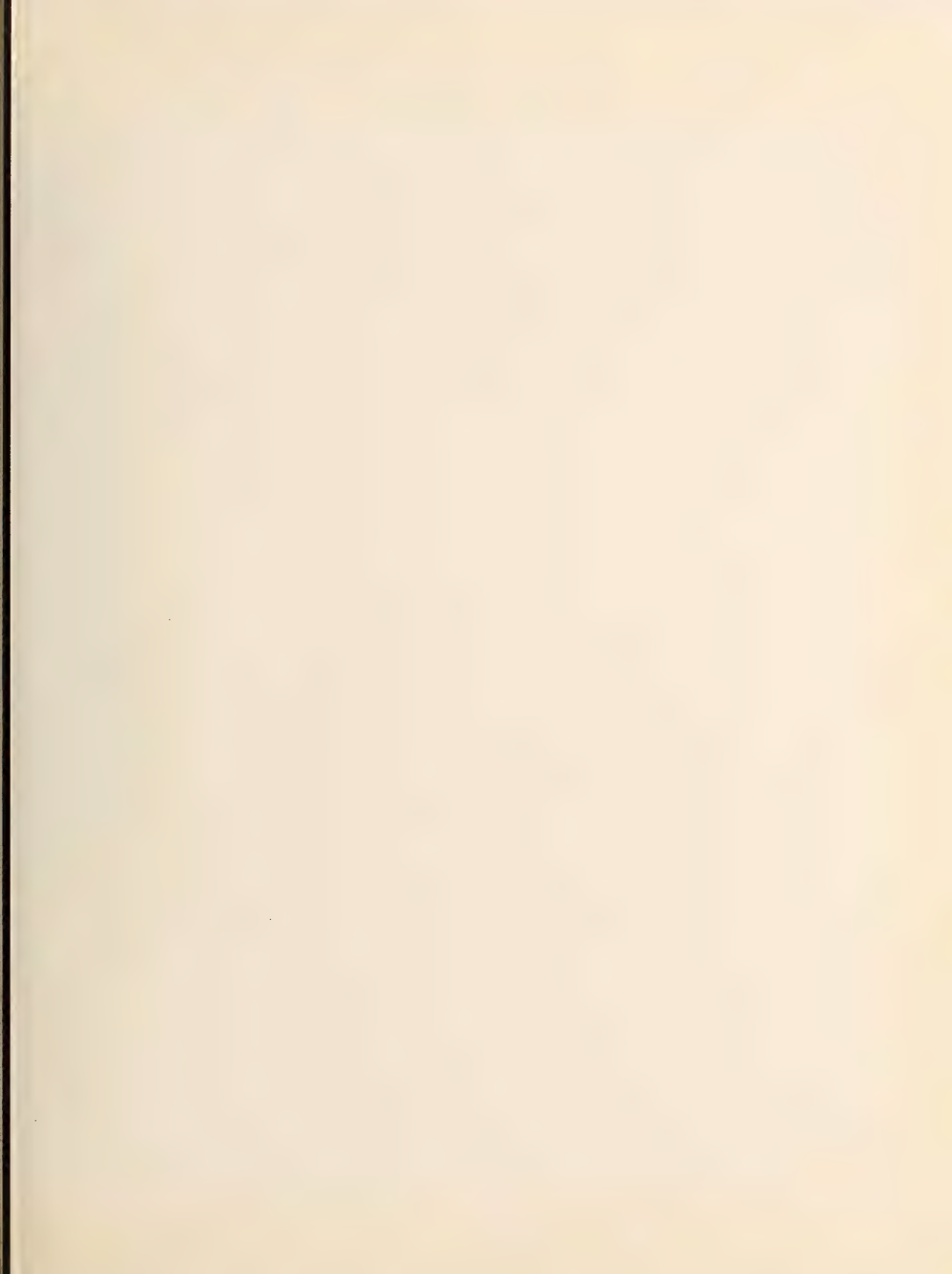
In the above position Mr. Lewis evidently acquitted himself well, as he was only twenty-one when he was sent by the company he was serving, to take charge of a mine on the Ohio river, near Pomeroy, O., becoming superintendent there, and in 1871 he came to Kanawha county, W. Va., this vast coal district offering him business opportunities that he was quick to recognize. For a time he remained at Malden and then operated coal works at Alden and went from there to Lewistown, now Winifrede, where he opened and superintended the first coal works. He was financially interested in the same and these mines bore his name. After leaving there he was connected with the Campbell Creek Coal Company for sixteen years. In August, 1890, Mr. Lewis came to Handley, W. Va., where he became associated as a partner, with J. Q. Dickinson, Malcolm Jackson and Seth Montgomery, in the organization of the Chesapeake Mining Company. Under his management the company not only discharged every financial obligation but reached a high degree of prosperity. His use-

ful life came to a close on August 14, 1907. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church at Handley, W. Va. In politics he was a Republican. For many years he was prominent in Masonry and was a Shriner, and was connected also with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men. Few men of his day were better known in the West Virginia coal fields and none in this great industry was more respected.

On December 20, 1866, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Ann E. Collins, the only daughter of Richard and Catherine (Vaughn) Collins. Richard Collins and wife were both born in England and were married there in 1849, coming then to America and locating at Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Collins was a coal miner and his death occurred at Handley, W. Va., January 1, 1911, at the age of eighty-one years. His widow survives and lives with Mrs. Lewis. There were two sons, William and Thomas, both deceased. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis: Catherine, who is the wife of Thomas Scott, is prominent in missionary work at Handley, W. Va.; Mary, who is deceased, was the wife of William Rensford; Charlotte, who died in infancy; Sarah, who is the wife of Ernest Carter; Richard C., who died aged thirty-six years, married Nona Thompson; John and Fred, the former of whom died at the age of fourteen and the latter at the age of twenty years; and Charlotte (2), who is the wife of John Carter. There are twelve grandchildren in the family. Mrs. Lewis retains her husband's interest in the Chesapeake Mining Company. She is an active and valued member of the Baptist church at Handley.

HON. WILLIAM SEYMOUR EDWARDS, a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates from 1892 until 1895, and Speaker of the House from 1894 until 1895, is a well known member of the Kanawha county bar and is known both professionally and in business circles in many parts of the state. He was born September 14, 1856, in New York, and is a son of William H. and Catherine Colt (Tappan) Edwards.

Graduating from Cornell University in





RICHARD COLLINS



JOHN B. LEWIS



MRS. ANN E. LEWIS



1879, with his degree of B. S., and from Columbia College in 1882, LL. D. (Cum Laude), he was admitted to the bar in 1883. He maintains his business office at Charleston, and occupies a beautiful residence at Coalburg, which is his home. He has been identified very prominently for some years with important oil, gas and coal interests in West Virginia, being president of the Kanawha Coal Operators Association, and he is the author of many articles treating of these great natural resources of this state. He is a widely traveled man and a number of his most popular books are scientific in character and concern other countries as well as his own. Those best known are: "Coals and Cokes in West Virginia," published in 1892; "To the Yukon," published in 1904; "Through Scandinavia to Moscow," in 1906; and "On the Mexican Highlands," in 1906-7. He contributed articles on West Virginia in 1902 for the Encyclopedia Britannica. He is a republican in politics and in 1898 was his party's candidate for congress from the Third West Virginia District, and was chairman of the West Virginia delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, 1908. He is a member of University Club, and a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York city and belongs also to the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg. On July 5, 1902 he was married in Loudon to Miss Hope M. Christensen, daughter of the late C. T. Christensen, of Brooklyn, New York.

JOHN MILBEE, M. D., of Charleston, W. Va., who was engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Kanawha county, W. Va., for thirty-eight years and met with a large degree of success, is one of the oldest medical men in the county and is now practically retired from professional work. Has a farm in Elk district, but has it under rental. Dr. Milbee was born in Nicholas county, Va., February 9, 1843, and is a son of Richard and Malinda (McGraw) Milbee.

Richard Milbee was born also in Virginia and moved into Kanawha county with his family in 1854, locating near Buffalo, where he followed farming for seven years. He

then came to the farm on Poca river, Putnam county, which he conducted until the close of his life, dying at the age of sixty-two years. He was married in Nicholas county to Malinda McGraw, who did at the age of sixty-four years. Her father was Martin McGraw, one of the old residents of that section. Of the seven children born to his parents, Dr. Milbee is the only survivor.

Up to the age of fourteen years, John Milbee attended the local schools and helped on the home farm, and for some years afterward kept himself as busily employed as possible in order to be able to gratify his ambition to become a physician. He finally accumulated enough capital with which to enter King's College, a medical school at Cincinnati, where he completed the prescribed course of one and one-half years, in 1857. He practiced in his home neighborhood until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Co. A, 22nd Va. Inf., under Captain Barbee, Confederate Army, and continued in military life until the war closed. He was slightly wounded on one occasion and in February, 1864, was taken prisoner and was kept at Fort Delaware until the close of hostilities. During a large part of his service he had been assistant surgeon. He located in Putnam county after he returned to Virginia and practiced there for four years and then practiced eight years in Poca district, at Sissonville, Kanawha county, following which he took up his residence in Elk district. Subsequently he removed to Charleston, where he now lives, being the owner of a comfortable residence. He owns a farm in Elk district but has it under rental.

Dr. Milbee was married to Miss Nancy M. Hoffman, who was born in Putnam county, W. Va., and is a daughter of Charles and Amy Hoffman. To Dr. and Mrs. Milbee six children were born, namely: Russell O., Maudena, Minnie, Grover C., Edith Ethel, and Clarence. Russell O. Milbee entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, in the fall of 1907 and was graduated therefrom May 30, 1911. He is now engaged in medical practice in Charleston. Maudena is the wife of William Harkins, of Charleston, and is the mother of two children.

Minnie married Ulrich Warner, of Charleston, and she and her husband are the parents of two children. Grover C. Milbee enlisted in the U. S. Army, December 27, 1905; re-enlisted for foreign service July 18, 1907. He was discharged July 18, 1910, and is now a teacher in the public schools. Edith E. and Clarence are residing at home, the former being also a teacher in the public schools. Dr. Milbee and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics the doctor is a democrat, but has kept aloof from participation in public affairs.

JOHN F. WOOTTON, a retired railroad man, residing in the city of Charleston, W. Va., first entered railroad life in 1852 and definitely left it in 1905. He was born in Henry county, Va., September 4, 1833, and is a son of Jesse and Susan (Eckles) Wootton.

The father of Mr. Wootton was born in Prince Edward county, Va., and the mother in Henry county, in the same state, he being of French ancestry and she of German. They were married in Henry county and mainly spent their lives there. For eighteen years Jesse Wootton was sheriff of Henry county, serving both before 1851, when an elective law went into effect, and afterward. Subsequently he purchased the old Patrick Henry farm, on which he lived during the rest of his life. His widow survived him and died in North Carolina. They were members of the Christian church, in which his brother, Rev. John F. Wootton was a preacher for many years, being one of the early exponents of the faith promulgated by Dr. Alexander Campbell. The father of Mrs. Wootton was Fred. Eckles, who was born in Germany, served in the Revolutionary War, followed the trade of a tanner, married Celia Stewart, in Virginia, and spent the remainder of his life in Henry county. A cousin of Mrs. Wootton was that distinguished Confederate officer of the Civil War, Gen. Joseph Eckles. Three children were born to Jesse Wootton and wife: Laura, John F. and Martha. Laura married James Jackson, of Henry county, Va., and died in Sarah county, N. C., survived by ten children. Martha was married first to William McWy-

ett, and second to Robert Hutchinson, both of North Carolina, who were survived by children.

John F. Wootton spent his boyhood in Henry county and attended school until old enough to start out for himself, which was in 1852. He then became a fireman on the Va. & Tenn. Railroad, where he was employed for two years, afterward going west, where, for two years he was in the cattle business. When the Civil War broke out, he was at Columbus, O., and there enlisted in 1861 as a scout. In 1863 he was made corporal in Co. B, 173rd O. Inf., and served under Captain Sanders and Col. Hurd, with General Thomas, and remained in the service until the close of the war, being honorably discharged at Camp Dennison, O., in June, 1865. Early in 1862, while on a scouting expedition on New River, Va., he was wounded while performing a brave action and otherwise he also has a fine record of military service.

After the war closed he came to Kanawha county and for twelve years engaged in farming near Charleston, where he was given a railroad appointment, being made an inspector for the C. & O. Railroad, at Huntington. In 1884 he returned to Charleston and became an inspector for the K. & M. Railroad and continued with this corporation for eighteen years, beginning when the road was opened and remaining until 1905 when he retired. He has a wide circle of railroad friends and is held in esteem by his comrades and officials alike.

In Fayette county, W. Va., Mr. Wootton was married to Miss Margaret Withrow, a native of Fayette county and a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Davis) Withrow. The father of Mrs. Wootton was born in Fayette county but her mother was a native of England and was brought to West Virginia when young. Mr. and Mrs. Wootton have one daughter, Magnolia M. She was born at Charleston in 1863 and is the wife of Alexander A. Smith, who, for twenty-five years has been an engineer on the K. & M. Railroad. They have two children: Frank O. and Maybelle. Frank O. Smith is in the employ of Armour & Co., at Cleveland, O., as a bookkeeper. He mar-

reid Maybelle Snyder, and they have one son, Eugene Wootton, who is now three months old. Maybelle Smith is the wife of Albert Wilson, a commercial man representing the Charleston Milling & Produce Company. Mr. Wootton has always been a Republican in national issues but is somewhat independent in local matters. The family as a whole belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

ANDREW J. STEPHENSON, deceased, was born in Nicholas county, now West Virginia, April 29, 1829, and died at his home at Clay Courthouse, Kanawha county, W. Va., October 29, 1903. He belonged to an old Nicholas county family and was a son of David and Nancy (Rader) Stephenson.

Andrew J. Stephenson was afforded the usual educational advantages of the youth of his day in his section of Nicholas county and remained on the home estate until after his marriage, when he removed to Clay Courthouse, establishing his home there and continuing to make that his place of residence. With all his male kindred he was reared a staunch democrat but the public frequently sets aside political connections when a responsible office is to be entrusted to a man, selecting one that has the character and capacity to perform its duties to the satisfaction of the whole people. Thus Mr. Stephenson was elected a member of both county and circuit courts for thirty-one years, in a county which had a large normal republican majority, finally declining to serve longer on account of advancing age. He was a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in every relation of life acquitted himself as became a man who possessed respect, esteem and full confidence from those with whom he was associated. The direct cause of his decease was an accidental fall.

Mr. Stephenson was married in Nicholas county to Miss Mary Jane Forsythe, who was born near Staunton, Augusta county, Va., March 10, 1832, and who still survives and at the age of seventy-nine years sets an example of useful activity to those who are many years younger. Her parents were Abraham and Jane (Wright) Forsythe, of Augusta, and

Frederick counties, respectively. After the birth of all their children they moved to Sewell Mountain, Fayette county, and there Mr. Forsythe kept a hotel and stage stand for years prior to the Civil War. He was widely known and many of the distinguished men of the time were his guests and rode over the ill kept roads of that day in his stage coaches, Mrs. Stephenson frequently having done the same. She has a very lively recollection concerning those days and her reminiscences might be permanently preserved with advantage to those who are interested in the building up of this wonderful section from a comparative wilderness. Some years before death Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe moved to Nicholas county, where the father died aged sixty years, his widow passing away at the home of Mrs. Stephenson, at Clay Courthouse some six years later. She was a Methodist but her husband had been a Presbyterian. Mrs. Stephenson is the only survivor of a family of four sons and five daughters, and the mother of nine children, the grandmother of twenty-four, and the great-grandmother of four. Her sons are all notable in appearance, being six feet in height and weighing 200 pounds.

To Andrew J. Stephenson and wife were born the following children: Glendora, born in 1855, who married Benton Stephenson, a cousin, resides at Clay Courthouse and has four children; Forsythe, born in 1857, who resides with his mother, and is a member of the lumber firm of Stephenson & Co.; Samuel, who was born in 1859; Loring, who was born in 1861, married Missouri Young, resides at Clay Courthouse and has three children; Albert, who was born in 1863, and resides with his family on a farm; Elizabeth F., who is the wife of John Carden, of Covington, Va.; David H., who is an oil and mill operator at Clendenin, married Lydia Nicholas, and has six children; Benjamin L., who was born in 1871, and died in the same year; and Estlin B., who is a physician.

In the accumulation of his fortune Mr. Stephenson gave great credit to his wife, who assisted him greatly through her frugality, industry and admirable judgment. With her sons she owns a block of fine residences at

Charleston, cornering on Washington and Quarrier streets and retains No. 1802 Quarrier street as her own home.

ISAAC COMER,* justice of the peace and representative citizen of Poca district, Kanawha county, W. Va., resides on his farm of forty-nine acres, situated fifteen miles north of Charleston. He was born in Poca district, December 29, 1846, and is a son of George W. and Matilda A. (Miller) Comer.

George W. Comer was a native of Kanawha county as was also his wife. He served as a soldier in Co. A, W. Va. Cav., during the Civil War and at one time during his service was slightly wounded. He was a republican in politics but never accepted any office, living a quiet, useful life on his farm, where he died at the age of seventy-eight years, his wife passing away in her sixty-eighth year. They were members of the Adventist church and their burial was in Sigman Cemetery. Twelve children were born to George W. Comer and his wife, three of whom survive, namely: Isaac, Frances E. and Lydia C.

Isaac Comer had only public school advantages in his youth and at different times attended in Poca district. He was little more than a boy when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Co. E, 13th W. Va. Volunteer Infantry. After the termination of the war he returned to Poca district and engaged in farming and after his marriage located on his present property, which at that time contained but thirty-five acres. He purchased sixteen additional acres at a later date and has all but two acres under a fine state of cultivation. He has been a public official here for a long time, having served for twenty-two years as postmaster at Legg, the mail delivery being three times a week. He is a republican in politics and for twenty years has been a justice of the peace.

Mr. Comer was married in 1866, to Miss Nancy J. Iman, a daughter of Jacob Iman, of Kanawha county, and twelve children have been born to them, namely: George H., who lives near Sissonville, W. Va.; Mary E., who is the wife of James A. Young, of Poca district; John W., who died when aged three

years; Rachel A., who is deceased; and Bettie M., Jesse P., Sarah E., Barbara, Jennie E., Benjamin I. and Florence, the last mentioned being deceased.

THOMAS SWINBURN, who has been a citizen of Charleston, W. Va., for the past thirty-two years, and for six years was clerk of the Circuit court, is widely known as an acceptable writer for newspapers and magazines on political matters, especially those dealing with the vital questions of the day. He was born in Lancashire, England, April 30, 1840, and is a son of Ralph and Mary (Patterson) Swinburn.

Ralph Swinburn was born in Northumberland, England, married in County Durham and then settled in Lancashire. He became a railroad man and was employed on the Stockton & Darlington Railroad and on the Manchester & Leeds Railroad, and on the latter was a division superintendent. He was a personal friend and a professional associate of George Stephenson, the great English civil engineer, who was the founder of the whole railway system. Mr. Swinburn left England for America near the time of his illustrious friend's death, in the early part of 1851, attracted across the Atlantic by an advertisement stating the demand for skilled men in his profession, in the United States. He landed at New Orleans and came from there first to Cincinnati, O., where he met Charles O'Conner, who was then at the head of the Wini-frede Railroad in what is now West Virginia, and accompanied him to Kanawha county and remained in his employ as an engineer for one year. The closing years of his life were passed at his home on Davis Creek, where his death occurred in July, 1895, when he was aged ninety years. He was a skilled mechanic and was recognized as an expert engineer but he was also widely known as a lay preacher and also an ordained minister in the Baptist church and as a lecturer on temperance. The death of his wife preceded his own by ten years. Six of their children accompanied them to the United States and of these two survive—Thomas, and Mrs. Anna Conley, both residents of Charleston.

Thomas Swinburn was eleven years of age when his parents came to West Virginia and ever since he has been a resident of Kanawha county, and of the city of Charleston since 1879, when he came from Davis Creek to assume the duties of clerk of the Circuit court. He has served in other local offices and has been a prominent political factor for many years. Early in the Civil War he enlisted under Col. Charles H. Oley as a private in the Federal Army, a member of the 7th W. Va. Cavalry, and served faithfully through three years and five months, at the time of his honorable discharge being sergeant. He participated in the engagements at Cross Keys, Freeman's Ford, second Bull Run and Droop Mountain, being color bearer, and in this dangerous position was seriously wounded, a minie ball piercing his neck and dislocating his shoulder. Mr. Swinburn is an educated, well informed and serious-thinking man. His writings prove that he has deep convictions and there is a large and increasing class whose opinions on the subject of temperance and others equally important to the well being of the country coincide with his.

Mr. Swinburn was married in Kanawha county, to Miss E. Louise Matthews Scott, the last name being that of her foster parents. She was born in 1847, at Portsmouth, O., and lost her parents when young. Mr. and Mrs. Swinburn have had six children, as follows: Le Roy, who is manager of and a stockholder in the Elk Milling and Produce Company, married Henrietta Copen and has five children; Ralph, well known over the country as a cornet player, who is engaged with a railroad company at Van Buren, Ark., where he is also the leader of the city band (married Lillian Givens and they have four children); Addie, who is the wife of Thomas Ullmon, residing on Penn Avenue, Charleston, and has three children; Maude, who resides with her parents; Algernon, who is a commercial traveler for the Elk Milling and Produce Company, married Lyda Ault; and Thomas Johnson, who is with the Elk Banking Company and lives at home. Mrs. Swinburn and Mrs. Ullmon are members of the Baptist church, while Miss Maude is a Presbyterian.

P. B. ALLEN, who is engaged in the slate, tin and tile roofing business, at No. 1119 Washington street, Charleston, W. Va., is a well known business man of this place, of which he has been a resident for the past twenty-one years. He was born February 22, 1867, at Lexington, Va., a son of Alexander M. Allen.

P. B. Allen remained at Lexington through his boyhood and school period and until nineteen years of age, in the meanwhile having learned the roofing business with J. F. Augenbright. He has been in this line ever since and has been at his present location in Charleston since February, 1901. He is known as a thoroughly capable workman and as an honest and reliable business man.

Mr. Allen was married first in 1903, to Miss Bertha Via, who died August 18, 1908, leaving four children: Elma A., Madeline, Clarence and Rosalie. Mr. Allen was married secondly, April 6, 1910, to Miss Carrie Patton, and they have one child, Ruth. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Politically Mr. Allen is a democrat, and fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen.

WILLARD F. COMSTOCK, one of Charleston's best known citizens and one who has done as much if not more than any one man in bringing about permanent improvements on property, was born in 1879 in this city, and is a son of Dr. L. L. and Mary E. (Ruffner) Comstock.

Dr. L. L. Comstock was born in the State of New York and became a resident of Charleston in 1865, where he died when aged fifty-two years. He was a successful medical practitioner and was prominent in many of the city's activities. He was one of the leading supporters of the Kanawha Presbyterian church and was a member of the building committee when the present modern church edifice was erected. Dr. Comstock is kindly and gratefully remembered by his patients and his fellow citizens in general. He married Mary E. Ruffner, a daughter of Augustus Ruffner. Mrs. Comstock belonged to an old settled family of this section. She survived

her husband until 1904. To Dr. and Mrs. Comstock the following children were born: Laura, who is the wife of J. J. Arter, now of Charleston, and has two children—John C. and Elizabeth; Harry W., who is a resident of Charleston; Carry L., who is the wife of Judge A. D. MacCorkle, and has three children—Alvin D., William R. and Leonora; Willard F.; Mary E., who is the wife of Charles M. Alderson, of Charleston, and has three children—Mary E., Martha and an infant; and Lydia, who resides at home.

Willard F. Comstock was educated in the public schools of Charleston, the University of West Virginia and Center College, at Ashville, Ky. He has been more or less in the real estate business ever since he reached his majority and has been very active and successful in promoting and improving the different subdivisions that almost encircle Charleston. To the improvement of the properties which he handles, Mr. Comstock has given much time and thought and the result is that they have been made desirable as residence sections while equally well suited to business investment of any kind. He has not favored any building not along modern lines, his idea being to make these subdivisions architecturally beautiful, such as will attract the best class of people, and he has been signally successful.

Mr. Comstock was married at Malden, W. Va., to Miss Helen Reynolds, a daughter of Thomas W. Reynolds. They enjoy a beautiful home which is situated at No. 1515 Virginia street, Charleston. Since early in 1904, Mr. Comstock has been a member of the order of Elks and has taken a very active interest in its work and progress. He has served in numerous offices and in April, 1911, was elected to that of Exalted Ruler. He is particularly well fitted for this office, being a man of superior education and of business and social prestige.

JAMES G. CARPENTER,* who is a general farmer and a justice of the peace in Union district, resides on his farm of ninety-seven acres, which is situated eight miles north of Charleston, on Tupper's Creek. He was born in this district, September 1, 1866,

and is a son of Granville and Elizabeth (Thaxton) Carpenter.

Granville Carpenter was born in 1832, in Madison county, Va. In boyhood he came to Kanawha county, his parents settling on the farm now owned by his son, in Union district. He was educated for the law and the larger part of his life was devoted to his profession, his practice being both in Charleston and all over Kanawha county. He continued to make his home on his farm, owning 107 acres, in Union district, and died here at the age of seventy-two years. His burial was in the family cemetery on Tupper's Creek. He was not only a man of scholarship but an active and useful citizen, serving for sixteen years as a member of the school board, also as a justice of the peace and a member of the board of supervisors. He was a democrat in politics and in his religious life was a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He married Elizabeth Thaxton, a daughter of David Thaxton, of Union district, and eight children were born to them, namely: J. W., who lives in Kanawha county; R. F., who lives in Putnam county; D. P., who is a resident of Kanawha county; Mary A., who is the wife of David Harker; Araminta Jane, who is the wife of George Thaxton, of Charleston; Melissa, who is the wife of James Connor, of Kanawha county; Julia C., who is the wife of Frederick Whittington; and James G.

After his school days were over, J. G. Carpenter operated the coal mines on the home farm until 1905, since then giving some attention to general agriculture. On January 1, 1897, he was elected a justice of the peace on the Democratic ticket and his time has been greatly occupied with the duties of his official position, he having handled nearly all the justice work of Union district for the past fourteen years.

Mr. Carpenter was married first on February 24, 1887, to Miss Mary J. Whittington, who died February 2, 1908, her burial being in the family cemetery. She was a daughter of Jesse Whittington and the mother of the following children: N. O., James Isaac, Jesse Granville, Alpha Elizabeth, Lessa Ann, Arthur E., John Wilbur and Ray. Judge Carpen-

ter was married secondly on August 29, 1909, to Miss Mahala J. Pugh, who is a daughter of Lawson and Lucinda Pugh, and they have one daughter, Minnie A.

ISAAC N. SMITH, secretary and treasurer of the Diamond Ice and Coal Company of Charleston, W. Va., was born in this city thirty-five years ago and is a son of Isaac N. and a grandson of Benjamin H. Smith. Shortly after completing his education in Washington-Lee University, Mr. Smith became associated with his present company and additionally is interested in other business enterprises here. The Diamond Ice and Coal Company was incorporated in 1883 and its officials are all men of capital and business standing, Frederick M. Staunton being president. Mr. Smith has been secretary and treasurer since 1897.

Mr. Smith was married at Charleston to Miss Elizabeth Danna, a daughter of Col. J. E. Danna. She was born at Charleston and attended school here and at Morristown, N. J. They have five children, Isaac Noyes, Catherine Danna, Eugene Danna, Elizabeth Adelaide, and Christopher Quarrier. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Kanawha Presbyterian church. He is independent in politics.

THE BROUN FAMILY, with the BALL, CONWAY, GASKINS, McADAM and OTHER KINDRED OF WILLIAM and JANETTA BROUN OF NORTHERN NECK, VA., compiled by Thomas L. Broun, of Charleston, W. Va.—

William Ball was born in London in 1615, married Hannah Atherold, July 2, 1644; died at Millenbeck, in Lancaster county, Va., in 1680.

Joseph Ball, son of William Ball, born May 24, 1649, died at Epping Forest, Lancaster county, Va., in June, 1711. He married twice, first Elizabeth Romney, daughter of William Romney, of London; second, Mary Johnson, widow, of Lancaster county, Va. Issue by the first marriage: Hannah Ball, who married Raleigh Travers; Elizabeth Ball, who married Rev. John Carnegie; Esther Ball, who married Raleigh Chinn;

Ann Ball, who married Col. Edward Conway of the third generation; and Joseph Ball, who married Frances Ravenscroft, of England. Issue by second marriage: Mary Ball, mother of George Washington.

The maternal grandparents of George Washington were Joseph Ball of Lancaster county, Va., and Mary, his wife, who was a widow three times: (1) As Mary Johnson, widow of ——— Johnson; (2) As Mary Ball, widow of Joseph Ball; (3) As Mary Hughes, widow of Richard Hughes.

Joseph Ball, grandson of William Ball, was educated in England, married there, settled in London and became a prominent barrister at the English bar. He was the uncle of George Washington and brother of Ann Ball, wife of Edwin Conway of the third generation. (See Hayden's Virginia Genealogies, and Bishop Meade's Old Churches and Families in Virginia.)

Mary Conway, daughter of Col. Edwin Conway and his wife, Ann Ball, married Thomas Gaskins, of the fourth generation (name originally spelled Gaskoyne). Of their children was Sarah Ann Gaskins, who married Dr. Joseph McAdam, in July, 1744, who was a son of Joseph McAdam and his wife Jane Muir, who were married in Lancaster county, Va., in July, 1712. (From the McAdam Family Bible published in London in 1698 and now in the possession of Major Thomas L. Broun.)

Janetta McAdam, daughter of Dr. Joseph McAdam and his wife, Sarah Ann Gaskins, was the wife of William Brown, of Scotland.

Eleanor Rose Conway, wife of Col. James Madison, Sr., and daughter of Francis Conway of the third generation, was the mother of President James Madison. Francis Conway was a half-brother of Edwin Conway, of the third generation.

Edwin Conway of the second generation was the great-grandfather of James Madison, President of the United States, and also the great-grandfather of Janetta McAdam, the grandmother of Major Thomas L. Broun, and she was the wife of William Broun, a son of George and Margaret Broun, of Scotland. This record shows, as stated by Hayden in his

Virginia Genealogies, that the Ball family furnished George Washington and the Conway family furnished James Madison, to become the most distinguished men of their country. (Authorities: Hayden's Virginia Genealogies; William and Mary Historical Magazines, and Dr. Lyon G. Tyler's report on the Northern Neck Kindred of the Broun Family.)

Robert and William Broun, brothers, were emigrants from Scotland. They came to America about 1740. Robert Broun settled on a plantation near Georgetown, in South Carolina, and practiced medicine, while William Broun settled in Northern Neck, Virginia and practiced law. Dr. Robert Broun was born in 1711; married Elizabeth Thomas of South Carolina, daughter of Edward Thomas, and granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Thomas, who was the first missionary sent to South Carolina under the direction of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. The children of Dr. Robert Broun and wife were as follows: Elizabeth, who married John Nowell; Mary, who married Mr. Lockock; Margaret, who married Richard Lord; Archibald, who was born January 9, 1752, married August 17, 1780, Miss Mary Deas, born June 19, 1762, died March 12, 1857; Ann, who married first, Captain Cusack, and second John Huger; Jane, who married a Mr. Saunders; and Johanna.

In the graveyard of St. James church, about fifteen miles from Charleston, S. C., are buried Dr. Robert Broun and members of the Deas and Sinkler families. On the tombstone of Dr. Robert Broun appears the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Dr. Robert Broun, who departed this life November 25, 1757, aged forty-three years."

Archibald Broun, only son of Dr. Robert and Elizabeth (Thomas) Broun, was born at Charleston, S. C., January 9, 1752, and died December 14, 1797, and was buried in St. Philip's graveyard, near Charleston, S. C. He served his country as a captain in the War of the Revolution and was wounded at the Siege of Savannah. During the war he was entrusted by the State with the important

mission to France of endeavoring to negotiate a loan. He was successful in his mission and the supplies were shipped to Charleston, but unfortunately the vessel was captured by the British and all was lost to the colonies. On his return to America he landed at Boston, Mass., and from there rode on horseback to Charleston, S. C. After the war he settled as a planter on Cooper river, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a patriot, soldier, diplomat, and possessed sterling qualities which were creditable to his ancestry. His son, Archibald Broun, was a merchant in Charleston until 1833, and in December of that year moved with his family to Mobile, Ala. Captain Archibald Broun was a first cousin of Edwin Conway Broun, father of Major Thomas L. Broun, of Charleston, W. Va. The widow of Captain Archibald Broun lived to be ninety-five years old. She received a monthly pension of \$40 for many years from the United States Government for his services in the War of the Revolution.

The Huger, Deas, Singleton, Lesesne, Manning, Sinkler and other South Carolina families, and the Harlestons of Alabama are related to Major Broun through Dr. Robert Broun and wife. (See Pedigree of Huger Family of South Carolina.)

The children born to William and Janetia Broun, grandparents of Major Broun, of Charleston, W. Va., were four in number: George McAdam Broun, born January 8, 1773; Anna Lee Broun, born November 8, 1775; Thomas Broun, born October 4, 1779; and Edwin Conway Broun, born March 9, 1781, the father of Major Thomas Lee Broun.

The grandchildren of William and Janetia Broun were the children of Thomas Broun and Edwin Conway Broun. Thomas Broun was married October 9, 1807, to Elizabeth G. Lee, daughter of Charles and Sarah Lee, of Cobb's Hall, in Northumberland county, Va., and had issue as follows: William Waters Broun, born August 27, 1808; Sarah Elizabeth Broun, born September 20, 1810, married William Edwards; Charles Lee Broun, physician, born March 1, 1813; Jane Ann Broun, married Samuel Atwill; Edwin Broun, born September 10, 1819; and Judith Lee Broun,





L. CHRISTOPHER MASSEY

born July 26, 1823, married Octavious Lawson.

Edwin Conway Broun was twice married, first to Maria Hale, widow of John Hale and daughter of Colonel Crane of Northern Neck, Va. Four children were born to this marriage: George McAdam Broun, born September 7, 1808; James William Broun, born June 23, 1810; Harriet Ann Broun, born October 2, 1812, married Stephen Garland Bailey; and Edwin Conway Broun (2) born August 28, 1818.

The second marriage of Edwin Conway Broun was to Elizabeth Channell, daughter of Dr. James Channell (tradition says of Philadelphia), and granddaughter of William S. Pickett, of Fauquier county, Va., and ten children were born to them, namely: Maria Broun, born October 11, 1820, married Rev. Fouchee C. Tebbs; James Channell Broun, born May 15, 1822; Thomas Lee Broun, born December 26, 1823; Susan Jane Broun, born October 12, 1825, married Joseph M. Stevens; William Leroy Broun, born October 1, 1827; James Conway Broun, born April 1, 1829; Anne Eliza Broun, born November 5, 1830; Sarah Broun, born June 7, 1832; Elizabeth Ellen Broun, born April 18, 1834; and Joseph McAdam Broun, born December 23, 1835. (From the Family Bible now in the possession of Major Thomas L. Broun, of Charleston.) Edwin Conway Broun died in August, 1839, at Middleburg, Loudon county, Va. When the above compilation was completed, in October, 1910, the only surviving children were Major Thomas L. Broun and Mrs. Susan J. Stevens, of Asheville, N. C.

HOWARD R. HARTMAN, secretary and treasurer of the Charleston Milling and Produce Company of Charleston, W. Va., is a factor in the business affairs of Charleston and a member of the above mentioned business concern. He was born December 12, 1873, at Shickshinny, Luzerne county, Pa., and is a son of Emanuel and Rachel (McDaniels) Hartman.

Emanuel Hartman and wife were both born in Pennsylvania, but as a plaster contractor came to Charleston and died in this city in

1907, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a Democrat in his political views. His widow survives and resides with her son, Howard R. Hartman. She has another son, Robert L., who was born in 1886, and who is a clerk with the Charleston Milling and Produce Company. Neither son is married. The mother is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Hartman was connected with the clerical department of the Stevens Coal Company of Kanawha county for some time, but for the past eighteen months has been capably filling his present position as secretary-treasurer of the Milling and Produce Company. He is a Mason and a member of Beni-Kedem Temple, Mystic Shrine.

L. CHRISTOPHER MASSEY, county clerk of Kanawha county, W. Va., and a prominent Republican politician and representative citizen, was born in Raleigh county, W. Va., April 26, 1878, and is a member of one of the old Virginia families of importance. This family dates back more than a century in the history of the state of Virginia, and it has been prominent in the affairs of the communities in which its members found a home, both in the professions and the trades.

William Massey, the great-grandfather of L. Christopher Massey, was born in Virginia more than 100 years ago and died in 1885, an aged man, in Raleigh county, W. Va., to which he had moved during the Civil war. He was a farmer and man of affairs in that county and followed agricultural pursuits. His children bore the following names: Steel, Jackson, Henry, Floyd, William, Clark, Ruhama, Martha, and Mrs. Larkin F. Allen, who resides in Raleigh county. Ruhama deceased, was the widow of John Bradford, and Martha was the widow of Elam Scarborough.

Steel Massey, son of William and grandfather of L. Christopher Massey, was born in Raleigh county, followed farming as an occupation and died in the prime of life. He married Caroline Courtley, also of Raleigh county, who survived him and is yet living. She subsequently married James F. Jones, residing at Masseyville, W. Va., and they had two children: Virginia Jones, deceased, who was the

wife of W. H. Clay; and Eliza J. Jones, who is the wife of Squire J. L. Clay, of Raleigh county. The following children were born to Steel Massey and wife: George W.; Henry, a farmer in Raleigh county; and Mary, now deceased, who married and reared a family.

George W. Massey was born in Raleigh county in 1851, where he spent his entire life and died of typhoid fever, in November, 1895. He was a farmer and owned an excellent property which is still in the possession of the family. He was quite prominent for many years in local politics and possessed all the hospitable instincts of the true southern gentleman. At his fireside also were always welcomed ministers of every faith and while his attitude was liberal minded, practical support was extended to all denominations. He was married in his native county to Miss Lydia Rosabelle Acord, who was born near Charleston, W. Va. Her mother is now deceased but her father, William C. Acord, Esq., still lives in Raleigh county, being now in his eightieth year. To George W. Massey and wife the following children were born: Romanza, who married Lewis H. Petry, now residing in Raleigh county, has one son and four daughters: L. Christopher; Robert L. and Mary J., twins, the former of whom is a farmer near Charleston, married first, Lucy Snodgrass, and second Twila Pringle, has a daughter to each marriage; Mary J., who is the wife of Robert L. Hopkins, of Mercer county, W. Va., and they have two sons and three daughters; Lura B., who is the wife of R. L. Williams, of Masseyville; Arizona, who is the wife of C. W. Tabor, postmaster at Saxton, W. Va.; Calvin W., who is postmaster at Masseyville, married Josephine Bradford and they have one son and two daughters; Virginia A., a cultured and educated lady, who is a teacher in the public schools, resides with her mother at Masseyville; and Ettie, who died in childhood. Mrs. Massey married for her second husband, William G. Daniels, of an old pioneer family of Raleigh county.

L. Christopher Massey was educated in the public schools and the Concord Normal school and for thirteen years was a teacher. When Masseyville, a town named in his honor, became of sufficient importance to be made a

postoffice, his brother, C. W. Massey, was made the first postmaster and is still serving in that position. For some time L. Christopher Massey was manager for the Black Band Coal and Coke Company and during this time in 1903, he was appointed a justice of the peace to fill out an unexpired term. In 1905 he was nominated by the Republican party and elected to the state legislature, serving for two years. In 1907 he was appointed a member of the board of education, having always taken a deep interest in the public school system. Mr. Massey has risen rapidly and continuously since his first entrance into politics, having been very active and unselfishly useful in party matters and is in close touch with its leaders in this section. In 1907 he was chairman of the Senatorial County Committee and is now chairman of the Third Congressional District Committee, consisting of ten counties. In 1908 he was elected county clerk, to serve for six years. During his term in office the county indebtedness of nearly \$200,000 has been wiped out, which has been largely due to his and the present court's care and watchfulness. The county bonds had fallen as low as sixty cents on the dollar and now are held at par.

On March 1, 1904, Mr. Massey was married in Kanawha county, to Miss Mary J. Mathews, who was born and reared near Charleston, where she attended school. She is a daughter of Captain J. W. and Josephine (Walker) Mathews, natives of this county. Captain Mathews gained his title as an officer in the Confederate army during the Civil war. He survived the rigors of military life but was so seriously wounded at a later date, in a railroad wreck, that his health was impaired and death resulted. The grandfather of Mrs. Massey was Guy P. Mathews, who also served as a soldier in the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. Massey have two children: Guy Mathews, born February 13, 1906; and Eustace Lee, born January 15, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Massey are members of the Presbyterian church. He is active in the work of the Y. M. C. A. and is prominent in fraternal life. He belongs to Kanawha Lodge, No. 20, F. & A. M., Chapter and Commandery and is also a Shriner; to Spring Hill Lodge, No. 140, Odd

Fellows, Spring Hill; to Tiskelwah Chapter of the Eastern Star, of which he is worthy patron; and to the Elks, at Charleston.

J. R. HEREFORD, dealer in staple and fancy groceries at Nos. 105-107 Charleston street, Charleston, W. Va., was born December 25, 1868, at Red House, W. Va., a son of Sydenham and Mary (Burford) Hereford, both of whom were born in Virginia and both are now deceased.

John Randolph Hereford obtained his education in the public schools and in boyhood began to assist his father in the latter's store and later was in the employ of his brother at St. Albans. In 1890 he went into business for himself, buying a small stock from B. F. Morris at Red House, which he subsequently sold to the firm of Peterford & Wise, after which he spent five years as a clerk for the Winifrede Coal Company. In 1908 he purchased his present business from W. N. Hewly and is prospering, having a heavy trade of a substantial nature and finding it necessary to run two wagons in order to accommodate it. He carries first class goods and enjoys the reputation of being a dependable business man.

Mr. Hereford was married June 25, 1890, to Miss Mary Alice Thomas, who is a daughter of the late J. C. Thomas. They are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Hereford is identified with the Knights of Pythias at Charleston, where he owns considerable real estate, including his residence at No. 300 Pennsylvania avenue.

MISS MABEL DELLE JONES, librarian of the Charleston Public Library, at Charleston, W. Va., is a lady thoroughly qualified for the position, a graduate of a number of institutions of learning, in several of which she directed her studies along the lines which she had chosen as her life work. Miss Jones has the natural love of books and the cultivated appreciation of good literature which combine to make the ideal librarian. She was born in the eighties, at Patriot, near Gallipolis, Gallia county, O., the fifth child of Jenkin N. and Mary (Davies) Jones.

Miss Jones is of Welsh-English extraction,

both of her grandfathers having been born in Wales, where the families reached back many generations. Nathaniel Jones, her great-grandfather, was born and reared in Glamorganshire, Wales, was a veterinary surgeon and followed his profession in the town of Tergaron. He was a noted advocate of temperance and was a man of religious profession. He was the father of six sons and four daughters and of these his eldest son he named for himself. It was the desire and hope of the elder Nathaniel that the younger should become a professional man, preferably a minister in the church of England, and with this end in view the youth was placed under the instruction of a high dignitary of the church. Young Nathaniel was taught the English language and could converse in it when he came to America in 1840, accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth (Davies) Jones and a brother, James Jones, the last named subsequently meeting death during the Civil War while serving under General Burnside. Grandfather Jones settled first near Pittsburg, Pa., later moving to southeastern Ohio, where his death occurred in 1879, at the age of sixty-five years. Nathaniel Jones was married in Wales to Elizabeth, daughter of Jenkin Davies, of Kelkinyon, the name of their country place being always spoken in connection with the name. This farm was situated about eight miles from Calverthian, Cardiganshire, Wales. Eight children were born to the above marriage, four sons and four daughters, all of whom survive except two.

Jenkin N. Jones, of the above family, son of Nathaniel and father of Miss Mabel Delle Jones, was only seventeen years of age when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, serving out a first enlistment in the 100-day call, in the 60th O. Vol. Inf., and afterward reenlisting in the 141st O. Vol. Inf., for three years. The war came to an end, however, before the close of his second term of service. In his earlier years he was a bridge contractor and since early manhood has always been a farmer. He continues to reside in Gallia county, O., where he owns more than two hundred acres of land. He married for his first wife, Mary Davies, who was then eight-

een years of age. She died February 7, 1893, from blood poisoning. She was a most sacrificing mother, one who made extensive plans to provide for the higher education of her children. She did not survive to see all of these come to fruition but at the time of her death the eldest child was a student in the little college of Rio Grande. In large degree the elder daughter, Elizabeth, to whom the younger sister pays loving tribute, endeavored to carry out the mother's wishes and almost all the younger members of the family enjoyed college life and advantages. In 1897, Mr. Jones was married secondly to Miss Katherine Lewis, of Oak Hill, O., and one daughter was born to them, Frances, who is aged thirteen years.

The mother of Miss Jones was the fourth child of Rev. John A. and Elizabeth (Reese) Davies. Rev. John A. Davies was born September 5, 1805, at Llanfair Careinion, Montgomeryshire, Wales, a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Savage) Davies, the eldest of three children. His father died when he, John, was sixteen years of age. His mother directed the training of this son for the ministry and his schooling was begun in the parish house of the church of England. He preached his first sermon in 1823, at Sardis, Abersychan, when he was but eighteen years old. In 1824 he went to New Town to preach and while there he attended college. In 1836 he received a call to Sardis, where he was ordained in April of that year and continued in charge there until 1841, when he sailed for America, accompanied by his mother. At that time there were no Congregational churches in Ohio between Marietta and Cincinnati, and at Oak Hill, Gallia county, there were neither English nor Welsh churches. It was at this place that he organized the first Congregational church, in 1841; in 1842 one at Carmel and Pomeroy; in 1850 churches at Centerville, Portsmouth and Ironton; and in 1860 at Tyn Rhos and Siloam. He was also greatly interested in organizing Sunday-schools in both English and Welsh and between 1841 and 1860 did a large amount of missionary work in that section of Ohio. He was an authority on church law in which he was one of the

foremost men of his time, and he exerted a great influence for good on the Welsh settlers. In 1841 he married Elizabeth Reese, the maiden name of whose mother was Eleanor Richards. To this union eight children were born, five sons and three daughters and all survive except three. From Oak Hill Rev. Mr. Davies moved with his family into Perry township, Gallia county, where he lived until 1889, when he passed to his reward.

Mabel Delle Jones attended the country school at Patriot and then completed the high school course in the Gallia Academy High School at Gallipolis, O., in 1904. In the fall of that year she entered the freshman class of Oberlin College, where she spent the freshman and sophomore years, taking junior year work at Miami University at Oxford, O. She then passed the examination to the Library Schools of Drexel, Philadelphia and of the Western Reserve University Library School at Cleveland, O., chose the latter and completed the course in library science in 1908. Miss Jones assisted in the library at Gallipolis, O., until June, 1909, when she was invited to come to Charleston to organize the public library, an enterprise which she has successfully carried out and in a manner that reflects a large amount of credit upon her.

HON. EMANUEL WILLIS WILSON, whose name will go down in the annals of West Virginia as a chief executive of more than usual courage, firmness and public efficiency, and as an honorable, conscientious statesman, possessed qualifications that fitted him also for many other useful activities. He was born August 11, 1844, at Harper's Ferry, Va., a son of James Fitzgerald and Maria (Spangler) Wilson. On the paternal side his ancestry was English and on the maternal, Scotch.

Like many another man who has risen to prominence, Governor Wilson had but ordinary advantages in early life. He subsequently became well equipped in science, history and politics, but his varied educational accomplishments were built on the foundation of the knowledge he had acquired in the common schools of his day, supplemented by a

commercial course in a business college. Having determined upon law as a career, it required courage and determination to delve into its mysteries and complexities alone and unassisted, and still further courage to pursue the study to a successful issue and to pass the examinations which gained him admittance to the bar, in 1869. Together with law he studied politics; in 1870 he was elected to represent Jefferson county in the state legislature, and in 1872 he represented his district in the state senate. This was while residing in Jefferson county, and during his senatorial term he fought and won some important legislative battles, the bill that prevented the transfer of the rights of the Kanawha river to a corporation, giving rise to one of the most notable.

In September, 1874, Senator Wilson moved to Kanawha county. Two years later he was elected from his new environment to the state legislature, and was re-elected in 1880. Again he proved a wise and far-seeing legislator, and made speeches and worked without ceasing to bring about the passing of laws favorable to the people and in restraint of corporate greed. In 1880 he was elected speaker of the House, and in this position he displayed a thorough knowledge and comprehension of its duties. His personal popularity was much increased thereby and it was said of him, when he was nominated for the gubernatorial chair, at Wheeling, in 1884, that monopolistic greed had received a severe blow. After a hotly contested canvas he was safely elected, on the Democratic ticket, and assumed the duties of office with the grave sense of public responsibility that marked all his actions, continuing not only until the close of his term, March 4, 1889, but afterward until the contested election of his successor was definitely decided. This contest forms an interesting part of the history of West Virginia.

On April 27, 1874, Governor Wilson was married to Miss Henrietta S. Cotton, a daughter of Dr. John T. Cotton, of Charleston, in which city Mrs. Wilson still resides, her beautiful home being located at No. 510 Capitol street. Governor Wilson died May 28, 1905. He left three children,—Ashton Fitzhugh;

Willis, wife of Barksdale Lathrope, of Richmond, Va.; and Nan Cotton.

EDWARD CHRISTIAN BAUER,* president and treasurer of the Bauer Meat and Fish Company, at Charleston, W. Va., with admirable business quarters at Nos. 28-30 Capitol street, was born at Cincinnati, O., and is a son of Edward C. and Margaret (Kattenbaum) Bauer.

The parents of Mr. Bauer were born in Heidelberg, Germany, came to America in the later forties and lived in the city of Cincinnati until the close of their lives. They were members of the Lutheran church. By trade the father was a shoemaker. Seven sons were born and but two now survive, Edward Christian and his eldest brother, Robert, who conducts a stationery store in Cincinnati.

Edward Christian Bauer was the youngest of his parents' sons and is now forty-five years of age. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and since reaching manhood close attention to business has marked his life and the time has come when he is able to enjoy some of the rewards that industry is pretty sure to produce. In 1888 he came to Charleston, already being equipped with a thorough knowledge of the meat and fish business but this was about his only capital. Borrowing \$150 he embarked in the business with the firm determination to succeed and mainly through his energy, good judgment and acknowledged integrity this concern has been developed into one that does an annual business of \$125,000. In June, 1907, the business was incorporated. Mr. Bauer's associates are also practical men in this line and respected citizens of Charleston. William J. Buck is vice president of the company and one of the directors, and G. R. Edgar is secretary. The firm does some wholesale jobbing, carrying only fine stock and aiming to supply the very best trade.

Mr. Bauer married Miss Clara Bentz, who was born and reared at Charleston, a daughter of Henry Bentz, who came from Germany and married a German lady in this city. They spent their subsequent lives here. They were members of the Lutheran church, as are Mr. and Mrs. Bauer. He takes an active part in

public affairs, belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is a liberal supporter of all public spirited movements. In politics he is a Republican. He is a charter member and treasurer of the lodge of Elks at Charleston.

HENRY RUMMEL, manager of the Charleston Bottling Works, at No. 310½ Capitol street, Charleston, W. Va., is one of the well known business men of this city, which has been his home for forty years. He was born in Meigs county, O., July 27, 1847, and is a son of Henry Rummel, who was of German extraction.

Henry Rummel, who bears his father's name, learned the bottling business at Pomeroy, O., where he was reared, and on March 1, 1871, came to Charleston and opened bottling works on the present site of the city water works. He began in a small way and in the following year located his works on the Elk river, moving in 1876 to Capitol street and from there, in 1881, to Summer street, where he continued for fifteen years. In October, 1907, he moved to his present location, where he gives employment to twelve people and manufactures soft drinks of all kinds, bottling coca kola, and shipping to different parts of West Virginia. His business has steadily increased year by year and is now one of large volume.

In May, 1872, Mr. Rummel was married to Miss Mary B. Newhouse, a daughter of the late Thomas Newhouse, who was an old resident of Charleston, and nine children were born to them, namely: H. Dell, who is a prominent lawyer, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, and now assistant U. S. District Attorney of West Virginia, who married Ruth Milard; Elizabeth; Hollister Smith, who is a resident of Texas; Frances, who is the wife of Luther C. Anderson, an attorney; Rachel; Blanche, who is the wife of Prof. John H. Francis, of Charleston; Beatrice; Atherton, who is foreman in his father's works; and Bryan D. Mr. Rummel is identified with the Odd Fellows.

WHIRLEY B. GEARY,* proprietor of the Fleetwood Hotel at Charleston, W. Va., is

a man well and favorably known throughout this section and to the traveling public generally. He is a son of William Alexander Geary, and a grandson of Matthew Geary, who came to this country from Ireland in 1820.

Matthew Geary was born in County Down, Ireland, and was a weaver by trade. On coming to America in early manhood, he settled first in Pennsylvania, but subsequently removed to the Salt Licks on the Kanawha river, where he engaged in the manufacture of salt, making also the barrels in which it was shipped, and disposing of his product to a man by the name of Ruffner, with whom he was thus associated for a number of years. While traveling through the wilderness, buying staves for his barrels, he met Almira Ashley, who became his wife in 1825. She was the daughter of John Ashley, who moved from North Carolina in 1810, when she was four years old, to the place now known as Osborne's Mills, Roane county, he being the fourth settler in the then dense wilderness. Matthew Geary and wife lived from 1825 to 1834 on the Kanawha river. They then moved to Osborne's Mills, in which locality the rest of their lives were spent. He died January 24, 1865, aged 72 years, 9 months and 16 days. His wife survived him many years, passing away October 8, 1894, aged 87 years, 7 months and 24 days. A member of the Methodist Episcopal church, she was a devoted and consistent Christian woman, a "mother in Israel," beloved by all who knew her. Brave, heroic and unselfish, she was well fitted for the arduous duties that fell to the lot of a pioneer's wife. Matthew Geary, while he belonged to no church, had unwavering faith in a merciful God. He was noted for his peculiarities, his kindness of heart and his unflinching justice in all his dealings with men. He was one of the four men appointed to district Roane county, and Geary district was named in his honor. He was appointed justice of the peace, in which capacity he served till he died, and it is said that he never had a decision revoked. He was heard to say, "The Golden Rule is my code of religion;" and it is said by those who remember him that he lived up to it as thor-

oughly as any mortal man could. He was the unflinching friend and counsellor of all around him. He never shirked his duty to his fellow man, however difficult or dangerous it might be. He was a friend to the needy, a father to the fatherless. He took William Hall, father of Hon. Grant Hall, of Kanawha county, when he was eight years old, his parents having died, reared him to manhood and deeded him 100 acres of land, and he performed many other similar acts of generosity, they having been related by the Hon. B. J. Taylor, who is well acquainted with the leading facts of his life.

Another old friend, Mr. John Slack, adds his testimony to the above, when he says that "Mr. Geary was at least 50 years ahead of his time—a man of much force of character and a natural leader. He had remarkable concentration of mind and could make a statement or tell a good story in fewer words and more to the point than most men. He was not only smart but honest, and though he had no early education, yet he was a well read man." He owned a large piece of land, containing more than 10,000 acres and was greatly interested in public improvements. He had to do with the building of the turnpike between Charleston and Point Pleasant. At the time he was appointed justice of the peace, that office meant much more than it does today, including a wide jurisdiction and covering almost everything connected with the preservation of law and order. It hence fell to him to exercise a wide discretion and he was never found wanting in sound judgment and a common sense interpretation of the law. Such was this admirable citizen, whose name and personality were known far and wide throughout the Kanawha Valley, and who, conscious of his inmost rectitude, and knowing that he had done his duty as he saw it, exclaimed just before he passed away, "The God I served will not condemn me."

Matthew Geary and wife were the parents of fifteen children, nine of whom lived to be heads of families—two sons and two daughters. Seven of these latter are still living (March, 1911), two daughters having died. Of their descendants there are living altogether

seven children, seventy-nine grandchildren, 133 great-grandchildren, and thirty-two great-great-grandchildren, who are scattered through several different states, among them being represented the various avocations in life, with the exception, it is said, of lawyers. During the Civil war Matthew Geary was a staunch Unionist, and he almost lived to attain his earnest wish—that of seeing the Union arms triumphant.

William Alexander Geary, son of the above mentioned, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born on his father's farm at Osborne's Mills, Big Sandy Creek, Geary district, Roane county, W. Va., in 1846. He was reared on the paternal homestead, where he has since lived, and of which he is now the owner.

The parents of our subject had children as follows: Samuel V. is a resident of Chicago, holding a responsible position in the employ of the B. & O. Railroad; he is unmarried. Annie is the wife of P. S. Young, a real estate dealer at Clendenin, and her children are Otho, Joanna and Mary E. Matthew is interested extensively in gold mines in Idaho, in association with his uncle, B. W. Geary. He is married and has a son, James. Melvin, who is unmarried, is interested in copper mines in Huston, Idaho. Ora B., who is the wife of T. E. Vineyard, a merchant and broker of Spencer, W. Va. Whirley, is the direct subject of this sketch. James is superintendent for the gas company at Spencer and also for the Ohio Fuel Oil Company. William, unmarried, is a machinist at Portsmouth, Ohio. Okey J., unmarried, is interested in the oil business in Roane and Kanawha counties, W. Va.

Whirley B. Geary was born at Osborne's Mills, twenty-eight years ago. He was educated in the public schools and at the age of sixteen, with money he had earned for himself, he entered the state normal school at Athens, Mercer county, W. Va. After finishing the course there he taught school for one term. Later he entered the employ of W. N. Gwinn, a merchant, and afterwards he was with Foster Hardward, of Huntington, W. Va. Subsequent to this he was with the

Charleston Hardware Company of this city and spent two years in becoming thoroughly acquainted with the business, resigning the place to become president of the Perfect Gas Stove Manufacturing Company, manufacturing the Wilson Gas Stove. After two years he sold out his interest in this concern and purchased Jarrett & Kehoe's shoe business and started the Diamond Shoe Store, now at 215 Capital street, the finest retail shoe supply house in the state of West Virginia. In 1909 Mr. Geary became interestetd with A. C. Lawrence in he Fleetwood hotel, six months later purchasing the entire interest. In July, 1910, he took charge of and became sole proprietor of the Elk hotel, located near the K. & M. R. R. station, in addition to which he has some valuable real estate holdings. These various enterprises keep him fully occupied and find scope for his superabundant energy, which, backed as it is, by a keen business acumen, has already placed him in the front rank of the hustling, wide-awake young business men of the city. He is an active supporter of the republican party in politics and fraternally belongs to the Order of Elks.

ROBERT R. STEELE, undertaker and licensed embalmer, at Charleston, W. Va., has been a resident of this city since December, 1899, and is one of the representative business men and substantial citizens. He was born at McArthur, Vinton county, O., May 6, 1877, and is a son of Jasper and Mary (Ervin) Steele.

Jasper Steele was born in Center county, Pa., a son of Robert Moore Steele, the latter of whom was a school teacher, as was also his wife, Caroline B. Leibrick Steele. They came to Ohio from Pennsylvania and lived into old age. Jasper Steele taught school in Ohio for twenty-six years and was principal of the schools of McArthur, Jackson and Wellston, O. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar but never practiced law to any great extent. He was a thoroughly educated man and in educational work found his greatest pleasure. For fifteen years he was, however, otherwise engaged, when the school board of Jackson county asked him to resume charge of a school,

setting aside all question of examination. Mr. Steele, however, insisted on passing an examination just as the younger teachers were compelled to do, and received a certificate for a term of two years. He taught but one term, however, and then retired and still resides at Wellston. He married Mary Ervin, who was born in Ohio, and they had four children: Rhoda M., who is the wife of Orren Braley; Ervin D., who is with his brother Robert R. in business; Robert R.; and John D., who is a resident of Wellston, O.

Robert R. Steele attended the public schools at Wellston until he was twelve years old, at which age he began to be self supporting, working as a delivery boy in the grocery store of James Winkelman, after which he was with A. Hobt, in the shoe and harness business for two years. He then left Wellston and went to Rutland, O., where he was with R. H. Rawlings & Sons, harness manufacturers and undertakers. In the fall of 1895 he attended the Massachusetts College of Embalming and received his certificate in 1895. He then took charge of the firm's undertaking business and continued there for seven years. In December, 1899, Mr. Steele came to Charleston and entered the employ of Killinger Brothers, then undertakers and furniture dealers here, and after one year with that firm entered into partnership with Mr. Simpson, under the firm name of Simpson & Steele, undertakers, on Capitol street. In December, 1904, he sold his interest to Mr. Simpson and went out on the road for the Durfee Embalming Fluid Company, and during 1905 and 1906 covered twenty-one states. In 1907 he embarked in business for himself, on Virginia street, Charleston, and on December 1, 1910, moved to his present location. He has well appointed quarters and carries all the necessary appurtenances for appropriate, reasonable and dignified undertaking and funeral directing. He has diplomas from the Massachusetts College of Embalming, Barnes College of Embalming and Eckels School of Embalming and in 1900 passed the State Board of Embalmers of West Virginia, receiving license No. 29, and after the law was changed, in 1908 received license No. 245.

Mr. Steele was married January 8, 1908, to Miss Ethel D. Hooper, a daughter of Ira W. and Alice W. (Barton) Hooper, and they have one little daughter, Alice Pauline. They are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church, south, at Charleston, in which Mr. Steele is a steward. He is identified with the Elks, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen, all at Charleston.

OTIS L. AULTZ, M. D., physician and surgeon and commissioner of health in the city of Charleston, W. Va., is also a representative citizen of Charleston outside of his profession. He was born in 1867, in Union district, Kanawha county, W. Va., and is a son of Henry Fry Aultz, and a grandson of Adam Aultz.

Adam Aultz was of German ancestry. Perhaps he was born in that part of West Virginia now known as Kanawha county and it is certain that he lived and died here. He married Martha Samuels, who survived him for twenty years, dying when in her ninetieth year. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and this has been the family faith in the succeeding generations.

Henry Fry Aultz was born in what is now Kanawha county and died in 1884, aged fifty-one years. He was a man of fine presence and was distinguished for his personal bravery. He was active and interested in politics and served in numerous local offices and for twelve years was a deputy sheriff. During the Civil War he was appointed a United States marshal and no braver man ever faced the certain hazards that such a commission included. One incident proving his courage and determination, among the hundreds that could be related, is the following story. In the course of his duties at one time it became necessary to transfer a number of state prisoners from Charleston, W. Va., to Richmond, Va., and at the same time, carry \$20,000 in cash. The distance to be covered was 200 miles and as there were no railroads on the route, the trip had to be made across country and on horseback. It so happened that but one guard was available and with this slight assistance, Marshal Aultz started out on the hazardous expedition, carefully planning every move, and

successfully and expeditiously delivered men and money. It was considered a remarkable feat and a great test of courage.

Henry Fry Aultz was married in Jackson county, W. Va., to Miss Mahala Jane Van Dine, whose ancestors came to America from Holland. Mrs. Aultz survives and although now in her seventy-third year is quite well and in the enjoyment of every faculty. She frequently makes the trip between Parkersburg and Charleston, W. Va., a distance of 150 miles, and with as much ease and independence as her children. Five children were born to Henry F. Aultz and wife—Erna, Adam E., Katherine, Julia and Otis L. Erna married Dr. David Thomas, of Red House, W. Va. Adam E. was graduated from Marshall College at Huntington, also from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., and from Bellevue Medical College, New York City, at the age of twenty-five years. He afterward took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic. Subsequently he practiced his profession at Richmond, Ky., for seven years. He was a prominent citizen and politician of Union district, a member of the legislature and a strong supporter of Nathan B. Goff. He died suddenly from the effects of an accident, while visiting his brother, Otis L., in Kanawha county. Katherine is the wife of James Woodward, now residing at St. Louis, Mo., and has two sons. Julia is the wife of Dr. J. J. Goff, a physician at Parkersburg and has a daughter, Katherine Jane.

Otis L. Aultz attended Huntington College, W. Va., and the Ohio Wesleyan University, after which he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., where he was graduated in the class of 1891. Subsequently he took a post-graduate course, in 1896, at the New York Polyclinic College. For twelve years Dr. Aultz practiced medicine in Union district and then came to Charleston where his professional field and opportunities were larger. Here he has long been in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice and has met with the appreciation which encourages a man of scientific attainments and love for his profession. He is a member of the Kanawha County Medical Society, the

West Virginia State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He has been an active and interested citizen in all that pertains to the well-being and advancement of Charleston and served one term in the city council. For ten years he has been county physician and for two years city physician, and he attends all the contagious patients who are sent to the infirmary outside the city limits. In 1909 he was appointed to the important position of commissioner of health, by the mayor of Charleston, being the second incumbent under the present law.

Dr. Aultz was married in Kanawha county to Miss Leslie Shirkey, who is a graduate of Marshall College, of the class of 1888, and they have two daughters,—Katherine Jane, born in 1902; and Julia E. Both daughters are creditable students and agreeable and attractive children. Dr. and Mrs. Aultz are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Mason of high degree, and a "Shriner," and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Elks.

J. ROSS HUNTER, superintendent of the Sheltering Arms Hospital, at Hansford, W. Va., has occupied his present responsible position since October, 1907. He was born at New Sterling, North Carolina, February 26, 1880, and is a son of Rev. William and Monica Nisbet Hunter, his father being a minister in the United Presbyterian church.

After completing his course at Erskine College, S. C., J. Ross Hunter taught school in that state for two years and then entered upon the study of medicine in the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, and was graduated in 1903. For eighteen months afterward he was resident physician at St. Vincent's Hospital, at Norfolk, Va., going from there to Smithers Creek, in Fayette county, W. Va., and then coming to Hansford as superintendent of the Sheltering Arms Hospital. His professional associations include membership in the Kanawha County Medical Society; the West Virginia State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and he is also an honorary member of the Fayette County Medical Society.

Dr. Hunter was married in September, 1909, to Miss Bertha Wehrle, of Charleston, W. Va. He belongs to the Masonic Blue Lodge at Montgomery, and to the Council and Commandery at Charleston.

STEPHEN RIGGS, a well known citizen of Charleston who now lives more or less retired from active business, belongs to one of the old families of the Kanawha Valley. He was born October 7, 1828, at Kanawha Falls, Fayette county, now West Virginia, and is a son of William and a grandson of Stephen Riggs, the latter of whom came with his family to this section in 1805. He moved later to Missouri and died there in 1855.

William Riggs was born in 1800, one of a family of fourteen children, and was five years old when his parents came to the Kanawha Valley. His ancestors came first to America about the time of the Revolutionary War and located in North Carolina. When his father brought the family to Fayette county, they came on a keel-boat and his life was mainly spent at Kanawha Falls. He was a blacksmith by trade and was well known for miles around on account of his skill. His death occurred in 1889. He was married in Fayette county to Cynthia Montgomery, who died during the Civil War. He kept the religious faith of his Scotch ancestors, but she belonged to the Methodist body. They had eight children, the survivors being: Stephen; James, who lives retired at Alderson, W. Va.; William, who is a resident of Montgomery; John, who lives in Greenup county, Ky.; and Nanna, who is the widow of T. W. Farley, and resides at St. Albans, W. Va.

Stephen Riggs was reared at Kanawha Falls, attended school there and entered into business life as a clerk in a Charleston business house. In 1861 he opened a store at Montgomery which he conducted until 1874, when he returned to Charleston and for ten years was bookkeeper in the Kanawha Valley Bank. He owns a large amount of real estate at Charleston, which he has improved and is one of the city's men of large means. During the Civil War he was postmaster at Cannelton, which was opposite Montgomery, and still

owns property at the former place, and prior to the war he had been a clerk in the postoffice at Charleston. In 1886 he was appointed to a position in the revenue service and continued one year and at times was also called in as an expert accountant to audit the city books. In his political views he is a democrat.

Mr. Riggs was married at Malden, W. Va., to Miss Ann E. Farley, who died at her home in Charleston, in 1890, when aged almost three score years. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an admirable woman in every relation of life. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, one of whom died early, while two others, Hugh and Sallie, died in mature life, the former leaving a widow. The three surviving members of the family are: Harry L., who carries on a brokerage business at Charleston, married Julia Jeffries and has six children—Georgia, Anna, Louise, Alice, Stephen and Thomas; Edgar, who resides in the family home, and married Lulu Reynolds; and Anna B., who tenderly looks after the comfort of her father.

THOMAS E. JEFFRIES, who, for thirty-one years has been in the employ of the U. S. Government, has been a resident of Charleston, W. Va., since he was five years of age. He was born November 23, 1850, in New York City, a son of George F. and Marie L. (Shiller) Jeffries. George F. Jeffries was born in England and his wife in Germany and both came to America about 1840. He was educated to be engineer and architect. He came to West Virginia to take charge of the Winifrede Coal Company, in 1855 settling at Charleston, where his death occurred in 1873, his widow surviving until 1903. There were three sons and three daughters in the family, namely: Alice, Mary, Thomas E., Julia, George, and John L.

Thomas E. Jeffries was educated in the private schools of this city, attending until 1868, when he entered the employ of the C. & O. Railroad and was a member of the engineering corps that made the first survey of that road, and later was with the surveyors working through West Virginia and Ohio for this

road, the Southern Ohio Railroad, and the Portsmouth and Pound Gap Railroad. He then returned to Charleston and went into the insurance business and was engaged also in the U. S. survey of the Elk river and some of the preliminary work on the Kanawha river. In 1880 he became a regular Government employe, beginning as rod man and has advanced along the line of promotion, becoming inspector, then assistant engineer, and in January, 1902, was put in charge of the Government work on the Kanawha river, and has continued here.

In 1884 Mr. Jeffries was married to Miss Madeline Du Bois, who died in 1890, leaving one son, Louis Godwin, who was educated as an engineer. Mrs. Jeffries was a daughter of John Delafield and Alice (Goddard) Du Bois, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ohio. They came to Charleston soon after the close of the Civil War.

W. H. SPURLOCK,* a well known railroad man in West Virginia, who resides at Hernshaw, Kanawha county, is roadmaster for the West Virginia Southern Railway. He has been a resident of Kanawha county for the past fifteen years, but was born in Putnam county, February 14, 1873, and is a son of Robinson and Augusta (Lucas) Spurlock.

Robinson Spurlock was born in Lincoln county, Va., but spent some portion of his life on his farm in Putnam county. During the Civil War he enlisted in the 7th W. Va. Regiment, Federal Army, and served through the entire war, with the rank of orderly sergeant, taking part in many battles, and was several times wounded. After the war was over he resumed farming in Lincoln county and resides there, being now sixty-seven years of age. He was married in Lincoln county to Augusta Lucas and six children were born to them, namely: Belle, Sarah, W. H., Jack, Nancy and Kate, Belle and Nancy being now deceased.

After his school days ended, Mr. Spurlock went into railroad work and for twenty years has been thus employed. As trackman he was with the K. & M. Railroad for some years and came from that road to the West Virginia

Southern as trackman and for twelve years has been roadmaster. He is an active citizen of Hernshaw and has served two years as a justice of the peace. In politics he is a republican.

Mr. Spurlock married Miss Emma Miller and they have seven children: Bertha, Wattie, Mame, Inez, Isey, William and Ruby. Mr. Spurlock and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN GRANT WILSON TOMPKINS, deceased, for many years was engaged in farming and coal developing in Kanawha county, W. Va., and was numbered with the capitalists of his section. He was born January 18, 1847, at Cedar Grove, Kanawha county, W. Va., and died July 8, 1907, at his exceedingly beautiful home in Charleston, which he had erected on Kanawha street, overlooking the Kanawha river.

Mr. Tompkins was one of the younger members of a large family and he inherited the old family homestead at Burning Springs. He was liberally educated and was considered a business man of great ability. His farming interests were large and his landed possessions included many acres of coal and gas and oil land, mainly in Kanawha county. In one way he resembled America's chief multi-millionaire, in that from the age of fourteen years he kept a diary of his receipts and expenditures, thus, at all times being able to direct his large business affairs on a firm foundation. On the disbursing side of this diary he must have frequently made heavy charges for probably few men of his section gave more in charity than he, although much of this liberality was known to few. It was a pleasure to him to seek out the needy and relieve their wants and there must be hundreds now living who can bear testimony to the helping hand he unostentatiously extended when he realized their necessities. In his political sentiment he was a Republican and formerly was more or less prominent in party councils and at one time was a candidate for Congress. In 1900 he came to Charleston, having practically retired from business in

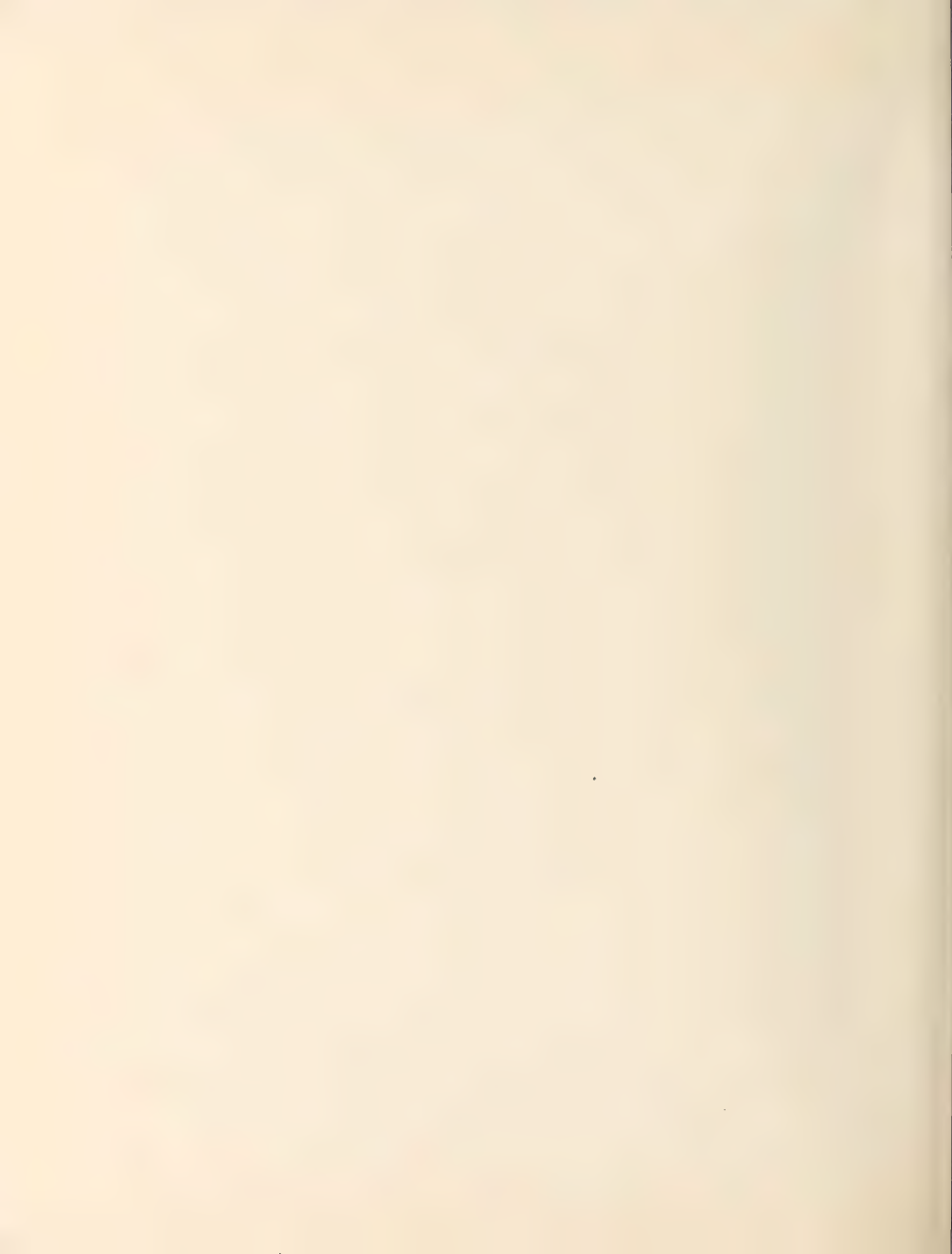
1895, and here spent the closing years of life.

Mr. Tompkins was first married to Amelia Caldwell Tompkins, a kinswoman, who died in the prime of life, their only child passing away at birth. Mr. Tompkin's second marriage was to Miss Nellie Berchman Blair, who was born at Minersville, O., February 19, 1865, and was educated in the Catholic convent at Pomeroy, O. She is a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Harley) Blair. Thomas Blair was born in 1820, in Scotland, and in his native village was married to Catherine Harley, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, at Birch Hill, the old homestead. After the birth of two children, Thomas Blair and wife came to America, this being in 1852, and they stopped for a time in Pennsylvania and then moved to Hanging Rock, O., in which state they were neighbors to the parents of the late President William McKinley. Afterward they removed to East Bank, Kanawha county, and from there, about 1890, came to Charleston. Mr. Blair engaged in coal mining and farming for some years before he retired. His death occurred at Charleston, September 22, 1895, his widow surviving him until November 30, 1907. They were faithful members of the Roman Catholic church.

Ten children were born to Thomas Blair and wife, as follows: Susannah, who died in Scotland when aged one year; John, who died in childhood, at Minersville; Mary, who was born in Scotland, is the wife of Philip Golden and lives at East Bank, W. Va., having two sons and two daughters; Thomas A., a coal operator, residing at Earlington, Ky., who married Agnes Wren and has two sons and three daughters; Patrick, a resident also of Earlington, who married Susan McManus, and has four sons and four daughters; Sallie, who is the wife of John Minnick, lives at Baltimore, Md., and has one son and two daughters; Catherine, who is the wife of C. A. Potterfield, a druggist at Charleston, and has one son and two daughters; Mrs. Tompkins; and Elizabeth A., who is unmarried, and resides with her sister, Mrs. Tompkins. All are now living except the two first mentioned, and all are devout members of the Roman Catholic church. Mrs. Tompkins has one son, John



JOHN G. W. TOMPKINS



Grant William Tompkins, who was born June 27, 1902, who is a bright school boy at Charleston, W. Va., is one of the city's progressive and constructive business men. He is a native of Illinois, born May 22, 1865, and was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools.

F. C. STARK, proprietor of a large grocery store at No. 998 Quarrier street, Charleston, W. Va., is one of the city's progressive and constructive business men. He is a native of Illinois, born May 22, 1865, and was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools.

As soon as he could command his own time and movements, Mr. Stark went to Columbus, O., where he entered a grocery store and remained in that business there until he had completely mastered every detail, being connected with the Buckeye Cash Grocery Company. When he came to Charleston and viewed the business field he soon recognized the fact that such a grocery store as he hoped to conduct, had not yet been established in this city, enterprising as the people were along other lines. He started first in 1901, just across the street from his present establishment, where he remained until he had completed the building of his three-story brick block, in 1908. Although a lack of sufficient capital prevented him at first from expending as much as he desired, it was not long before his competitors and the public recognized the excellence of his methods and the superiority of his stock and his success was assured. He has the best equipped and stocked store in this part of the state, gives employment to eight salesmen and operates three wagons and an automobile truck. His patronage comes from the best and most particular people of the city.

Mr. Stark was married in March, 1887, to Miss Sophia Grimm, of Columbus, O., and they have one daughter, Marybelle. The family residence is at No. 1302 Quarrier street. Mr. and Mrs. Stark introduced Christian Science in Charleston and have been gratified by the influence they have exerted in this direction, large and interesting gatherings being of weekly occurrence.

WILLIAM D. ISAAC, brick manufacturer and president of the Kanawha Brick Company, of Charleston, W. Va., which he founded twenty-eight years ago, is one of the representative business men of this section. He was born in Carmarllingshire, South Wales, March 7, 1847, and is a son of Reese and Catherine (Lewis) Isaac.

Reese Isaac was born in the above shire and has spent his long life there which has extended to ninety years. His first wife, the mother of William D. Isaac, who was the second son and third born of her six children, died more than fifty years ago. Since her death, Mr. Isaac has been twice married, both wives being now deceased. To the second marriage no children were born and to the third, one son, David, who resides with his aged father in South Wales.

When he was nineteen years old, William D. Isaac and his brother, David Isaac, came to America, setting sail in 1866 on the steamer Manhattan, at Liverpool, England, which landed them safely in the harbor of New York, from which city they went to Minerville, O., where they joined their older brother, John, and their sister, Martha, who had crossed the Atlantic Ocean two years previously. For two years, William D. Isaac worked on the C. & O. Railroad, and for a few years was in the stone business and then came to Charleston, of which city he has been a resident for forty-two years. At first he did some stone work but soon afterward went into the brick business, with which he has remained identified. When he first went into the business old methods prevailed, bricks being then all made by hand, the first improvement being when temporary kilns were built for each firing, and this method also gave way as machinery was invented and greater possibilities were opened up to brick manufacturers. It was considered remarkable when 10,000 bricks could be a day's output, while now the Kanawha Brick Company's average is 50,000 per day. They have a modern plant equipped with the latest machinery and accommodations for their business, which is a very extensive

one, they having manufactured the brick for all the leading buildings of recent construction at Charleston, including the postoffice, the public schools and the finest private residences. The company of which he is president operates two plants and employment is given seventy-five people, the product being mainly sold within West Virginia.

Mr. Isaac was married at Minerville, Meigs county, O., to Miss Mary Lewis, who was born there, October 8, 1851, a daughter of David and Mary (Phillips) Lewis, natives of South Wales. The parents of Mrs. Isaac came to America in 1838, crossing the Atlantic ocean in a sailing vessel that required fifty-two days to make the voyage, but were landed safely at the port of New York. The father was a miner and became a superintendent. His death occurred September 5, 1884, at Minerville, in his seventy-first year, his widow surviving him for eleven years. They had eight children, seven of whom are yet living, one having been accidentally drowned at the age of eight years. Mrs. Isaac is the only member of her family living in West Virginia. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac, the survivors being: Jennie, wife of W. W. Hart, and they have six children; George R., secretary and salesman for the Kanawha Brick Company, who married Eva Meeker and has three children; Anna, who is the wife of Lillburn Harris, of Charleston, and has one son; and Lewis P., who is his father's superintendent. One son, Arthur, was accidentally drowned in the Elk river, when eleven years old. Mr. Isaac and family are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church and Mrs. Isaac is interested in the Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. Isaac has been an active and useful citizen and has served six years as a member of the city council, elected on the republican ticket. He is a member of Kanawha Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M.

HON. E. A. WOODALL,* a prominent citizen of Poca district, for seven years postmaster at Legg, Kanawha county, W. Va., for three terms a justice of the peace and for seven years judge of the court of common pleas, was born at Charleston, W. Va., May

10, 1855. His parents were William A. and Delilah (Carter) Woodall.

William A. Woodall was a native of Virginia and in boyhood was sent to a subscription school. He learned the stove-making business and after his marriage moved to Charleston and there followed his trade, and while living in the city all his children were born. Afterward he moved to the farm of 166½ acres, in Poca district, sixteen miles north of Charleston, on which his son, E. A. Woodall, now resides. His first wife, Delilah Carter, a daughter of Wilson Carter, died on the farm in the fall of 1861 and her burial was in the Aultz burying ground in Poca and Union districts. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Four children were born to that marriage: Mathias E., E. A., Austin L., and a daughter, the eldest and youngest being deceased. William A. Woodall was married secondly to Martha Thaxton, a native of Kanawha county, and nine children were born to them, namely: Robert J., Sarah, N. G., Henry, Cora, Josephine, Everett, Lawrence and Eugene. The mother of the above mentioned family survives and resides in Little Sandy district. The death of the father occurred in February, 1901, and his burial was on Wills creek in Little Sandy district. He was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he was a Republican and was a member of the district school board.

E. A. Woodall was six years old when his mother died. He attended school in Poca district until 1875 and then taught for one term, after which he engaged in farming and shortly afterward was married. He continued to live on and manage the home farm until December 5, 1895, when he was called into public life, being appointed to succeed Judge Laidley. In 1896 he moved into Charleston and in the same year was elected to the bench, on the Republican ticket, and served as judge for six years afterward. As soon as his term expired he returned to the farm and has made it his place of residence ever since. He served one term as a member of the board of education of assessor of Poca, Union, and Jefferson districts. In 1909 was elected deputy

Judge Woodall was married September 29, 1875, to Miss Rebecca J. Hager, who was born in Boone county, Va., February 10, 1857, a daughter of L. D. and Rhoda Hager, and the following children have been born to them: Allison W., who resides on Virginia street, Charleston, married Bessie Wright and they have three children—Archibald, Lillian and Irene; Alberta May, who is the wife of John F. Burdette, lives in Poca district and they have a large family; Leora L., who is the wife of J. J. Beane, of Sissonville, W. Va., died in July, 1908, leaving two children—Senate and Blackburn; George, who resides in West Charleston, married Emma Flowers and they have three children: Frank, who resides on Virginia street, Charleston, married Miss Stogdon and they have one child, Hazel; Clyde, lives at home; Mabel, who was the wife of George Spencer, died July 27, 1907, survived by one son, Clifford Ray; Stacia and Helen both live with their parents.

The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and Judge Woodall is a trustee of Griffith's Chapel, Poca district. He has been through all the chairs of Glendale Lodge, No. 78, Knights of Pythias.

E. F. VANDINE, who is a justice of the peace in Poca district, Kanawha county, W. Va., and a farmer residing on Grapevine creek, sixteen miles north of Charleston, was born at Pocatigo, Kanawha county, March 14, 1868, and is a son of I. C. and Sarah Elizabeth (Douglass) Vandine.

I. C. Vandine was born in 1843, in Jackson county, W. Va., where he was reared and attended school. Following his marriage he lived at Sissonville, W. Va., and then moved farther away, into Fayette county, but one year later located on Grapevine Creek, where he owns 400 acres of land, the larger part of which is cleared. For many years he taught school in Kanawha county and was considered a very capable instructor. Later he became a member of the local Board of Education and served many years as its secretary. In his political views he is a Republican. At Harper's Ferry, W. Va., he married Sarah Elizabeth Douglass, who was born in Barbour county, W. Va., a

daughter of W. R. and Anna Belle Douglass, and six children were born to them, as follows: E. F.; A. C., who is a physician in practice at Clendenin, W. Va.; A. E. Vandine, who died when aged seven years; Cory Belle, who is the wife of Edward Douglass, resides in Fayette county and has twin children, Isunah and Hugart; S. D., who is a street car man at Akron, O.; and Otis Albert, who lives at Charleston.

E. F. Vandine attended school in both Kanawha and Fayette counties and after his parents returned to the former county engaged in farming and has continued to be interested in agricultural pursuits although a considerable portion of his time has recently been given to the duties of public office. He served two years as constable and then resigned that office and the county court appointed him a justice of the peace, to which office he was subsequently elected and in which he is serving in his second term. In politics he is a Republican. He is one of the school trustees of Poca district, and is secretary of the Grapevine Telephone Company, No. 29. Prior to the disbanding of the Odd Fellows' lodge at Sissonville, he attended as a member.

Mr. Vandine was married July 12, 1891, to Miss Jenetta Catherine Griffith, who was born April 13, 1870, in Poca district, a daughter of William A. and Charlotte (Bays) Griffith. They have no children of their own but they have reared Lottie Jane Hammock and she is as a daughter to them. Her parents were McClelland and Octavia (Griffith) Hammock.

MATTHEW WALTON VENABLE, of the firm of M. W. Venable & Son, civil and mining engineers, of Charleston, W. Va., was born in Prince Edward county, Va., on April 8th, 1847. He grew up on a farm, and was educated in the country schools, and at Hampden-Sidney College, leaving this institution before graduation to enlist in the Confederate Army, where his elder brothers were then serving. Completing his education at the University of Virginia after the war, he came to West Virginia in 1868 as a civil engineer, during the location and construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, residing in Cabell

county. He was married in Barboursville, September, 1870, to Miss Margaret Maria Dyer, daughter of the late James R. Dyer of one of the pioneer families of Pendleton county, in this state. A year or two later he removed to Winchester, Ky., where he was engaged as division engineer in the construction of what is now known as the Lexington Branch of the Ches. & Ohio Ry., between Lexington and Mt. Sterling, completing this work late in 1872. He was employed during the following seventeen years in building several roads, among them, the Cincinnati Southern, Louisville & Nashville, and the Louisville Southern railroads, in Kentucky, and the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railroad in Ohio; and also spent several years as engineer of construction upon locks and dams, on Kentucky River, for the U. S. government, residing most of these years in Danville and Newport. He came to Kanawha county in 1890 and opened an office in Charleston. Upon the death of his wife he removed to town with his family, and has since made this city his home. He was again married in 1893 to Miss Anne Haymond Byrne, daughter of the late Col. Benj. W. Byrne of Charleston.

Mr. Venable's professional life has been quite closely identified with mining and railroad development in this vicinity and adjacent states, for the past twenty years. In politics he is a Democrat, and in his church affiliations, a Presbyterian.

CHARLES A. CABELL, general manager of the West Virginia Colliery Company, the Republic Coal Company and the Carbon Coal Company, has many other interests that make him one of the representative business men of Kanawha county. He was born on the home farm on Elk River, in Elk district, May 23, 1870, and is a son of N. B. and Lavina C. (Wood) Cabell.

On December 14, 1894, Mr. Cabell was married to Miss Nellie L. Couch, a daughter of James H. and Delia (Wilson) Couch, and they have three children: Mary Lovenia, Nellie Lynn and Virginia Couch. Mr. and Mrs. Cabell are members of the Episcopal church.

WILLIAM M. ROLLINS,* superintendent of the Lewis Coal and Coke Company, at Chelyan, W. Va., was born October 2, 1874, at New Haven, in Mason county, W. Va., and is a son of Benjamin F. and Laura A. Rollins. The father is a pilot on an Ohio River steamboat.

William M. Rollins attended the public schools and obtained a well-balanced education and when twenty years old became bookkeeper for S. A. Lewis in the Clarksburg region, in Harrison county, W. Va. From there he accompanied Mr. Lewis to Mason county and shortly afterward to Dry Branch, Kanawha county, where he was mine foreman and when the company became interested at Chelyan, Mr. Lewis made him superintendent. Mr. Rollins has a younger brother, Warner, now a resident of Pennsylvania, but neither of them have chosen their father's perilous occupation, who has been a pilot for the past thirty years. Mr. Rollins has one sister, Lavina, who is the wife of S. A. Lewis.

William M. Rollins married Miss Frances Parsons, a daughter of the late Elias Parsons, and they have four children: Claudia, Harry, Carl and Gertrude. Mr. Rollins casts his vote with the Republican party but is not particularly active in politics.

JOHN MARK YOUNG, a representative and substantial citizen of Charleston, W. Va., a veteran of the Civil War and a political factor for some years in Kanawha county, was born August 10, 1835, on Elk River, Kanawha county, W. Va. (then Virginia), coming of a very old family of the Old Dominion.

The earliest Young family annals which have been preserved, tell of the birth of John Young, in 1760, at Norfolk, Va., of German parents. Early in the days of the Revolutionary War he was appointed, on account of his known bravery, as an Indian scout or spy and it is certain that he had much to do with the suppression of Indian outrages in the mountains and valleys and made such a name for himself that its mere mention was sometimes enough to prevent the savages from molesting the widely scattered settlers. In his trips on secret missions, it being his duty to find out the temper

of the Indians and their strength at given points, he was practically alone and had many thrilling adventures. At that time one fort was situated on the present site of Charleston and another was located twelve miles distant on Coal River. It is related that on one occasion the Indians besieged the upper fort and he was obliged to leave its protection. His wife and young son, Jacob, were with him at the time. He was a man of great resource and through a stratagem managed to get his wife and child into a concealed canoe and pushed the light vessel out into the stream, swimming by its side and thus escaped under a shower of Indian arrows.

A number of years passed before the Kanawha valley became a safe enough place for the establishment of homes but the time came when he located in Big Sandy district, as it is now called, on the Elk River, and secured 225 acres, on which he cut down the first tree. This property has descended from father to son and still belongs to the family, being now one of the finest farms in this section of Kanawha county.

John Young spent the remaining years of his life on that place, reaching a good old age. He married Keziah Tackett, who survived him for some years and died on the homestead, at the age of ninety. They were earnest Methodists and the traveling preacher and circuit rider always found a welcome at their fireside. Five sons and six daughters were born to them and all of them lived to be aged people. The family record is as follows: Jacob, the eldest, was a farmer all his active life and lived to be almost ninety years of age. He married and reared a family. Charles, the second son, also followed an agricultural life, married and left numerous descendants. Lewis was a prosperous farmer on Elk River and is also survived by descendants. John D., the father of John Mark Young, was the fourth in order of birth. Samuel, like his brothers, was a large farmer and sons and daughters survived him. Betsey married Stephen Nailor and both are deceased but children survive them. Nancy married Milton Woods and they died in Elk district, leaving children. Keziah married a well-known hunter named Jesse James, who spent his life in the Elk River district. Several children survived

them. Jane, who lived to be three score, was the only member of the family who never married. Polly married John Ashley and left a family, and Peggy married John B. Young (no relation) and also left a family.

John D. Young, son of John and father of John M. Young, was born in what is now Kanawha county, W. Va., in 1799, and died September 2, 1873, in the city of Charleston, to which he had moved during the Civil War. Prior to that he had followed agricultural pursuits on the paternal homestead. He was a very intelligent man and was a Union sympathizer when trouble arose between the North and South, having identified himself with the Republican party on its formation. During the early part of the war he was captain of a bateaux fleet, boats pushed by poles, which carried on traffic from the mouth of the Kanawha River for 100 miles to Kanawha Falls. He then became a member of the 7th W. Va. Vol. Cavalry and served two years, participating in some engagements but returned home practically unharmed. He declined to serve in political office but accepted church responsibilities and was an official and leading member of the Methodist church for a long period.

He was married in Elk district, to Betsey James, who was born in 1809, in Nicholas county, and died in 1874, at Charleston, where she was well known and much beloved. Six children were born to John D. Young and wife, namely: Lewis Norman, America, John Mark, Milton W., Harriet and Martha, the last-named dying in infancy. Lewis Norman Young who died at Charleston at the age of seventy-six years, was a lifelong resident of Kanawha county. He was a farmer and also conducted a livery business. He married Mary J. Ballard, of Monroe county, who survives and resides on Wilson street, Charleston, with their one son, Edward Young. America, who died at Buchanan, W. Va., in 1910, had passed her seventy-sixth birthday. She is survived by her husband, Rev. H. K. Dix, a retired Methodist minister, and by children who are married and settled in life. Milton W. Young, who died at Charleston at the age of fifty-seven years, is survived by his widow, formerly Sarah E. Carey, and a son and daughter, all residents of

Charleston. Harriet is the wife of John Slack, a well-known resident of Charleston.

John Mark Young was educated in private schools and by tutors, a not unusual custom in the affluent families of Virginia when he was a youth. He was interested in looking after the family estate, 150 acres of which he still owns. Early in the Civil War he became active in local military matters and was captain of a militia company. In November, 1862, he enlisted for regular service in the 13th W. Va. Vol. Infantry, and was made lieutenant of Co. K. For six months he officiated also as color-bearer and through fourteen hours of hard fighting at the battle of Cedar Creek, he carried the banner without once faltering. He was promoted for this brave act on the following day. He took part in numerous other battles and served with equal courage and was honorably discharged June 22, 1865. Mr. Young returned to Charleston and has resided here ever since, having many interests and enjoying the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. He is a stanch Republican and on that ticket has frequently been called to serve in office and has been city marshal, clerk of the city council and has also been deputy sheriff of Kanawha county.

In Cabell county, W. Va., Mr. Young was married to Miss Albina L. Ong, who was born in that county July 12, 1845, and was educated at Guyandotte. Her parents, Isaac and Susan (Burton) Ong, lived in Logan and Cabell counties. Her father was a captain in a band of border rangers, connected with the Confederate army, and contracted a fever from which he died in 1862. His widow lived to the age of seventy-three years and died at Charleston. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. and Mrs. Young have had five children, as follows: J. M. Q., born January 23, 1870, who married Nellie F. Dumble, of Ohio, and has had three children: Jessie O., Norman M. and John M.; Gus O., who was born November 7, 1872; Ora D., who died when about fifteen years of age; and Harry and Fred, both of whom died young. Both surviving sons reside in Charleston and both have been connected with business enterprises. Mr. Young is a very active worker in

the Methodist Episcopal church and for 57 years he has been a steward in the same and since 1885 has been a member of the board of trustees at Charleston.

C. H. FINK,* a representative citizen of Loudon district, Kanawha county, W. Va., where he owns, in partnership with his son, ninety-four and one-half acres of particularly fine land, was born in Greenbrier county, Va., March 14, 1859, and is a son of A. L. and Ruth (Shuck) Fink. Both parents were also natives of Greenbrier county, where the father died at the age of sixty-eight years. He was a jeweler by trade. There were seven children in the family, C. H. being the sixth in order of birth. The others were William, J. L., G. P., A. E., M., and J. F.

C. H. Fink obtained his schooling in his native county and was afterward engaged in farming there until thirty years of age. He then went to work in the coal mines and was so occupied until February, 1909, when he came to his present place. He has done a large amount of improving here, has erected all of the substantial buildings as they are today, and has so enriched his land that he is said to have one of the best farms in this section. He has always been an industrious, prudent man and has reason to be well satisfied with the results of his labors.

Mr. Fink married M. E. Holcomb, who was born in Greenbrier county, and ten children have been born to them, namely: George, Duff, Cora, John, Nellie, Effie, Vivian, Harry, Edgar and Pearl, all surviving except Duff and Edgar. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Masonic fraternity at Charleston.

GUSTAVE STOLLE, one of Charleston's older business men, a member of the jewelry firm of Stolle & Sons, No. 11 Sumner street, is proprietor of the oldest store, in this line in this city, it having been founded in 1854, by his father. He was born in Brunswick, Germany, March 5, 1844, and is a son of Edward C. and Augusta (Schmitt) Stolle.

Edward C. Stolle was born in 1812, also in

Brunswick. He was designed by his parents for the Roman Catholic priesthood and his studies were conducted for a time along that line but later he became interested in other directions, learned the jewelry trade and gave up his former plans for a religious life. He married a neighbor, Miss Augusta Schmitt, and fourteen children were born to them, all in Germany except the youngest. Eleven of the above children died young. One daughter, Mary, died after marriage, leaving a daughter, Emma, who is the widow of Victor Tischler, and has one son and two daughters. The two survivors of this large family are Gustave and Agnes, both of whom are residents of Charleston.

In 1852 Edward C. Stolle came to America alone and worked for two years at his trade in Baltimore, Md. He then came to Charleston and established his jewelry store on the present site of the St. Albert Hotel, on Kanawha street, subsequently returning to Germany for his family. They took passage for America at Bremerhaven, September 15, 1856, and after a period of six weeks and two days, landed safely at Baltimore and came on to this city. Here Edward Stolle continued in business until the close of his life, being one of the valuable citizens of Charleston, ever ready to do his part in the development of the city and setting an example of thrift and sturdy honesty. His death occurred April 20, 1887. His widow survived him until November 29, 1895, being then about seventy-nine years old.

Gustave Stolle was twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents to Charleston. Here he attended school and learned his trade under his father, with whom he became associated as a partner in 1856, since which time the present firm name has been in existence, it being probably the oldest continuous business house in Charleston. Its policy has always remained the same—honest goods and fair prices—with expert work in every department and only the most reliable goods being handled. Mr. Stolle is widely known in the trade and stands very high as a business man and citizen.

Mr. Stolle was married at Charleston to Miss Kate Manning, who was born near Richmond, Va., in 1848, and accompanied her parents,

Thomas and Catherine (Flaherty) Manning, to Charleston during the Civil War, where her father followed contracting. Mr. and Mrs. Manning were members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Stolle belongs to the Odd Fellows, and is past grand and grand representative in the Encampment, and is also prominent in the order of Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor and also past chief patriarch. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

JOSEPH RUFFNER DAVENPORT, who died suddenly September 1, 1911, was at the time of his death lockmaster at Lock No. 3, Kanawha River, at Riverside, W. Va. He had been in the employ of the U. S. Government since 1873, as a member of the engineer corps, and had had a large amount of experience in the line of surveying and lock construction on the Kanawha. He was born at Maysville, Ky., July 16, 1851, a son of J. B. and Mary Ann (Ruffner) Davenport.

J. B. Davenport was born in Grayson county, Va., where he was reared to manhood and there was first married, his wife being a Miss Hale. After her death he came to Kanawha county and located at Malden, which was then the leading trading point in this section, and here became a merchant and one of the early salt-makers. Later he became a salesman for the firm of Morrison & Hale, salt manufacturers at Snow Hill, and after a number of years with them, retired to Poca, Kanawha county, where he operated a flour mill for some years. From there he went to Middleport, O., and became a salesman for the Ohio River Salt Company, but during the Civil War removed to Charleston, where he lived until his death, in 1893, being then 89 years of age. At Malden he married Mary Ann Ruffner, who died in May, 1893, aged 75 years. To his first marriage one child was born: Trocket H., who died in 1861. To the second marriage the following children were born: Edwin R., who died in 1895; J. B. H., who is a resident of Charleston; Eva, who is the wife of E. T. Thayer, of Charleston; Joseph Ruffner; and Mary S., who is the widow of John B. Vickers, and resides in California.

Joseph Ruffner Davenport was a child when the family went to Middleport, O., where he

attended school and completed his education at Charleston. He was eighteen years of age when he entered into the flat-boat business on the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers, in the salt trade, and he continued in it as long as it was profitably conducted. He also found employment as a clerk in stores and was otherwise active up to the time when he became a member of the C. & O. railroad engineering corps, under Col. Lewis Ruffner. He was with that body until the road was completed. He was also in the surveying party that laid out the line of the Coal & Coke railroad. In 1873 he became a member of the Government corps, with Mr. A. M. Scott, that was engaged in making surveys for locks and dams on the Kanawha River. He assisted in the construction of No. 4 and 5 locks and on July 20, 1880, four days after it was completed, he was appointed lockmaster of Lock No. 5. He continued there until May 1, 1884, when he took a trip to North Dakota for his health. He spent nine years in the West, during the larger part of the time being engaged in waterworks construction in North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ohio. He returned to his former duties at Lock No. 5, on August 4, 1893, where he remained until 1898, when he took charge of Lock No. 9, remaining there until January 23, 1902, when he became lockmaster at Lock No. 3. Mr. Davenport had many interesting experiences along the river and no one was better informed concerning the numerous improvements which have served to tame and make useful the once turbulent flood of this beautiful stream.

Mr. Davenport married Miss Florence Bolinger, a native of Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of one son, Joseph Ruffner, who is an electrician. He married Elsie Mowers and they have three children. Mr. Davenport belonged to the Knights of Pythias lodge at Marmet, W. Va.

HON. WILLIAM MACCORKLE,* ex-governor of West Virginia and United States Senator elect from the same state, has been a distinguished figure in public life for many years and has been identified with many of the industries and enterprises that have contributed so materially to the upbuilding of all this sec-

tion. He was born in Rockbridge county, Va., where his Scottish ancestors settled perhaps as early as 1730. His parents were William and Mary (Morrison) MacCorkle, who, in his childhood moved to Missouri. They lived there until 1872, when they returned to Virginia and spent the remainder of their lives in their native state.

William A. MacCorkle was graduated from the Washington and Lee University in 1879 and when admitted to the bar, established himself at Charleston. At present he is a member of the prominent law firm of Chilton, MacCorkle & Chilton. This city has continued to be his permanent home although temporary ones have been maintained by him during the numerous periods when he was serving in high official positions. He early entered into politics, identifying himself with the Democratic party, and has always upheld its principles and shown his loyalty to its candidates. In 1893 he was called to assume the duties of governor of the state and served in this high office until 1897, his public record showing his wisdom, honesty and public efficiency as chief executive. For some years he declined public office but was again called to the front in November, 1910, when he was elected to the United States Senate.

Senator MacCorkle has been more than usually successful in business as well as in the field of politics and in his profession. For years he was vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank, of which he is yet a director, is also president of the Kanawha Land Company, and is interested financially and officially with many other enterprises. He served as president of the Charleston Industrial Association and has been identified with a number of the developing movements which have brought attention and capital to both Virginia and West Virginia.

Governor MacCorkle was married in 1884, to Miss Belle Goshorn, a daughter of the late William F. Goshorn. They enjoy a beautiful residence situated on the south side of the city of Charleston.

HON. SAMUEL LIGHTFOOT FLOURNOY, formerly a prominent member of the Kanawha county bar, and twice a member of



HON. SAMUEL L. FLOURNOY



the West Virginia State Senate, was born November 25, 1846, in Chesterfield county, Va. He was mainly reared at Richmond, where he attended school until he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering the Confederate states army at the early age of seventeen years.

Senator Flournoy was a brave and efficient soldier in war, and in times of peace was no less courageous in facing the problems of life. After the close of the war he returned home and then took a classical course in Hampden-Sidney College, where he was most creditably graduated in 1868, and for four years afterward taught school. In the meanwhile he prepared for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1873, and rapidly came to the front in his profession. Politics held interest for him and he became active in public matters in county and state, and in 1885 his party elected him to the West Virginia senate and reelected him in 1889. During his two terms in this body he was particularly useful, serving on such committees as the judiciary, privileges and elections, federal relations, immigration and agriculture, and public printing. His vast fund of general information made his advice and counsel exceedingly valuable. He established his home at Romney, in Hampshire county, about 1873, where he was thrice elected mayor, and moved to Charleston, W. Va., in 1890.

In 1875 Senator Flournoy was married to Miss Frances A. White, who survives and resides at No. 1117 Virginia street. Four sons were born to them. R. Parke Flournoy, who is a graduate of the Law School of the University of West Virginia, was admitted to the bar in 1899 and is engaged in practice at Charleston, with offices in the Kanawha Banking and Trust Building. Harry L., the second son, is city auditor of Charleston. Samuel L., who was admitted to the bar in 1911, is a graduate of the University of Virginia Law School and is engaged in practice at Charleston, with offices in the Wilson Building. Alexander W., the youngest, is clerk and collector for his brother, R. Parke Flournoy.

ANDREW JACKSON BOWLES, formerly a well-known resident of Cabin Creek district, was born November 4, 1835, on his

father's farm, on Witcher's Creek, Kanawha county, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Eunice Bonham, in Cabin Creek district, on September 13, 1909. He was a son of John Wesley Bowles, a native of Franklin county, Va., who came to the Kanawha valley in the early salt manufacturing days and operated a flat-boat on the river in the salt trade. He died when his son, Andrew J. Bowles, was ten years old. The other members of his family were: Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Robert Keeney; Eliza, the widow of Benjamin F. Wyatt; Lucinda, who was the wife of B. Kelley; Woodford, deceased; and Julia, who was the wife of Woodford Keeney.

Andrew Jackson Bowles was the fourth member of the above-mentioned family in order of birth. He had but few early advantages but nevertheless grew into an honorable and industrious youth and prior to marriage was engaged in farming. About this time arose the excitement attendant on the finding of gold in California and Mr. Bowles became anxious to visit the country and see for himself. Being wiser than many of his comrades he permitted his bride to accompany him, which she was brave enough to do and cheerfully faced incredible hardships in order to remain at his side. They went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and safely reached the goldfields, and remained in that state for eight years, moving to different mines as the richer lodes were discovered. By that time Mr. Bowles decided that they had accumulated enough to permit them to return comfortably and purchase and stock a farm. They located fourteen miles up Paint Creek, in Cabin Creek district, buying a large estate, on which they lived for fourteen years, moving then to Pratt and afterward to the present residence of Mrs. Eunice Bonham, where both subsequently died. In the meanwhile, however, they had spent several years at Charleston. Andrew J. Bowles was a Democrat in his political opinions and while living in California, became identified with the Masonic fraternity.

About 1855 Mr. Bowles was married to Miss Leetha Wyatt, who was born in Kanawha county, a daughter of Mathew P. Wyatt, and died in Cabin Creek district, May 21, 1911, at

the age of sixty-eight years. Five children were born to them, the three older ones in California and the two younger in West Virginia, as follows: John W., who was accidentally killed by falling into a mine shaft, when a child of four years; Eunice, who is the widow of C. Bonham; Wade Hampton and Alexander, both of whom are deceased; and Mathew P., who lives in California.

The only daughter of the above family, Eunice, with her brother, Wade Hampton, spent their early years in California and accompanied their parents back to West Virginia, where the brother died and the sister has spent her entire subsequent life. In January, 1882, she was married to John Hensley, who died September 15, 1894, leaving three sons, namely: Wilbur, residing at Ashland, Ky., who is an engineer on the C. & O. Railroad, married Maude Huffman and has one child, Clyde T.; Clyde L., who lives at Ohley, Kanawha county, where he is manager of a store for a coal company, married Pearl Bonham and has one child, Harold B.; and Andrew Jackson, a merchant at Witcher, who married Wiona Walker, and has one child, John W.

In April, 1903, Mrs. Hensley was married secondly to Columbus Bonham, who died October 1, 1910, leaving one child, Lucy Leone. Mrs. Bonham received her comfortable home from her father, this including a commodious residence surrounded by six acres or land, a large part of which is an orchard. Although too young to remember much of the rough life of the California mining camps of her childhood, she can relate in an interesting way, numerous events in the life of her parents in the far west, including the occasion when the family pocketbook was emptied of its final thirty cents for a delectable pie, and of the friendly attentions of the Indians with whom they came into contact.

DAVID F. HOSTETLER, secretary and treasurer of the Elk Milling and Produce Company, at Charleston, W. Va., is one of the city's active and progressive business men, one who has the ability to see business opportunities and the courage to grasp them. He was born in Juniata county, Pa., February 27, 1868, and

is a son of Jacob and Hannah (Branthoffer) Hostetler.

The Hostetler family is of Pennsylvania German stock and is a prominent one in that state. The parents of Mr. Hostetler conversed almost entirely in Pennsylvania German and the children learned the language, which is used by a large body of residents of the Keystone state throughout Berks, Bucks, Lancaster and Juniata counties, a thrifty people of German and Holland extraction. Jacob Hostetler was an admirable type and like his forefathers industriously and successfully carried on agricultural operations and, with his wife, subscribed to the simple faith of the Dunkard church. He died at the age of seventy-three years and she survived him for seven years. Nine children were born to them, the survivors being: John W., formerly a postmaster in Juniata county and a justice of the peace, who lives on his farm there with his family; Mary A., who is the widow of George Hockenbroch, is a resident of East Salem and has two sons; Howard L., who lives in Illinois; Emma, who resides with a sister in Juniata county; David F.; Amanda, who is the wife of L. L. Gray, lives at Thompsontown and has one daughter; Adaline, who is the wife of Charles McMillan and lives in Missouri.

David F. Hostetler grew to manhood in Juniata county and attended the public schools and later a private normal school. For four years he followed school teaching and in 1892 came to Charleston as a teacher of penmanship. Here he became interested along business lines and in 1894 engaged in a wholesale trade under the firm name of Hostetler & Slicer, this firm later selling out to the Wholesale Produce Company, of which Mr. Hostetler became head bookkeeper and office manager. In 1902 this firm was consolidated with the Charleston Grain and Feed Co., forming the Charleston Milling and Produce Company, with which concern Mr. Hostetler remained until 1907, when he became one of the incorporators of the Elk Milling and Produce Company, of which he was elected the first secretary and treasurer and has continued as such to the present time.

In 1896 Mr. Hostetler was married to Miss

Bertha Graham, who was born in 1877 in this city. They have three children: Elizabeth, David F., Jr., and William L. Mr. and Mrs. Hostetler are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Charleston. In politics he is independent and his only fraternal connection is with the American Mechanics.

JOHN S. CHILTON,* contracting carpenter, residing at Spring Hill, Kanawha county, W. Va., was born at this place, May 2, 1862, and is a son of Joseph Blackwell and Martha E. (Wilson) Chilton, and a grandson of Blackwell and Sarah (Eustace) Chilton.

Joseph Blackwell Chilton was born in Frazier county, Va., and was four years old when his parents moved to Charleston, where they lived for a short time and then moved into Loudon district. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Chilton was living on the present site of the town of Clendenin. He was engaged in teaching school for some years and then settled at Spring Hill near which he owned a farm of 300 acres, and this estate he managed during the rest of his active life, his death occurring at the age of seventy-nine years. He was a Democrat from conviction but was never a politician. He married Martha E. Wilson, a daughter of John and Katherine (Donally) Wilson, and they had four children: Katherine, wife of Henry Brown, of Charleston; Emma, deceased, formerly the wife of A. M. Woolridge; Edwin A., residing in Kentucky; and John S., of Spring Hill. The mother of the above family died at the age of seventy-three years and was buried in the Wilson cemetery as was her husband. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In addition to his other interests, Joseph Blackwell Chilton was a railroad contractor during a portion of his life and built ten miles of the Queen & Crescent railroad which became a part of the Cincinnati & Southern. He was also concerned with dealing with the Indians in Montana.

John S. Chilton obtained his education in the district schools of Jefferson District, Kanawha county, after which he tried railroad work for a time as a fireman. He then worked in a store, after which he learned the carpenter's

trade and at different times taught school. For ten years he was connected with the Black Band Mining & Manufacturing Company, starting in as builder of bridges and railroad carpentering, and finally became superintendent, after which he went into contracting and since 1906 has since done a large amount of work in this line. Mr. Chilton takes contracts for buildings from the ground up and gives constant employment to some half dozen skilled carpenters. For a short time he resided at Huntington, W. Va., but since then has lived at Spring Hill and owns ten acres lying between the railroad and the county road.

In 1883 Mr. Chilton was married to Miss Frances Payne Hamilton, a daughter of A. M. and Virginia (Lewis) Hamilton, and they have five children: Edwin H.; Marian Blackwell, who is the wife of W. C. Sharpe, of Coalwood, W. Va., and has two sons: William Chilton and Hamilton Klase; Emma W., who is the wife of Homer Bowers, of Dickley, W. Va., and has one daughter, Frances; Harold Keith and Eustace Lewis, both in school. In politics Mr. Chilton is a Democrat. In July, 1911, he was elected a member of the board of education for a term of years ending in 1915, an act of his fellow citizens that testified to their confidence in his intelligence and public spirit.

G. D. ACREE, secretary and treasurer of the National Detective Association, at Charleston, W. Va., and since 1908, city constable, has been a resident of Charleston since April, 1900. He was born on his father's farm in Elk district, Kanawha county, situated on Aaron Fork of the Little Sandy Elk River, on January 12, 1872. His parents were Peter and Margaret Jane (Reynolds) Acree.

Peter Acree was born near Walton, Roane county, W. Va., and prior to retiring to Charleston, was a farmer and timberman. His first marriage was to Margaret Jane Reynolds, who died in 1881, a daughter of John and Mary (Givens) Reynolds, old residents of the county who owned a farm twelve miles from Charleston, on the Elk River. Peter Acree was married secondly to Mary Jane Given, and thirdly to Sarah Jane Richie. Four children were born to his first marriage: George Dayton; John M.,

residing near Freedom, Pa.; Everett E., residing near Patona, W. Va.; and Roma H., residing near Charleston.

G. D. Acree spent his boyhood on the home farm and attended the country schools. In early manhood he followed lumbering but after marriage returned to the farm in Elk district and operated it for six years. He was then connected with the public improvements of Charleston for two years, for nine months being grade foreman for Pfaff & Smith, contractors who did the street paving of the city. Following this, he was foreman of construction for seven months under Melcher & Gillispie, contractors, who erected the Kanawha brewery. Mr. Acree then purchased a soft drink plant which he operated for some time, being in partnership for one year with C. A. Ellis, at Charleston, W. Va. He then operated for one year a soft drink manufactory at Point Pleasant. Afterward he served on the Charleston police force for two years under Mayors Radesell and Jerrett and then, for eighteen months was on the road for the Kanawha Brewing Company. He is a staunch Republican and in 1908 he was elected constable with the largest vote of any candidate on the ticket. In 1911 he organized the Mercantile Detective Agency, of which R. H. Clendennin is president, and they maintain offices in the Frankenberger building, on Kanawha and Summers streets.

Mr. Acree was married May 5, 1895, to Miss Lucinda C. Huffman, a daughter of Henry and Caroline (Moore) Huffman, and they have five children: Elliott S., Delpha Lee, Wesley V., Theresa H. and Ural S. The family residence is on the corner of Court and Brown streets. Mr. Acree is a member of the Red Men and the Eagles.

WILLIAM A. GOODWIN,* a prosperous farmer and substantial citizen of Kanawha county, W. Va., who owns 215 acres of fine land situated seven miles northwest of Charleston, was born October 16, 1843, in Roanoke county, Va., a member of one of the prominent old families of that section.

Mr. Goodwin was educated in the schools of his native county and at Roanoke college, and then entered the Confederate Army and served

through three years in the Civil War, in the Roanoke artillery under Captain Hupp. After the close of the war he went to Salem, Va., and from there to Kanawha county, and for three years after his marriage lived in Mason county. From there he came to Union district, Kanawha county, and subsequently purchased his present farm. The land was somewhat run down and many improvements were needed and in the improvement of the land and in rebuilding Mr. Goodwin spent many years. All the farm buildings now standing he put up and he has 150 acres of his land in fine tillable condition. Formerly Mr. Goodwin devoted seven acres to tobacco and was credited with shipping the finest tobacco that ever reached the Richmond market, for which he was paid \$40 per hundred pounds. Mr. Goodwin attends to his own agricultural operations and is a thoroughly informed and practical farmer. He is a stockholder in the Elk City Bank.

Mr. Goodwin married Miss Mary Wood, a native of Virginia and a daughter of John F. Wood, who was a well-known man along the Kanawha River. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin have had four children: James F., who is a resident of Pittsburg; C. W., who married a Miss Wallace of Pittsburg, Pa., resides there and has four children: Clarence James, Ethel Jane, Charles Wallace and Mary; Ella, who is the wife of James A. Keller, of Pittsburg; and Fannie J., who is the wife of C. F. Ceaser, of Charleston, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served on the board of stewards for twenty years. In politics he is inclined to be in sympathy with the Democrats but is a man quite capable of doing his own thinking and frequently casts his vote for the candidate of whom his own judgment approves, irrespective of party.

LOUIS J. FALONE, one of the prosperous young business men of Charleston, whose well stocked cigar store and carefully conducted pool rooms are situated in Postoffice square, is widely known in athletic circles, for a number of years being a favorite baseball player, playing center field in the season of 1902. He was born at Cincinnati, O., thirty-five years ago,

and is a son of Joseph and Macellina Rossano.

Joseph Falone was born in Corsica. He was married in Italy to Macellina Rossano, of the village of Rosina, Italy, a daughter of Rossano, the sculptor and engraver, a specimen of whose work may be seen in the beautiful statue of the Madonna, that stands in the Milan Cathedral. Joseph Falone and wife came to America and landed at New York and from there came to Cincinnati, where Mrs. Falone died when her only son was aged twenty-two years. Joseph Falone still lives and is in business at Cincinnati.

Louis J. Falone was educated in the parochial and public schools and when old enough was placed in a clothing manufacturing establishment to learn the trade. He had tastes and talents in another direction and as he desired to become a mine engineer and operator, he bent every energy to secure an education along that line and for this purpose took the technical course offered by the International Correspondence School, of Scranton, Pa. In the meanwhile, becoming an expert baseball player, other opportunities opened up before him and, as mentioned above, his name became well and favorably known in baseball circles. After playing several seasons with independent teams he came to Charleston to accept the offer that kept him busy all through the season of 1902. For ten years prior to leaving Cincinnati he had been assistant head usher in the Grand Theatre, and for seven years was a member of the Cincinnati Gymnasium and Athletic Association.

After the baseball season of the above-named year closed, Mr. Falone opened a small cigar store in the Arcade building, Charleston, meeting with ready patronage. This encouraged him to invest farther and in 1906 he added a pool table and room to his store, two years later putting in further accommodations. He now has one of the well patronized and well conducted places of entertainment in the city. He has a wide circle of personal friends, is a member of the Knights of Columbus and a life member of the Elks at Charleston. He was reared a Roman Catholic.

SAMUEL BRASHEAR AVIS,* prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county, W. Va., and senior member of the prominent law firm of Avis & Hardy, at Charleston, has served in the above-mentioned office since 1900 and has established a record that is recognized by bench, bar and people, as admirable in every way. Mr. Avis is a native of Virginia, born February 19, 1872, and is a son of B. D. and Hattie E. (Wilson) Avis, members of old Virginia families.

Samuel B. Avis was educated in the public schools, the military academy at Staunton, Va., and at Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., where he won his degree of B. L. Mr. Avis came then to Charleston and for four years was connected with the United States attorney's office, leaving it in order to serve in the Spanish-American War. In 1898 he was commissioned captain of Co. A, 2nd Va. Vol. Infantry, and his command was stationed at Camp Meade and Greenville, S. C., ready to embark on transports for the seat of war should it become necessary. As all will remember, however, the war was of short duration and after its close, Mr. Avis resumed his duties in the United States attorney's office, where he continued until 1900, when, as above intimated, he was elected prosecuting attorney. His administration of the business of this office has distinguished him as a man of far more than average ability and while he has been more than usually successful, he has never been accused of dishonesty or prejudices in his professional work.

Mr. Avis was married in 1899, to Miss Florence M. Atkinson, who is a daughter of ex-Governor Atkinson, now of Washington City, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Avis reside at No. 1321 Quarrier street, and he maintains his offices at Nos. 503-505 Charleston National Bank building.

MAX WILLIAM HOFERER, senior member of the firm of Max William Hoferer & Son, proprietors of the automobile garage, storage and repair shops at Nos. 1006-8 Lee street, and machine and repair shops at No. 326 Dick-

inson street, Charleston, which is the largest establishment of this kind in the city, is a representative and enterprising business man, widely and favorably known. Mr. Hoferer is a native of Charleston, born March 24, 1856, a son of Andrew and Florence (Hurst) Hoferer.

The parents of Mr. Hoferer were born in Baden, Germany, and remained in their native land until after marriage and the birth of several children, when they started for America in a sailing vessel that took sixty-five days to make the voyage. They landed at the port of New York and from there went to Pittsburg, Pa., coming thence to Charleston, where they spent the rest of their lives. Andrew Hoferer died at the age of eighty-three years, in 1903. His widow survived him until March 24, 1911, her age being eighty-two years at the time of her death. They were members of the Roman Catholic church. Four of their children are living, namely: Frances, who lives in South Side, Charlestown, the widow of Joseph Meyers and having one son, Joseph; Theresa, who lives in this city; Andrew, a stone-mason, who married Laura Perry and has four children; and Max William.

Max William Hoferer has spent his life at Charleston, obtaining his schooling here and learning the machinist's trade. His thorough knowledge of the same he secured mainly through his own efforts, having a natural bent in this direction. Fully thirty years ago Mr. Hoferer founded the present business, beginning in a small way with a machine shop on Washington street, and five years later moving to the present site of the annex to the State house. That lot was subsequently sold for its present purpose and Mr. Hoferer then located permanently on Dickinson street, where, five years since, he erected his machine shop, with dimensions of 40 x 120 feet, the back end adjoining his garage, which has dimensions of 55 x 210 feet, facing at right angles on Lee street. The garage was built four years ago when he entered into the automobile business. This was first carried on under the firm name of the Hoferer Machine Works; later the concern became the Southern Automobile Car Company, and subsequently Max William Hof-

erer & Son, Auto-Storage and Repair plant, the junior member of the firm being an expert operator. The business has shown rapid growth from the start and the two departments give constant employment to a large force of expert workmen.

Mr. Hoferer was married at Charleston to Miss Sarah Breedelove, who was born in Virginia in 1852. They had three children: Hattie, who is her father's capable bookkeeper; M. William, a competent electrician, mechanic and machinist, his father's partner and now chief engineer of the State capitol, who married Gertrude Martin, and has three children: Frank, Pauline and William; and Frank, who was accidentally killed by his own gun, while on a hunting expedition, in December, 1902, when but seventeen years of age. Mr. Hoferer and family are members of the First Presbyterian church. Both he and his son are identified with the Republican party. Mr. Hoferer belongs to the O. O. U. W., the Sr. Order A. M. and to the Mystic Circle.

A. J. ANDERSON,* a general farmer residing five miles west of Charleston, W. Va., his farm of 108 acres being situated in Union district, was born in this district, in Kanawha county, August 12, 1862, and is a son of A. J. and Eliza (Wilson) Anderson.

A. J. Anderson, Sr., was born in Eastern Virginia and came to Kanawha county when a young man, settling in Union district, where he owned 245 acres, all of which is in the possession of his heirs. His death occurred at the age of forty-seven years and his burial was in Union District Home graveyard. He was a consistent man in his religious life and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church as was his wife. He voted with the Democratic party but was no politician. He married Eliza Wilson, a daughter of George Wilson, of Tyler Creek, Union district. She died at the age of fifty years. To this marriage the following children were born: James, who died at the age of fifty years, married Betsey Thurston, who is also deceased; Margaret, who is deceased, was the wife of Samuel Larby; John, who married Matilda Dunbar, and has five children: Isabel, Maude, Thornton, Sylvester and John; Charles,

who resides on his farm of 100 acres, in Union district, married Betty Duden; Nancy, who is deceased, was the wife of George Mitchell; and A. J., who bears his father's name.

A. J. Anderson has always lived in Union district and obtained his schooling here. He helped in the clearing of the home farm and has all of his own land under cultivation with the exception of ten acres, which is covered with valuable timber. He is identified with the Democratic party but has never accepted any but school offices, at present being a school trustee.

Mr. Anderson married Dillie Lankham, a daughter of Columbus Lankham, of Union district, and they have six children: Bernie, Pearl, Howard and Homer, twins, Clyde and Carrolett. Mr. Anderson and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

FRANK L. TYREE, who has been a valued citizen of Charleston for the past decade, is ex-president, and general manager of the Black Betsey Coal Mining Company, of Putnam county, W. Va. This is otherwise known as the Pittsburg No. 8 section and locally called the "Raymond Seam." It contains a fine, high grade domestic coal, than which there is no better on the market. Mr. Tyree opened this mine and was one of the original incorporators in 1901. He continued active in the coal mining industry until failing health caused his retirement, in 1910.

The above company is a close corporation, the property being owned and operated by the Tyree family. J. H. Nash is vice-president and a director, Alfred S. Clark, of Providence, R. I., is secretary and treasurer. Two sisters, Mrs. O'Connor, of Providence, and Mrs. Elizabeth Metcalf, New York City, the latter the wife of James Metcalf, the well-known dramatic critic, are leading stockholders in the company, which is capitalized at \$350,000, paid in, and has an authorized fund of \$1,000,000.

Frank L. Tyree was born at Lewisburg, W. Va., August 4, 1863, and attended school until he was fourteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents, Samuel and Henrietta (Plumb) Tyree to near Savannah, Ga. Samuel

Tyree was born in Virginia but his father was born on Tiree Island, Scotland, grandson of Francis Tiree as the name was then spelled who came to Virginia very early and lived in Nansemond county to the age of ninety-four years. It is possible that his son, Richard Tyree, grandfather of Frank L., was not born until his father came to Virginia, where he spent his long life, dying aged ninety-six years. He married a Miss Johnson, close in relationship to the family of that distinguished southern soldier, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, and they had five sons and three daughters. Two of the sons, William and Francis became state senators and all were prominent men, all the five brothers and all their sons subsequently serving in the Confederate army.

Samuel Tyree, the youngest of the above sons, was born in 1814, in Greenbrier county, Va., and died at the home of his daughter in 1904, in Providence, R. I., when nearly ninety years of age. He was a man of education and served in official life in Fayette, Kanawha and Greenbrier counties. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted under General Jackson, organizing a light-horse company, of which he was made captain, and served two years, when he was captured by the Federal forces and was kept a prisoner until he consented to take the oath of allegiance to the Union, after which he was sent unharmed to his home and ever after, like the high-minded gentleman that he was, he kept loyal to his word. Subsequently he lived at Charleston and in Georgia and spent the closing years of his life with his children. Many years before he had identified himself with the Masonic fraternity and was well known. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian church. He was married at Lewisburg, W. Va., to Miss Henrietta Plum, who was born in 1821, in Maryland, and died in 1886 at her home in Georgia. The survivors of a family of seven children are: Mary who is the wife of Walter Wilkins, and lives at Portland, Ore.; Florence, who is the wife of F. B. Arden, of Savannah, Ga., and has one son, Frank; Mattie, who is the widow of Richard Hervey, lives at Savannah and has two children: Richard and Retta; Frank L.; Elizabeth, who is the wife of James Metcalf; and Emma, who is the wife of T. L.

O'Connor, and has one daughter by a former marriage.

Frank L. Tyree, prior to coming to Charleston in 1901, was more or less interested in coal mining and for five years had been president of the M. B. coal mines at Mt. Carbon, W. Va. He was married in Putnam county to Miss Mary Bowling, who was born in Poca district, Putnam county, in 1867 and was educated at Staunton and Lewisburg, W. Va. She is the daughter of James and Mattie (Tyree) Bowling, the former of whom was born in Amherst county, Va., a son of Louis and Ann (Penn) Bowling. The father of Mrs. Tyree was an only child and inherited much property, his father having owned 280 slaves. He died in the prime of life and his widow survived him until 1888. She was a Presbyterian and a woman who was much beloved for her many endearing traits of character. Mrs. Tyree has three brothers and one sister: Lewis F., who is a physician in practice in Clay county, W. Va.; William P., who is in business at Charleston, married and has four sons: Joseph, James, William and Miller; Anna, who is the wife of Dr. E. R. Erwin, residing at Clarence, Mo., and has had two children: Mattie, deceased, and Nellie; and John S., a commercial man residing at Huntington, W. Va., who has one daughter, Marguarite.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyree have one son, Frank L., Jr. He was born October 2, 1892, and is a very promising student, being in his junior year in the high school. He displays unusual talent and dexterity in mechanics of all kinds, having a natural leaning that makes him have an absorbing interest in chemistry and electricity. In the home he has, with no outside assistance installed a complete wireless outfit and constructed all except the patented parts himself. He will be afforded every opportunity to develop his talents in any direction in which they lead. Mr. Tyree is prominent in Masonry, is principal sojourner of the Royal Arch degree and is a Shriner. Politically he is a Democrat and while in Georgia represented Screven county in the state legislature.

HON. JOHN MORGAN COLLINS,* who was elected in 1883 as a member of the West

Virginia house of delegates and later filled other important public offices, has been in the insurance business at Charleston, W. Va., since 1906. He was born May 10, 1851, at Boston, Mass., and is a son of Thomas Collins, who was born in Ireland.

In his boyhood the parents of Mr. Collins moved to Madison, Ind., where he had school advantages. Later he became an employe of Walter B. Brooks, then in the tobacco business at Madison, and so won the confidence of Mr. Brooks that when the latter removed, in 1868, to Malden, Kanawha county, W. Va., he invited Mr. Collins to accompany him. Mr. Brooks undertook the management of the salt furnace, known as the Daniel Boone plant, and also established a store, and for the following ten years was more or less dependent for faithful service as clerk, bookkeeper and assistant manager, on Mr. Collins, who filled all these offices. In the meanwhile, Mr. Collins had made hosts of friends for himself, and the confidence and esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens in Kanawha county was shown on many occasions. He has occupied numerous public positions. For five years he was assistant postmaster at Charleston, was school commissioner, city auditor, for five years was on the Penitentiary Board of West Virginia and was elected in 1883 to the state legislature. During his term as a member of the House of Representatives he was particularly interested in legislation beneficial to miners and worked hard for the passage of the bill calling for the appointment of an inspector of mines for the state. After his term as assistant postmaster expired, he became a superintendent of coal mines and superintendent of the West Virginia Railroad Company.

Mr. Collins was married June 15, 1881, to Miss Addie A. Clark, who is a daughter of Alexander Clark, of Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Collins reside at No. 1710 Piedmont road, Charleston.

WILLIAM W. MUCKLOW, a retired coal mine operator, for years was actively interested in the operation and development of coal properties and from every point of view is a practical mine man. He was born in the vicinity of



MATHEW SANDS

Scranton, Pa., fifty-nine years ago and began to work as a breaker boy, when only ten years of age, and from that humble position was advanced steadily and for seventeen years was inside superintendent of mines at Scranton before he became associated with his brothers in the development of coal properties.

There were four Mucklow brothers and of these E. P. and William W. became very active in the coal business. E. P. Mucklow, who is now deceased, was very prominent in financing the developing of the Mucklow coal mines on Paint Creek, Kanawha county, the first shovel of dirt thrown in the opening of these mines being on Thanksgiving Day, 1900, by the mine boss, John Cox. William W. Mucklow became general manager of the enterprise, which was called the Scranton Splint Coal Company, the late E. P. Mucklow being secretary and treasurer, and W. Boyer, president. The first mine was known as the Scranton Splint mine, and the second, opened in 1902, as the Paint Creek mine, and a third, known as the Banner mine, was opened and operated by the same company. Mr. Mucklow's two other brothers are also connected with the company, George G. being storekeeper, and Richard, the mechanical engineer. After the business was well under way, the Mucklow brothers, under the name of the Scranton Splint Coal Company, shipped 1,500 tons of coal a day. Later it became a part of a consolidation known as the Paint Creek Collieries Company, one of the largest operators in the Kanawha Coal fields.

Mr. Mucklow was married at Scranton, Pa., to Miss Effie Miller, a daughter of Adam Miller, the latter of whom moved from New Jersey to Scranton when that present notably beautiful city had but two houses and he melted the first iron ore in that famous iron section and became a well-known citizen. Two sons and six daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mucklow: Jessie, who died in September, 1910, aged thirty-one years; Bertha, who is the wife of John Phillips, who is in business at Scranton, and has one daughter, Helen; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Frank Snyder, a mine superintendent living at Charleston, and has three children: Lucy, Herbert and Helen; Josephine, who is the wife of John A. Green, superintendent

of the Paint Creek Collieries Company, residing at Charleston, and has two children: Majorie and Norman; Maude, who is the wife of George Arnott and resides in New York City; Effie, who is the wife of Samuel H. Stone, a physician at Paint Creek, and has one son, Samuel; Edward, who is identified with the Singer Sewing Machine Company, at Cincinnati, married Nina Owens of Charleston and has two children: Nedra and Donald; and William W., Jr., who is a clerk in the Paint Creek Company store. Politically Mr. Mucklow is a Republican. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

MATHEW SANDS, a retired farmer of Elk district, Kanawha county, W. Va., and also a veteran of the great Civil war, was born in Braxton county, Va., May 31, 1843, and is a son of James and Barbara Ellen (Mace) Sands.

James Sands was born in Braxton county, of which his parents, Mathew and Lucia (Fields) Sands were also natives. He was a farmer and in 1854 moved to the head of One-Mile creek with his family, being one of the earliest settlers in this section. He died in 1864, aged forty-six years, but his widow survives. Her birth took place in Braxton county, Va., in 1812, and she is the oldest living resident of Kanawha county and remarkable as it may seem, she is in full possession of all of her faculties. She is a daughter of Henry and Polly (Davis) Mace, who were the oldest settlers of Braxton county. Of ten children born to James Sands and wife, there are two sons and three daughters surviving, namely: David, residing in Clay county, W. Va.; Sarah A., wife of Vinton Z. Copen; Lovisa, wife of J. Rogers, of Clay county; Jemima, wife of J. Theel, of Kanawha county; and Mathew, of the present record. James Sands was an active politician and was a member of the Whig party.

After his school days were over, Mathew Sands assisted his father on the home farm until August, 1861, when he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company C, 8th Va. Vol. Inf., under General Fremont and was with his regiment for three years in the Shenandoah Valley, reenlisting for the same

period or during the war, in 1864, and being honorably discharged in 1865, having passed through this long period of danger without any serious injury. After his return home he learned the carpenter trade which he followed at Charleston for thirty years, when he gave it up and located on his present place in Elk district and became a farmer. For fifteen years he conducted a general store here and for twenty-five years was interested in an undertaking business on Cooper creek. Mr. Sands has now entirely laid aside business cares and has rented his farm to a reliable tenant. He remains interested in the George Crook Post, G. A. R., at Charleston, of which he is a charter member. He has held many district offices in the gift of the Republican party, of which he has been an influential member for many years.

On January 19, 1868, Mr. Sands was married first to Miss Elmyra Gatewood, a daughter of Perry and Sarah (Slack) Gatewood. Mrs. Sands died June 9, 1871, at the age of twenty-one years, leaving two children: Perry C., a merchant at Charleston, who married Flora Gibson and they have one child; and Ida May, who is the wife of George Hammack, of Charleston, and they have eight children. Mr. Sands was married second, in 1874, to Miss Rachel Mace, who is the only living member of a family of eleven children born to her parents, who were Jacob R. and Anna (Moore) Mace. Mr. and Mrs. Sands have no children.

MATHIAS WEHRLE, M. D., one of the well-known physicians of Kanawha county, W. Va., whose chosen field of labor is Elk district, has been practicing in this vicinity for the past eleven years. He was born February 5, 1865, at Charleston, W. Va., a son of Valentine and Mary (Orth) Wehrle.

Joseph Wehrle, the grandfather of Dr. Wehrle, was a son of George Wehrle, a wine grower of Germany, who also followed distilling wine and raising fruit. He died in 1849 at the age of forty-six years. He was married to Agnes Werner, who died in Charleston. Valentine Wehrle was born in Baden, Germany, and came with his family to America in 1857, locating first at Charleston, where he engaged

in farming, and later became connected with the liquor business, in which he continued until his death in May, 1875. He married Mary Orth, daughter of Mathias Orth, also of Germany, and they had three children: Mathias, Joseph B. of Denver, Col., and Catherine, who is deceased. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Wehrle was married to John Siegenthaler, of Switzerland, and they located on Cooper's Creek, where Mrs. Siegenthaler died February 27, 1897. By the second union there were two daughters: Elizabeth, who married B. K. Given, of Pynesville, Ky.; and Susan, who married George Hemmersdorfer of Elk district.

Mathias Wehrle attended the common schools until sixteen years of age and then took a course at St. Alban's Institute, after which he taught school for three years. He then became interested in the timber business, in which he continued until deciding upon a medical career, when he entered the University of Vermont and later attended the University of Maryland. After his graduation he commenced practice in Jackson county, but in 1894 settled in Elk district, where he has continued to the present time. He is heavily interested in oil and gas development in Elk district, being president of the Elk Gas and Oil Co., of Charleston, and of the Shepherd Oil Co., in addition to being a large real estate owner in Charleston.

Dr. Wehrle was married June 1, 1904, to Mary Fogarty, who was born January 26, 1875, at Cooper's Creek, a daughter of Jerry and Elizabeth (Hanna) Fogarty. Dr. and Mrs. Wehrle have two children: Elizabeth, born May 14, 1905; and Marion, born July 5, 1908. Dr. Wehrle is a charter member of Blue Creek Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is active in his support of the principles of the Independent party, and has held the office of county committeeman.

UPSHUR HIGGINBOTHAM, in whose death, which occurred September 7, 1911, the city of Charleston, W. Va., lost one of its prominent young attorneys and popular citizens, was born near Athens, Mercer county, W. Va., December 1, 1875, a son of Henry and Mary Susan (Austin) Higginbotham.

Henry Higginbotham, who was also a native of Mercer county, was born in 1840, and throughout his life was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a prominent Republican, serving as justice of the peace for a number of years. During the Civil War he was a member of the 17th W. Va. Cav., Federal army, under Col. French, and participated bravely in a number of important engagements. His death occurred in 1886. Mr. Higginbotham was married in Mercer county, to Mary Susan Austin, daughter of Rev. Garland A. and Elizabeth (Hankins) Austin, natives of Henry county, Va. They were married there, but after the birth of six sons and six daughters came to Mercer county, W. Va., and there spent the remainder of their lives, Mr. Austin passing away at the age of eighty-four years, while his widow survived him until 1890, being ninety years of age at the time of her death. Both were members of the Christian church, in which Mr. Austin was a minister from young manhood until old age, infirmities causing his retirement. In political matters he was a Democrat. Of their twelve children, two sons and five daughters were married and one son and three daughters still survive and have families. Five of their sons were in the Civil War, namely: Raleigh T., Dennis M., Daniel T., William C. and Albert G. Of these, Dennis M. was wounded at the battle of Winchester, and died in the hospital; Raleigh received a gunshot wound in the battle of Petersburg and died instantly; and Daniel T. also was wounded, but survives at this time, as do the other two soldier-brothers. Mrs. Henry Higginbotham was born in 1844, in Henry county, Va., but was reared principally in Mercer county, and still lives, making her home with her children. She has been an active member of the Christian church all of her life. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Higginbotham, one died in infancy; Marshall N., a graduate of the St. Louis Law school, and a prominent attorney of Charleston, married Mary Higginbotham of Taswell, Va., and has one daughter, Virginia; Olive is the wife of John G. Ellinghausen; T. Jefferson, a railroad engineer on the Virginia Railroad, married Macie Thorne, of Princeton, W. Va.; and Upshur is deceased.

Upshur Higginbotham was about fourteen years of age when he began work on a newspaper and a few years later entered Concord Norman. After that he taught school in McDowell and Mercer counties for several years and then entered the West Virginia University. After leaving the law department of that institution, he engaged in the practice of law at Hinton, W. Va., and also edited the Summers Republican, and in addition to these activities he was appointed a referee in bankruptcy and later became private secretary to Congressman Joseph H. Gaines. After having been in Hinton for about four years, Mr. Higginbotham came to Charleston, where he was prominently identified in the practice of law until the time of his death. He was also active and successful as a Republican politician, being for six years secretary of the Congressional Committee of the Third district and for four years chairman of that committee. In 1911, at the time of his death, he had been acting in the capacity of city solicitor for two years, an office to which he had been appointed by Mayor Holley. Throughout his public life in Charleston, Mr. Higginbotham enjoyed the friendship of hundreds of citizens who recognized in him a man of sterling qualities, always fair and honorable, and an active worker in all things which were for the good of his city and his party. He was a member of the local lodge of Elks and was also a charter member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity at West Virginia University. The funeral services were held under the auspices of the Charleston Lodge of Elks.

In May, 1902, Mr. Higginbotham was married at Lowell, Summers county, W. Va., to Miss Roberta R. Kesler, who was born in that county, October 21, 1880, and educated in the public schools and the Concord State Normal College, from which latter institution she was graduated with the class of 1900. Abraham C. Kesler, grandfather of Mrs. Higginbotham, was a soldier in the Civil War, Confederate States Army. Her parents, Henry F. and Ella M. (Lively) Kesler, are now residents of Lowell, Mr. Kesler being a prosperous farmer and prominent Democrat, having served for some years as superintendent of schools. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kesler were attendants of the

State Normal school at Athens, W. Va., and he was well a known teacher of vocal music during the earlier days of singing schools. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Higginbotham, namely: Mary Catherine, who was born March 2, 1903; Henry Wesler, born March 30, 1905; Lucy Austin, born March 11, 1908; and Upshur, born January 9, 1910.

GEORGE A. SCHLOSSTEIN, president of the Dunkirk Window Glass Company, of South Charleston, W. Va., a very large and important enterprise, is a representative and successful business man of this city. He was born August 10, 1867, in Germany, and is a son of George and Mary Schlosstein.

George Schlosstein was born in Germany and in early manhood crossed the Atlantic ocean in a sailing vessel that required fifty-four days to make the voyage. He landed in New York and went from there to Cincinnati, where he learned the brewing business, and from there to St. Louis, Mo., where he embarked in both a grocery and liquor business, later selling the grocery store to a brother. He continued to handle high grade wines and liquors which were shipped to him from Europe by his brothers. On September 1, 1877, he went into partnership with a Mr. Shaffer under the firm name of Shaffer & Schlosstein, in the manufacture of window glass, and remained in that city until 1894, when he discontinued there. Then, with his son, George A., he bought out the business of C. P. Cole, at Dunkirk, Ind., and started there with fine equipments and double capacity, but at that time natural gas was attracting investments to that point and the father retired and returned to St. Louis, where his death occurred January 20, 1897, at the age of sixty-five years. His widow survives and makes her home at St. Louis, where some of her nine children live.

George A. Schlosstein has been connected with window glass making almost his entire business life. He was born in Germany, while his parents were on a visit there, his mother being a native of Cleveland, O. His boyhood home was St. Louis, Mo., where he went to the public schools until sixteen years of age, when he entered Washington University, where he

was a student for three years and then was graduated from one of the mechanical departments. After his return, with a fund of practical knowledge, he went into the glass business with his father and mastered all its details and continued in the business in St. Louis until 1894, when the plant was moved to Dunkirk, Ind., where operations were continued until 1907, when Mr. Schlosstein came to Charleston, establishing himself on his present site at South Charleston, his plant occupying seven and one-half acres, property which he owns. His factories are constructed of cement blocks and are equipped in a thoroughly modern manner. When operating at full power, he gives employment to 200 people. He has fine railroad facilities, his plant being on the main line of the C. & O. Railroad.

Mr. Schlosstein was married to Miss Elizabeth Shadburne, of Louisville, Ky. They have a fine home in South Charleston and they are members of the German Lutheran church. In politics he is a Democrat.

FRANCIS L. HAPTONSTALL, one of Charleston's substantial retired business men, resides in his comfortable home at No. 1541 Washington street, having erected his residence here in 1905, and since 1858 has been a resident of this city. He was born December 28, 1834, near Frankford, in Greenbrier county, Va., and is a son of Isaac and Cynthia B. (Carpenter) Haptonstall.

Isaac Haptonstall was also born in Greenbrier county, where he spent his eighty years of life. He was a stone mason by trade and also followed farming. During the War of 1812 he was drafted but secured a substitute. In politics he was a Whig and in religion a Baptist. He married Cynthia B. Carpenter, who was born on the Peedee river, in North Carolina, where her father died when she was young. The widow and children subsequently settled in Greenbrier county and all died there. Mrs. Haptonstall was a devoted worker in the Baptist church and always provided a hearty welcome for the traveling preachers of that faith. Eight children were born to Isaac Haptonstall and his wife, as follows: James, who was a brickmason by trade, died in Texas in

1880, survived by three sons and one daughter; Sarah A., who died at Charleston, was the wife of Samuel Robinson and they had three daughters and one son; Samuel C., who probably met death while serving as a soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War; David S., who died in Greenbrier county left two sons and three daughters; John E., who was a farmer at the time of death, lived in Greenbrier county; Elizabeth M., who married twice, is the widow of Denison G. Potter and lives with her children in Kansas; Francis L.; and Aurelia Maria, who is the widow of Richard Snead, and resides with a daughter in Fayette county, W. Va.

Francis L. Haptonstall attended subscription schools in boyhood and the David L. Ruffner school at Charleston, and later Allegheny College. He learned the brickmason trade and followed it during his entire period of active life, working in Greenbrier, Monroe and Kanawha counties and being concerned in the construction of many of the most imposing and substantial buildings in this section. During the Civil War he was a brave and cheerful soldier, serving for nearly three years and bearing the rank of sergeant. On August 13, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 13th W. Va. Vol. Inf., and was honorably discharged June 22, 1865, in the interim having participated in many battles and in the dangerous campaign through the Shenandoah Valley.

Mr. Haptonstall was married first to Miss Mary C. Hyer, who was born in 1837, her parents being of Jackson county, now West Virginia. Her death took place at Charleston in 1872 and she was survived by three children: Marcus L., who is weighmaster for a coal company and lives at Boomer, W. Va., is married and has two sons and three daughters; Florence, who is the wife of John Crawford, and lives in Illinois; and Mary, who is the wife of Samuel Morgan, residing on Tupper Creek, Kanawha county. Mr. Haptonstall's second marriage took place in 1873, at Gallipolis, O., to Miss Katherine S. Conser, who was born July 30, 1861, at Lock Haven, Pa., a daughter of George and Sarah Conser. Mrs. Haptonstall is one of nine children, eight of the family still living. She is a member of the Methodist

church, while Mr. Haptonstall is a Baptist. He is a Republican in politics and was a member of the first city council under the first charter, just after the war.

OSCAR ALFONSO VEAZEY, civil and mining engineer at Pratt, W. Va., a man of years of experience along the line of his profession, established his home at Pratt, W. Va., in 1877, but prior to that had been engaged in railroad construction in Kanawha county. He was born at Kanawha Falls, now Glen Ferris, Fayette county, W. Va., May 25, 1851, and is a son of James A. and Eliza (Stockton) Veazey.

James A. Veazey was born in Beaver county, Pa., and his wife at Kelly's Creek, Kanawha county, W. Va., her father, Aaron Stockton having settled there in 1830. James A. Veazey followed surveying in early manhood, but later became commander of a steamboat that plied between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. He died December 15, 1860, surviving his wife for one year, and the burial of both was at Gauley Bridge, in Fayette county. Of their five children, Oscar Alfonso is the sold survivor.

After the death of his parents, Oscar A. Veazey went to live with his maternal grandparents and attended the private school taught by James H. Miller, Jr., and his wife, at Gauley Bridge. His next school was at Fayetteville, where he was under the instruction of Prof. Heath, of Baltimore, and during the Civil War he pursued his studies with Mr. Brott at Charleston. In 1866 he entered St. Vincent's College, at Wheeling, where he remained for three years. On September 1, 1869, he came to Sewell, W. Va., as a member of the engineering corps under the late Major W. A. Jones, for the C. & O. Railroad, locating the line from Sewell to Hawks Nest. He then entered the office of the company at Kanawha Falls, doing estimating work, the offices being moved to Charleston in 1870. From then to 1872 he held the position of level rodman in the construction work between Winifrede Junction and Huntley, under A. H. Campbell, a resident engineer, and during the larger part of the time was assistant engineer, the others having in the meantime resigned. This was

the best kind of practical experience. In 1872 he opened a civil engineering office of his own, doing land surveying, mining and railroad work, and continued there until 1877, when he married and then settled at Clifton, which now is Pratt, at the same time transferring his business office.

On May 24, 1877, Mr. Veazey was married to Miss Mattie B. Smith, a daughter of J. S. F. and Martha J. (Hansford) Smith. Mrs. Veazey died October 21, 1906, survived by the following children: Verna, wife of J. A. B. Holt; Victor S., a civil engineer, married Marguerite Beirne; Kathleen E., wife of Bradford Coleman; Edward, a mechanical engineer; Louis A.; and three deceased. Mr. Veazey was married October 27, 1908, to Miss Maude C. Peery, a daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Peery, of Culpeper, Virginia, and they have two children: Genevieve and Mary A. Mr. Veazey is a member of the Roman Catholic church and belongs to the Knights of Columbus, at Charleston.

JOHN H. HIGH, for many years an important government official and a prominent Republican in Kanawha county, W. Va., and a member of the Charleston bar, although not an active practitioner, was born in Kanawha county, March 9, 1848, a son of Edwin and Martha (Slack) High.

Edwin High was born in Chester county, Pa., March 17, 1817 and he accompanied his parents, Benjamin and Elizabeth (Green) High, to what is now Harrison county, W. Va., in 1821. They were pioneers in that section and acquired and improved land and Benjamin High and wife spent their remaining years there. He was a Democrat but all his six sons except one, became Whigs and later Republicans. In 1838, Edwin High came to Kanawha county and settled at Charleston, farming being, however, his main occupation. He died in Kanawha county when aged fifty-four years and four days. He was a man of courage and deep convictions politically and cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison, and many years later cast the only vote for Abraham Lincoln in all Kanawha county. He married Martha Slack, who was born on the

Elk river, Kanawha county, March 31, 1815, and died at the home of her son, John H., in Charleston, November 20, 1893. She was a daughter of John and Comfort (Samuels) Slack, and a granddaughter of Philip Slack, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. This veteran spent his last years in Kanawha county. Four children were born to Edwin and Martha High, three of whom survive, the eldest son dying in infancy. John H. was the second born. Charles resides with his family on a farm in Poca district, Kanawha county. Mary is the wife of Alexander Burns. She resides in Elk district and has one child.

John H. High was reared and educated in Kanawha county. When seventeen years of age, in 1865, he enlisted in a company of the West Virginia State Guards and served three months, when the war closed. For twenty-three years Mr. High taught school in Kanawha county, prior to accepting a public office, and served two terms as a member of the board of education. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar at Charleston but in the same year he went into the revenue service of the government and never has given a great deal of attention to the practice of his profession. As far back as 1868 he was made a notary public and served continuously in that office until December, 1910. Also in 1889 he was appointed internal revenue gauger, under President Harrison's administration, for the district of West Virginia, and, with the exception of the years of President Cleveland's administration, has been continuously in this office, being reinstated in 1897, under President McKinley. For 15 months afterward he was stationed in Kentucky, where he was government storekeeper under Collectors Sam J. Roberts and John W. Yerkes. He is a factor in county politics and at one time was a member of the Republican county committee.

Mr. High was married in Kanawha county, to Miss Caroline Olive, who was born here in 1850, and they have had six children: Greensbury, who died when aged twenty-five years; Ella; Martha, who is the wife of Charles M. Roberts, of Charleston and has two children—Charles and Rheul; Charles G., John L.; and Anna, who is the wife of C. S. Bracken, of

Middleport, O., and has two children—John High and Bennetta.

WILLIAM R. MALONE,* a well known contractor at Charleston, W. Va., was born in Botetourt county, Va., May 5, 1840, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Borden) Malone, and a grandson of Thomas Malone.

Thomas Malone was born about 140 years ago in County Waterford, Ireland and came to America about the time of the Revolutionary War. He found employment as a farm boy in Pennsylvania and remained there until 1780, when he moved with his family to Botetourt county, Va., where he acquired a plantation and there he and wife lived into advanced age. In Pennsylvania he married Sarah Oiler, who was of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock, and their children were Thomas, John, Henry, William, James B., David, Sarah, and two other sons who moved to the far West, whose family records are not known. Thomas, the eldest born, was an officer in the War of 1812. James B. was the first of the family to come to the Kanawha Valley, but later in life moved to Kentucky and there both he and wife died. Subsequently the other members of this large family came to Kanawha, all married and reared big families and while all have passed away they have surviving descendants.

William Malone, father of William R. Malone, was born in 1807, near Buchanan, in Botetourt county, Va. He learned the trade of bricklayer in early manhood and followed it for many years. For some years he had charge of large plantations, for eighteen years managing for Charles T. Beale and the Widow Taylor. Early in his political life he was a Whig but later became a Republican. His death occurred at Charleston, in 1880. In his native county he was married to Rebecca Borden, who died there in 1843, when in the prime of life. Of this marriage, the eldest son, Thomas, was born blind and died from the effects of an accident when five years old. Charles, the eldest survivor, a farmer and mechanic who lives near Weston, in Kanawha county, was a private in the W. Va. Inf., in the Federal Army, serving four years in the Civil War. James, who was the second in

order of birth, died in Kentucky, at the age of fifty-three years. He served all through the Civil War as a private in the 2nd Va. Cavalry. William R. was the youngest of his mother's children.

His father was married secondly to Sallie Bryan, a native of Virginia, who died in Upshur county, W. Va., when aged sixty-two years, the mother of six children, as follows: Laura B., who died unmarried; Rhoda, who is the wife of Mr. Morrison, and resides at Grafton, W. Va.; Anna, who is deceased; Zachariah T., now living in Gilmer county, W. Va., who served as a private in the 3rd Va. Cavalry during the Civil War; Benjamin F., now one of the leading and influential citizens of Buchanan, Botetourt county, who enlisted when only fifteen years of age in the 3rd W. Va. Vol. Cavalry; and Andrew, who died unmarried at Kansas City, Kansas.

William R. Malone was seven years old when the family moved to Malden, Kanawha county. He remained at home for some years and attended school and then started out for himself. While he was in Mason county, now West Virginia, the Civil War broke out and in 1861 he enlisted for service, in Co. D, 4th W. Va. Vol. Inf., with the rank of sergeant, and served continuously until 1865, being promoted to first lieutenant. He took part in many serious battles and was in that branch of the army commanded by General Grant during the long campaign which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg. He was an earnest and enthusiastic soldier and predicted the surrender of General Lee and frequently asserted that he would never resign his commission until that surrender took place. He was as good as his word, sending in his resignation on the day following, but it was not accepted and he served until he was honorably discharged. He was never captured although frequently in the greatest danger, and was twice but slightly wounded. Mr. Malone is a member of George Crook Post, G. A. R., at Charleston. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in contracting in this city and makes a specialty of concrete sidewalks.

M. Malone was married September 14, 1865, to Miss Sarah Alexander, who was born in

Malden district, Kanawha county, January 23, 1845, a daughter of Otis C. and Mary A. (Malone) Alexander. Mr. Alexander was born in Bedford county and Mrs. Alexander in Botsourt county, Va. They were married in Kanawha county and lived here until after the Civil War and then moved to Greenup county, Ky., where he died at the age of seventy-four years, and she when aged fifty-two years. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. They were the parents of nine children, of which family Mrs. Malone was the eldest. All married and all except herself now live in California.

To Mr. and Mrs. Malone the following children were born: Mary R., who is the wife of J. W. Martin, and a resident of Charleston; Charles B., who is a contractor at Hanford, Calif., married Oneda Price and has two children, Virginia and Catherine; Lida B., a well educated young lady who resides at home; Otey A., who is a contractor in California; Kathaline R.; Bertha G., who is the wife of C. G. W. Queale, residing at Swiftsville, Pa., and has one son, Charles William; William R., Jr., a concrete contractor, living in West Charleston, who married Flora Raynes and has three children—Mary E., Julia and Florence R.; Edith O., who, like her sisters, is employed in a physician's office at Charleston; and Benjamin, who is in the employ of Lewis, Hubbard & Co., wholesale grocers. Mr. Malone and family attend the Presbyterian church.

S. S. BEANE, who is one of the prominent and substantial men of Poca district, Kanawha county, W. Va., where he owns 700 acres of fine land situated within two miles of Sissonville, was born at Winfield, Putnam county, Va., October 25, 1850, and is a son of John J. and a grandson of William Beane, two of whose sons became ministers.

William Beane was born near Dublin, Ireland, and in early manhood came from there to the United States, settling in Monroe county, Va., where he engaged in farming, on Potts Creek. He was married there to Rachel Wiseman, who was born and died in that section, and the following children were born to them: John J., Thomas, Archibald M., Frank, Floyd,

William, Betty, Lucinda, Caroline and Emily. During the Civil War, William Beane was ardent in his support of the Confederacy and it is possible that some differences of opinion between him and a man named Booth, caused the latter to shoot the former, from the effects of which he died when aged about sixty years.

John J. Beane was educated in Monroe county and afterward taught school in Kanawha county and also in Ohio. When he came to Kanawha county, in 1845, he was unmarried but shortly afterward he was united to Mary A. Summers, at Winfield, Putnam county. She was born at Halifax, Va., a daughter of Samuel Summers. After his marriage, John J. Beane lived in Putnam and Kanawha counties, being engaged in teaching school and also as a merchant at St. Albans and Sissonville. About 1853 he bought 400 acres of land in Poca district, which was known as the old Derrick tract, and to this first purchase he added until he had three farms, all in the same district, aggregating 12,000 acres. It was all wild land but he was a man of much enterprise and brought about the clearing of almost the whole tract. He was the first man in this district to sow blue grass seed. In his early political life he was a Democrat, but later changed in his opinions and cast his first Republican vote for William McKinley. For a number of years he was a justice of the peace, was constable for some time and held other offices. The children who lived to maturity, born to J. J. Beane and wife were the following: S. S.; W. S., who lives on Poca river, three miles south of Sissonville, married Mary Johnson, a daughter of W. H. Johnson; Arabella Wilmira, who was a graduate of Marshall College, died three months afterward, when aged seventeen years. The family home continued to be on the 400-acre tract that the father had first bought, and there his death occurred June 26, 1890. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

S. S. Beane attended the schools of Poca district and then taught one term of school on Derrick Creek, after which he began farming on his present land where he has continued to live, a large portion of which he assisted to clear. He is his own manager and overseer

and carries on extensive farm operations and also raises cattle and sheep. He has a part of his land leased to an oil and gas company. In politics he is a Republican and has served for two terms as a member of the board of education in Poca district.

Mr. Beane was married to Miss Lucinda R. Matthews, a daughter of F. W. Matthews, of Sissonville, and the following children have been born to them: W. F., who resides in Poca district, married a daughter of Frank Carney's, and they have the following children—Goldie Beatrice, Golden S., Goble F., Ruby, Kyle and Irene; Effie B., who is deceased, was the wife of J. S. Fisher, and is survived by two children—Eula and Nellie; John J., who was married first to a Miss Woodall and second to Lillian C. Humphreys; lives on his farm one mile from Sissonville and has three children, born to his first union—Senate Benton, Paul Blackburn and Kenneth Clifford; and Ida G. and Ruby Pearl, both of whom are deceased.

BRADFORD N. RUBY,* a representative business man of Charleston, W. Va., who, in partnership with a brother, John Christopher Ruby, make up the grocery and real estate firm of Ruby Brothers, was born at Charleston, and is a son of John Christopher and Mary Frances (Noyes) Ruby.

John Christopher Ruby was born in 1838, in Gallia county, O., a son of John and Madeline (Tilly) Ruby, both of whom were born in Ohio. The Rubys were agriculturists and early settlers in Gallia county. The maternal grandmother of Bradford N. Ruby was born at Lyons, France, a daughter of a descendant of Count Tilly. The Tilly family became obnoxious to the French government about 1812 and escaped from France and after reaching the United States, settled at Gallipolis, O. When eighteen years of age, John Christopher Ruby came to Charleston and embarked in the grocery trade on Kanawha street and continued in business almost until the time of his death, at the age of fifty-two years. He was a man of importance in this city, twice serving as mayor and enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens generally. He was married to Miss Mary Frances Noyes, who was born at

Charleston in 1840 and died in 1870. She was a daughter of Bradford and Harrie Noyes, old residents of Kanawha county. Mrs. Noyes lived to the age of ninety years. Five children were born to John Christopher and Mary Frances Ruby, namely: Hallie M., now deceased, who was married at Richmond, Va., to Luther L. Vaughn, who is also deceased; Mary F., who married Wood Donnelly, both now deceased; Bradford N.; John Christopher, who is the junior partner in the firm of Ruby Brothers; and Emma Floyd, who died at the age of twenty-one years.

Bradford N. Ruby and his brother were educated in the Charleston schools. For thirty years they have been associated in business here under the firm name of Ruby Brothers and they are numbered with the substantial business men of the city. When they first occupied their present quarters, No. 15 Capital street, it was at the end of Capitol Lane. As grocers they carry a high grade stock, catering to the best trade. They are also extensive owners of residential property and during the last few years have acquired much realty and have shown their public spirit by improving it and making their holdings some of the most attractive and desirable parts of the city. Bradford N. Ruby and brother are both stanch Democrats and both are Masons, the former belonging to the Blue Lodge and the latter being a "Shriner." Bradford N. Ruby is a charter member of Lodge No. 202 Elks at Charleston.

Mr. Ruby was married in Cincinnati, O., to Miss Naomi C. Carpenter, who was born and educated at Maysville, Ky., and is a daughter of William B. and Maggie (Coons) Carpenter, now retired residents of Cincinnati. Mr. Carpenter is a deacon in the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Ruby have one son, John Bradford, who is a member of the class of 1913 in the Charleston High school, and an unusually bright student. Mr. and Mrs. Ruby are members of the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE HERMANDSORFER, a retired farmer, who has lived on his present place in Elk district, Kanawha county, W. Va., since 1869, was one of the first settlers in the German colony in this section and in his neighbor-

hood is affectionately known as "Uncle George." He was born February 4, 1838, in Bavaria, Germany, and is a son of Nicholas and Maria (Kischner) Hermansdorfer.

Nicholas Hermansdorfer waws a son of Pantratz Hermansdorfer, and they were farmers and died in Germany. Nicholas married Maria Kischner, who died in 1895, aged eighty years, having long survived her husband. She was a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Popp) Kischner. Five children were born to them, their son George being the only survivor.

George Hermansdorfer came to America in 1866 and for three years worked on farms in Beaver county, Pa., and then came to Kanawha county and purchased 155 acres of timber land in Elk district, the only improvement on the plac being an old log cabin. This he soon replaced with a substantial log house and subsequently erected all the excellent buildings on the place. Mr. Hermansdorfer cleared his land and has long been considered a successful farmer and gardener, although his previous work in Germany had been milling. Mr. Hermansdorfer has always been a very active and industrious man and is well preserved and still takes an interest in his farm operations, although the hard labor is done by his son-in-law, Kelly Cummings. He is a Democrat in politics and in former years served in several district offices.

In 1868 Mr. Hermansdorfer was married to Margaret Ehman, who died November 22, 1910, at the age of seventy-two years. Of the nine children born to them there are five living, namely: Barbara is the wife of Clifton Edens, of Elk district, and they have seven children. John, who is a farmer, married Tacy Wheeler and they have five children. Anna is the wife of Kelly Cummings, a farmer on the homestead, and they have one daughter, Margaret Dora is the wife of John Thumm, a merchant at Elk City, and they have five children. Herman, who is a farmer, married Susie Siegenthaler and they have two children. Mr. Hermansdorfer is a charter member of the Lutheran church in his neighborhood. He is widely known and universally esteemed.

GEORGE SINGLETON,* who is doing a very satisfactory business in the grocery line at Charleston, W. Va., with quarters at No. 114 Lovett street, was born in this city, April 20, 1870, and is a son of George and Amanda (Jarrett) Singleton.

The grandparents of Mr. Singleton lived and died in England. They had a large family—two sons, Thomas and George, and a number of daughters—none of whom ever married. George Singleton, father of George, was born in 1829, in Lancaster, England, where he grew to mature years and then came to America, locating at Charleston, W. Va. He began business here as a baker and confectioner and prospered, and so continued until near the close of his life, when fifty years of age. A fine marksman, he was fond of hunting, and frequently went after game. He belonged to no church, but was a kind, generous man, nor did he take any active part in political campaigns. He was twice married, and four children survived the first wife: Anna, Emma, Belle and Lillian, the last named being deceased. Anna is the wife of Joseph Harper, and they reside at Columbus, Ohio, and have two children—Byron and Marion.

The second marriage of Mr. Singleton was to Miss Amanda Jarrett, who was born in Raleigh county, W. Va., in 1840, and died at Point Pleasant, W. Va., April 24, 1911, her burial being by the side of her husband in Spring Hill cemetery. Five children were born to this marriage, George being the second in order of birth. The others are: John, who is a plumber doing business at Gillipolis, O.; Fred, who is a member of the police force of Charleston; Mollie, who is the wife of William Kenney, of Point Pleasant; and Lulu, who is the wife of George A. Jones, residing at Cincinnati.

George Singleton secured a public school education and was only a boy when he first became connected with the grocery business, his earliest duties in this line being delivering commodities in a basket to particular customers. He then became a clerk and learned the details of the business so rapidly that soon

afterward he went into business with his friend, Wayne Clay, shortly afterward purchasing Mr. Clay's interest and becoming sole proprietor. He continued his store until 1896. For four years afterward he was a city patrolman, and then for three years he was with the wholesale house of Lewis, Hubbard & Co., groccrymen. In 1902 he opened his present store on Lovett street and has built up a large and reliable trade. Mr. Singleton is a Democrat in politics; and in 1901 he served as street commissioner and in May, 1908, he was elected councilman and served until May, 1911.

Mr. Singleton was married to Miss Etta Chapman, who was born in Gallia county, O., thirty-two years ago, a daughter of George and Malissa Chapman, natives of Ohio, who spent their last years at Charleston, their burial being in Spring Hill cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Singleton's children are: Julian Walton, Laura F., George L., Homer C., Geraldine and Roseanna V. The elder children are in school, the eldest son making creditable progress in the High School. Mrs. Singleton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. KING SHEPHERD, deputy sheriff of Kanawha county, W. Va., and a member of one of the prominent and substantial families of this section, was born in Kanawha county, August 22, 1872, and is a son of John and Louise Ann (Aultz) Shepherd, and a grandson of Robert Shepherd.

Robert Shepherd was born at Salem, Va., just after the close of the Revolutionary War, his parents being natives of England. He was probably reared and educated in Roanoke county, where he married Mary Good, and some time previous to the Civil War they moved to what is now West Virginia. Mr. Shepherd settled in Charleston district but subsequently purchased a farm in Union district, becoming a man of substance and importance there and he lived to be seventy-nine years of age, dying in 1889, and being survived six years by his widow. They were quiet, virtuous people, devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Three children were born to them: John, B. King and James Robert.

John Shepherd was born in 1833, at Salem,

Roanoke county, Va., and died March 17, 1911. He came to West Virginia in early manhood as a school teacher, teaching in both public and private institutions, and probably was one of the best informed men concerning the history of the great Kanawha valley in the state. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his views on public questions was very clear headed, casting his vote with those working for Prohibition. He married Louise Ann Aultz, who was born in Kanawha county, in 1841, and died at Charleston, April 6, 1907. Her parents were Adam and Mary (Samuels) Aultz, the former of whom came from Rockbridge county, Va., to Charleston settlement, in 1800, when the beautiful Capital City had but one dwelling house, and when he could have bought this entire section of land for twenty-five cents per acre. Adam Aultz did purchase a tract of one thousand one hundred acres of unbroken timber land, situated about nine miles from the present city limits. It was possible to subsist on the wild game that was then abundant in the forest, but the pioneer had to exercise caution and ingenuity in order to protect his family and stock from the bears, panthers and wolves which were frequent unwelcome visitors. He died at the age of seventy-nine years, after having cleared off some four hundred acres of his purchase. He was well and favorably known in his section, a man worthy and reliable in every relation of life. In religion he was a Methodist and in politics a Republican. Mrs. Aultz bore her part in life as became the wife of a pioneer and in spite of hardships during many years, survived until 1890, rounding out eighty-eight years. The children of John and Louise Aultz were five in number: Clark W., L. Ella, Adam Robert, J. King and Mattie M.

J. King Shepherd was educated in Charleston, after which he went into the nursery business, in which he continued until 1907, when he sold his nursery property to the Kanawha Land Company, locating at South Charleston. He continues to have some landed interest, however, and owns fifty-five acres, which, on account of its nearness to South Charleston, is yearly increasing in value. Politically he is a Republican, and since January 1, 1909, has

been deputy sheriff. He has been active in party councils and for eight years has been a member of the Republican County Committee and is secretary of the organization. He is also quite prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to the Masons at St. Albans, the Odd Fellows at Spring Hill, the Knights of Pythias at Spring Hill, and to the Red Men, also at Spring Hill.

HON. SAMUEL C. BURDETT, judge of the Circuit Court for Kanawha County, W. Va., for many years has occupied a prominent position as a lawyer in this state, and since 1904 has honorably and efficiently served on the bench. Judge Burdett was born September 23, 1848, in Scioto County, O., and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Ratcliffe) Burdett.

Samuel Burdett was born in England and resided in Ohio for a number of years after coming to the United States and died there in 1869. He married Sarah Ratcliffe, who was born in Pennsylvania but was also of English ancestry, and eight children were born to them, Samuel C. Burdett being the youngest of the five who lived to maturity.

Samuel C. Burdett attended the public schools in Ironton, O., to which place his parents moved while he was an infant and then learned the trade of decorator and painter under his father, and afterward followed the same more or less continuously until 1880. He was ambitious for other things, however, and from youth had determined to engage in the practice of law as a career, and thus, while following his trade, spent all his spare moments in study and was finally rewarded by being admitted to the bar in West Virginia. In November, 1870, he located at Charleston, which place has remained his home. His rapid advancement at the bar followed as he soon demonstrated his ability as a criminal pleader and as such is probably best known over the state, in which branch of law he possibly has no equal in West Virginia. In 1884 he was first elected prosecuting attorney of Kanawha County and was subsequently re-elected and served until 1889, in which

year he was appointed assistant United States district attorney, which important office he continued to fill for four years. When President Benjamin F. Harrison's administration closed, Judge Burdett returned to his private practice, from which he was again called by reappointment as assistant United States attorney, by President McKinley. His private practice, however, by this time demanded so large a part of his attention and its emoluments were so satisfactory, that in 1900, Judge Burdett resigned his public office and for the next four years devoted himself entirely to his clients, who sought his services from all over the state. As judge of the Circuit Court he has shown himself the master of every situation, and his clear and practical decisions have still further added to his former judicial reputation.

Judge Burdett has been twice married, first to a member of the old Taylor family of Louisiana, who was survived by eight children. His second marriage was to Miss Mary Cunningham, of Greenbrier County, W. Va. Judge Burdett and family reside at No. 1423 Quarrier Street, Charleston. He is a very prominent factor in Republican politics in West Virginia and has the reputation of being intensely loyal to his friends.

MOSES W. DONNALLY, oil operator and producer, at Charleston, W. Va., was born in Malden district, Kanawha county, W. Va., January 27, 1859, and is a son of Dryden and Mary Rebecca (Thomas) Donnelly. His great-grandfather was Col. Andrew Donnelly, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War and built Fort Donnelly in Greenbrier county, near the Kanawha river.

Dryden Donnelly was born in 1811, in the vicinity of Malden, a son of Andrew and Marjorie (Van Bibber) Donnelly, the former of whom was born in Greenbrier county, Va., and was one of the early settlers in Kanawha county and one of the pioneer salt makers. Dryden Donnelly was a graduate of a medical college in Philadelphia and of the State College at Athens, O., but he early became interested in salt making and merchandising and never prac-



HON. SAMUEL C. BURDETT



ticed his profession. He located in eastern Illinois, where his store was destroyed by a cyclone, after which he returned to Kanawha county and resumed business at Charleston, where his death occurred in 1884. He was a Whig in his political views, and was a member of the Presbyterian church. In Jefferson district, Kanawha county, he was married to Miss Mary Rebecca Thomas, who was born in this county in 1815, and died in the old home on the Kanawha river. Nine children were born to them, as follows: Andrew M., who lives in Idaho; Anna and Florence, who reside at Charleston; Edward, who died at the age of sixteen years; Alma, who died in childhood; Fannie, who is the widow of J. P. Crawford, who was a business man of Terre Haute, Ind.; Dryden, Jr., who died unmarried; Mary Rebecca, who died in early womanhood; and Moses W., who is the youngest of the family.

Moses W. Donnally attended school until he was ten years old, since which time he has been self supporting. He became a merchant and later a newspaper man, acquiring a one-half interest in the Charleston Gazette, which, in 1880, he converted into a daily. Subsequently, at different times, he owned every journal in this city, including the Daily News, the Daily Gazette and the Daily Mail. For the past ten years he has been connected with the oil business and for the past eighteen months has been president and manager of the Big Five Oil and Gas Company, a valuable property situated sixteen miles northeast of Marietta, O. He also has twelve oil wells in the same vicinity, and is additionally interested in several other oil companies.

Mr. Donnally was married at Charleston in 1887, to Miss Mollie Starke, who was born and reared here, a daughter of John Willis and Jane (Stone) Starke, and a granddaughter of James Terrell Starke, who was a descendant of Gen. John Stark, of Revolutionary War fame. Mr. and Mrs. Donnally have four children: M. Starke, who is a student in the University of West Virginia; Edward T., who is a member of the class of 1912, in the Charleston High school; Mary P., who is a member of the class of 1914, in the same school; and Willis Ward, who is fourteen years old, and attends the pub-

lic schools. The family are all members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Donnally is a charter member of Lodge No. 202, Elks, at Charleston, in which he has served officially, and is also an Odd Fellow. He is a progressive Republican in politics, with independent tendencies.

CHARLES H. BOARD, who is engaged in the contracting business at Clendenin, W. Va., was born September 23, 1877, in Big Sandy district, Kanawha county, W. Va., and is a son of John H. and Susan (Guinn) Board.

John H. Board was born in Big Sandy district, December 15, 1850, a son of Patrick and Rebecca (Cobb) Board. The grandfather, born in Jackson county, Va., was the founder of the family in Big Sandy district, Kanawha county, securing the present family homestead, on which his son, John H., has spent his life and now lives retired. The latter was engaged in farming through his active years and built the old Board sawmill that is still in operation. He married Susan Guinn, a daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Harrah) Guinn, of Raleigh county, and the following children were born to them: Patrick T., residing at Charleston; Charles H.; Nona M., wife of M. C. Shaver, a farmer living at Wellford; Laura, wife of W. L. Brown; O. E., of Garrison, Ky.; Kittie, wife of E. G. Young, of Wellford; and Carlos, living at home.

Charles H. Board attended school through boyhood and then began railroading, spending many years with the C. & O. railway in the line of contracting and construction work. At present he is associated also with his brother in building and contracting on the Coal River division of the above mentioned railroad. He is widely known in railroad circles and has property investments at Clendenin, Kanawha county.

Mr. Board married Miss Etta Shaver, who was born in 1880, in Roane county, a daughter of W. H. and Ann (Turpin) Shaver, farming people in Roane county. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Board: Hila Vivian, Eugene Francis, and Thelma Vale, their ages ranging from six to two years. Mr. Board performs all the duties of citizenship but takes no

very active interest in politics and belongs to no fraternal organizations.

CLAUDE M. BOREN, district commercial manager of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, of Charleston, W. Va., for the past seven years has been representing the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company in this district composed of five counties. He was born at Wheelersburg, Scioto county, O., where he attended the public schools and a commercial college.

With ideas of independence, like the majority of young American boys, Mr. Boren early determined to be self supporting and accepted as his first work a position with Scioto Valley Railway Company, now the Columbus branch of the W. & W. railroad, then learned telegraphing and finally became a telegraph operator at Ironton, O. There his work and personality brought him to the attention of officials of the C. & O. railroad, and he was tendered a position, with headquarters at Russell, Ky. Within less than a year he was promoted to an agency at Vanceburg, Ky., where he remained three years and then returned to Russell, with increased responsibilities and commensurate advance in salary. He gave faithful and efficient service as before, and then was sent to Ironton in the capacity of ticket agent and cashier in the passenger department. On January 1, 1901, he was made city passenger agent. In February, 1903, Mr. Boren became interested with the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, with headquarters at Charleston, and his value has been abundantly recognized by the company, which has placed him in charge of many employes and with responsibilities that cover a large territory. In politics, Mr. Boren is a Republican and he takes a good citizen's interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city but is no office seeker.

Mr. Boren was married at Vanceburg, Ky., to Miss Minnie Ingram, who was born, reared and educated there. Mr. Boren is a very prominent Mason, being a member of Kanawha Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M.; Tyrian Chapter, No. 73; Kanawha Commandery No. 4; Beni-Kedem Temple, of which he is a director, and is also a member of Perfection Lodge of

the Scottish Rite. Both he and wife are working members of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Charleston, and Mrs. Boren is active in the Ladies' Aid Society.

W. S. BEANE, a representative of a well-known old southern family, resides on his valuable farm of three hundred and forty-seven acres, which is situated in Poca district, Kanawha county, W. Va., sixteen miles northwest of Charleston. He was born at St. Albans, Kanawha county, May 29, 1852, and is a son of John J. and a grandson of William Beane.

William Beane was born in Ireland, came to America and settled in Monroe county, now in West Virginia. He met his death during the Civil War, on Pott's creek, while endeavoring to recover some stolen goods, for which he had a search warrant. He was about sixty years of age at that time. He married Rachel Wiseman, who died afterward and their burial was in Monroe county. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

John J. Beane was born in Monroe county, Va., March 24, 1821, and when twenty-three years old went to Ohio and spent two years with his uncle, Isaac Wiseman, after which he came to West Virginia and taught school very acceptably in Putnam county and settled there after marriage. Later he moved to St. Albans and carried on farming and stockraising on his thirteen hundred acres of land in Poca district, and was also a merchant at St. Albans and Sissonville. His death occurred June 26, 1890, and his burial was at Sissonville. John J. Beane was married first, October 23, 1849, to Mary A. Summers, who died August 29, 1865. Eight children had been born to them, five of whom died in infancy. He devoted himself to the education of his little surviving daughter, but she also passed away on July 24, 1872, this being a very severe blow. Of his children two sons remained. On October 5, 1873, he was married second to Mrs. Eliza J. Holmes, who was reared in Kentucky and was the widow of N. G. Holmes and a daughter of John George. During the Civil War, John J. Beane was a member of the Home Guards. He was a Democrat until McKinley's first election, afterward a Republican in politics. He was widely

known and was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

W. S. Beane attended school in Poca district and remained on the home farm, this being the present place of residence of E. C. Crane. Seven years after his marriage he came to his present farm, which he has greatly improved, particularly in the way of buildings. In addition to cattle and sheep, he raises hogs, horses, mules and poultry and carries on all the various industries which find a place in the every day life of a large and well managed estate.

Mr. Beane was married August 20, 1877, to Miss Mary G. Johnson who was born in Poca district, August 13, 1857, and is a daughter of William H. and Lavina J. (Samuels) Johnson. William H. Johnson was born August 27, 1832, in Fayette county, Va., where he married a daughter of John Samuels and afterward lived on a farm of three hundred acres in Poca district which is owned by his children. For several years he was president of the board of education of Poca district, elected on the Democratic ticket. He was a prominent member of the Sissonville Methodist Episcopal church, south, and helped to build the present edifice. His death occurred January 8, 1899, at the age of sixty-six years, and that of his wife at the age of forty-four years. Mrs. Beane is the eldest of eleven children, the others being: J. N., Nancy E., E. B., Lizzie C., William H., Fannie E., George F., Thomas H., Eunice Anna and M. Clarence.

To Mr. and Mrs. Beane the following children were born: Mary Eliza, who is the wife of J. L. Barrett, of Boone county, W. Va., and they have two children—James D. and Mary G.; Wilhelmina, who has taught school very successfully, is at present a student at the Mountain State Business College, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Edgar Arnold, who resides on the home farm, married Mira C. Melton, a daughter of J. T. Melton, and they have three children—Virginia Hester, Edith Irene and Beatrice Geneva; and Albert Allen, Laurence Summers, Samuel Clarence, Lulu Louvina and Katherine Belle, all at home; an infant son, who is deceased; and Carl Henry. Mr. Beane is a Democrat and is a trustee of the Poca district school board. He is interested in the

Home Folks Telephone line and the Kanawha & Putnam County Telephone.

ROBINSON B. CASSADY,* deceased. An interesting personality and successful man passed off the scene of life when death claimed the late Robinson B. Cassady. He was born in Greenbrier county, now West Virginia, August 9, 1840, and was a son of William Cassady, a native of Franklin county, who assisted in the construction of the old Point Pleasant turnpike road between Charleston and Point Pleasant.

Robinson B. Cassady was identified with many important business enterprises during a long and busy life. He was engaged in stave manufacturing on the Kanawha river, near Charleston, for a time and later, with Theodore Wright, purchased the Winnifrede coal property, one of the best known coal mines in this part of the state, this transaction taking place in 1883. Mr. Cassady became superintendent and general manager, continuing as such for twenty-seven years, and he also built the railroad running from the mines to the Kanawha river, a distance of seven miles up Fields creek, this spur being known as the Winnifrede railroad. He was one of the most thoroughly qualified coal men in the state, careful, observant and conservative, and his reports on coal mine conditions and prospects, were accepted at their face value. He frequently was engaged to report on mines in different sections and in all cases his superior judgment was definitely shown. He was otherwise interested at the time of his death, as although then retired from active business participation, he was vice president of the Moore Construction Company, and president of the South Side Foundry and Machine Company. He was also a director in the Capital City bank.

For many years Mr. Cassady was a member of the city school board and was on the building committee for the recently completed school building at Charleston, which is a modern structure very creditable in every way to a progressive city. In his views on public questions he was a strong Republican and when a young man served one term as sheriff of Fayette county. He was a Blue Lodge Mason, but was identified with no other fraternal organizations,

being a man of domestic tastes and fond of his own fireside. Mr. Cassady's death occurred on March 25, 1910, at Denver, Col., while visiting there in search of health. A professing Christian, he was a member of the First Presbyterian church at Charleston.

Mr. Cassady was married at Charleston to Miss Laura Dyer, who was born in Nicholas county, W. Va., in 1851, where she was mainly educated by private teachers. Soon after the close of the Civil War she accompanied her parents to what is now Charleston. She is a daughter of James R. and Katherine (Byrne) Dwyer, natives of Virginia, who were married in what is now Nicholas county, W. Va., where they settled and there their six children were born. Later they moved to Cabell county and a few years later to Charleston. In early business life, James R. Dyer was a merchant, then was elected to the office of county surveyor in Nicholas county, but after he came to Kanawha county he devoted himself to farming. He was a Democrat in politics and was in sympathy with the Confederates during the Civil War. He died in 1900, at the age of eighty-seven years, having survived his wife, whose death took place in 1875, when she was in her fifty-sixth year. Their six children all grew to maturity; all married and but one—Maria, the second born, who was the wife of M. W. Venable,—is deceased. Those surviving are: Louraina, who resides with a brother in Charleston; Mrs. Cassady; J. W., residing on the South Side, Charleston, who married Fannie Kelley, and has two children, Kelley and Mary L.; M. K., who is a physician but has not been engaged in practice for some years, having turned his attention to insurance at Charleston (married Maggie Woodhall, of Webster county, and they have a large family); and E. B., who is a lawyer and resides on Quarrier street, Charleston. He married Lucy McMasters, of Marietta, O., and they have two daughters, Catherine and Dorothy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cassady three children were born, namely; Nellie Bright, Bruce Dyer and Robert Barr. The only daughter died when aged twenty years, just when blooming into beautiful young womanhood. She was a

graduate of the Charleston High School and at the time of death was a student in Randolph-Macon College, at Lynchburg, Va. Both sons are yet at home and have been well educated. The younger, now in his seventeenth year, is preparing to enter the Armour Electric School. Mrs. Cassady and sons enjoy a beautiful home, one of the most substantial residences of the city, located on Columbus boulevard. It was completed in 1910 and has an extended view overlooking the Kanawha river.

CHARLES L. OSBORNE, general merchant at Clendenin, W. Va., was born at Osborne Mills, Roane county, W. Va., September 20, 1879, and is a son of Louis Dryden and Louise Mathilda (Stump) Osborne. The parents of Mr. Osborne still reside at Osborne Mills, where the father is a merchant and farmer. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The paternal grandparents were Isaac and Salina (Hart) Osborne and the family name is perpetuated by the village and post office of Osborne Mills. Charles L. Osborne is one of a family of five children, the others being: Osie, who is the wife of N. J. Carper, residing in Roane county; and Amy F., Holly and Erra, all residing at home.

Charles L. Osborne obtained a public school education and is a graduate of the Capital City Commercial College of Charleston. For five years afterward he was in the timber business, getting out railroad ties. Then for four years he was a traveling salesman, and for three years conducted a hotel at Clendenin, but rented that property in 1909 and then opened his general store. He carries a first class stock and is one of the prosperous business men of the place. He is a Republican in his political views but has never been willing to accept any public office. He is a member of the U. C. T.'s at Charleston.

In June, 1905, Mr. Osborne was married to Miss Caroline Drake, who was born in March, 1879, in Roane county, a daughter of Marshall and Elizabeth (McQuain) Drake, natives of Putnam county, where they reside. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne have one daughter, Garnet Leslie, born May 19, 1906.

THOMAS J. MASON,* a representative citizen and well known business man of Charleston, W. Va., was for many years prior to his retirement in 1910 prominently identified with the oil and gas interests of Kanawha county, was born February 3, 1846, on Town Creek, Franklin county, Va., and is a son of Lewis T. and Catherine (Pearson) Mason.

William Mason, the great-grandfather of Thomas J. Mason, was of English descent and a native of Franklin county, Va., where he died at an advanced age. He married a Miss Bobbitt, by whom he had five children, two of whom, Samuel and Bird, were Baptist ministers, the former spending most of his life in Manchester, near Richmond, Va., and the latter passing the years of his activity in Richmond proper. The other three sons were Charles, William and John.

John Mason, who was born in 1780, spent his entire life in Franklin county, Va., being engaged in farming and tanning up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was about fifty-six years of age. He married Julia Ashworth, a native of the same county, where she died when advanced in years. They were members of the Missionary Baptist church.

Lewis T. Mason, the father of Thomas J. Mason, was born in Franklin county, Va., November 13, 1823, and his death occurred May 12, 1865, on Snow Creek, where he had spent all of his life in farming and tanning. He was well and favorably known, was a staunch Democrat in political matters, and a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist church, being one of the organizers of the Providence church of that denomination, of whom seven were Masons, including the father, the sons and the grandsons. John Mason succeeded to his father's tannery, and he was engaged in operating it when he was conscripted into the Confederate army. He was taken prisoner at Fishersville, near Staunton, Va., in February, 1865, and confined at Fort Delaware, later contracting smallpox, then epidemic, from the effects of which he died as above narrated. He was a member of the Thirty-sixth regiment, Virginia infantry, in Smith's brigade.

Lewis T. Mason was married in Franklin

county to Miss Catherine Pearson, who was born on Town Creek, Va., September 20, 1823, and died March 23, 1899. Thomas Pearson, the grandfather of Mrs. Mason, was probably born in Virginia, of English parentage, and he was reared to the occupation of farmer. When the Revolutionary War broke out, he enlisted, and at the battle of Camden, N. C., he was seriously wounded and left on the battlefield as dead. Only the help given him by an old colored "Mammy," who took him to her little cabin and there nursed him until he was taken in charge by the Relief Corps, saved the life of Mr. Pearson, who later returned to Loudoun county, Va., and there married and lived to be an old man. His son, also named Thomas, was born in Loudoun county, Va., about 1790, and after his marriage to Elizabeth Hickman, settled in Roanoke county, but in 1820 removed to Franklin county, settling on Town creek, where he died at the age of eighty-seven years, his wife living to be ninety years of age. They were Dunkards in their religious belief. To Lewis and Catherine (Pearson) Mason there were born seven children, of whom six are living: Thomas J.; Joseph S., who is postmaster and a merchant at Villa, in Elk district; Nathaniel C., who is a farmer, surveyor and civil engineer of Franklin county; Benjamin L., who is a retired merchant of Crescent Road, Charleston; Sarah E., who married William H. Lucas, a merchant of Charleston; Nancy A., who is the widow of J. W. Wilks; and George W., who died in infancy.

Thomas J. Mason was educated in private schools and as a young man located in Elk district, purchasing a farm at what is familiarly known as Big Chimney, residing thereon until 1896, in which year he came to Charleston. Here he entered the coal business, which he had started some years before at Big Chimney, and he carried on the business until his retirement in August, 1910. While in Elk district he shipped the first load of merchandise—ten carloads of tanbark—that was sent out over the Coal and Coke railroad, in 1893, and he was a heavy shipper over this line for a number of years. For fifteen years Mr. Mason was postmaster at Graham Mines and for twelve years he was a member of the school board. His po-

litical views are those of the Democratic party. For some years he was a director of the Charleston National Bank. Mr. Mason is prominent fraternally, belonging to Kanawha Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M.; Tyrian Lodge No. 13, R. A. M.; Kanawha Commandery No. 4, K. T., and the Order of the Mystic Shrine, and he also has taken degrees in the Odd Fellows, the Red Men and the American Mechanics.

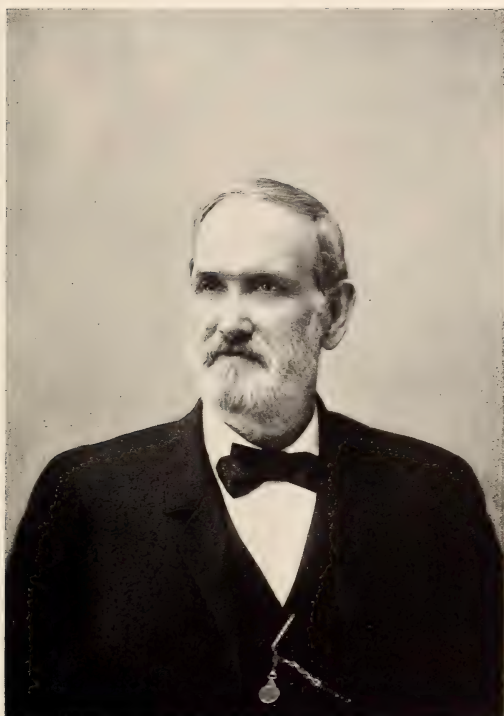
Mr. Mason was married in this county to Miss Harriet Ashley, who was born in 1844, in Elk district, a daughter of John and Debora (James) Ashley, and died June 12, 1907, at her home in Charleston. Mrs. Mason was a lovable, Christian woman and a loving wife and mother, and during over forty years of married life had ever exhibited those traits of character that go to make up the true type of motherhood. To Mr. and Mrs. Mason there were born two sons and six daughters, as follows: John L., who died in infancy; Thomas H., who died when twenty-four years of age; Catherine L., born in 1875, who married David Carson, is now residing in Charleston and has three children, Clyde, Irene and Dorothea; Bessie, who married Claude A. Sullivan, confidential man for Hubbard & Bedel, wholesale grocers, and has two children, Mason and Harriet; Frances D., who married A. M. Sprague, of Charleston and has three children, Harry, Arthur and Thomas; Julia E., who, like her sisters has been granted an excellent education, and who lives at home with her father; Nellie E., also residing at home, who is a graduate of the high school and a teacher by profession in the schools of the city; and Hattie D., living at home, who is a graduate of a commercial college and is now employed as a stenographer for the Goshorn Hardware Company. Mr. Mason is a great believer in education, and his daughters have been all given a thorough training along this line, fitting them for whatever position in life they may be called upon to fill. He has always supported those movements which have for their object the advancement of educational, religious, business or social interests, and even during the busiest years of his career he found time to serve his county as a public official. The family are members of the Mis-

sionary Baptist church, in which Mr. Mason is a deacon, and his daughter Nellie assistant treasurer.

GARLAND TODD THAYER, proprietor of the South Side Foundry and Machine Works, Charleston, W. Va., and one of the prominent business men of this city, was born at Malden, Kanawha County, W. Va., October 26, 1864, son of Otis A. and Annette (Putney) Thayer. He is a grandson of Job Thayer, born August 6, 1782, who died near Malden, W. Va., May 8, 1857. The grandfather came with his parents (Job Thayer, Sr. and wife) when a young man, from Braintree, Mass., in the year 1798, to what is now Upshur county, W. Va., they forming part of a colony of settlers. They purchased land on French Creek, Upshur county (then in Virginia), but owing to some legal informality the colonists lost their title to their possessions, and our subject's grandparents thereupon took up their residence near Charleston, which was then but a small settlement. Later they removed to Malden, Kanawha county, of which locality they were pioneer settlers, Job Thayer following agriculture for a livelihood. They were people highly esteemed for their many sterling qualities.

Mrs. Job Thayer, whose given name was Fannie, was born February 1, 1790, and died January 17, 1857, when nearly sixty-seven years of age. Her death proved such a shock to her husband that he followed her to the grave May 8, 1857, less than four months afterwards. They had ten children: Seth, William Lawrence, Fannie Z., Harriet P., Caroline M., James S., Job E., Naomi L., William T. and Otis A., whose records in brief are as follows:

Caroline became the wife of Capt. Samuel Christy, a prominent Kanawha county man, by whom she had one daughter that died young. Naomi L., born April 29, 1829, died unmarried, October 4, 1850. Fannie Z., became the wife of John Hanna and died leaving a large family. Seth, who lived and died in Braxton county, W. Va., was



OTIS A. THAYER



married and had a large family. Job married Adelaide Harbin and both died at an advanced age, the former passing away in 1901 and his wife in 1908. At their death they left seven children, namely: Lyda, John J., Addie H., Julia, Hattie, Job E., and Edith. William T. married Annie E. Atkinson, of Ft. Smith, Ark., who was, however, born in Kentucky. They resided in Charleston, W. Va., and had two sons and a daughter, namely: William T., Jr.; Mary A., wife of Sidney Arthur, of Covington, Ky.; and John A., an attorney of Charleston, W. Va.

Otis A. Thayer, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Point Pleasant, Va., October 26, 1835. He resided for some years in Malden, W. Va., establishing there about 1852 the first iron foundry in the Kanawha Valley. Here he manufactured all kinds of castings and machinery used in this section at that time. His brother, William T., was later associated with him, and they continued in this business together until separated by death. In the year 1871 they removed their plant to Charleston, on the south side of Kanawha river. Their business was uniformly successful, owing chiefly to their prudent and capable management. During the activity of the salt furnaces in this section, they manufactured practically all the machinery and equipment used in that industry, and with the decline of the salt business they engaged in the manufacture and sale of equipment for coal mines, which were then beginning to develop in the Kanawha Valley. Later they were associated with Capt. Joseph L. Beury, who came here from Pennsylvania, and with him opened one of the first commercial coal mines in the now famous New River coal district. The coal lands and property then purchased are still held by the family and have increased in value, like all other mineral lands in this section of the state. The foundry has continued in active operation ever since it was established here in 1871, and employs from 75 to 100 workmen, being one of the largest and most important industries in or about Charleston.

Otis A. Thayer died in Charleston, November 23, 1900. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, in which he held the office of deacon, and was liberal in his support of the church. Largely at his own expense he built a mission church on the South Side, opposite the city, and he was always to be found in support of any movement that was calculated to advance the moral and material welfare of the city and community.

He was married in this county to Annette Putney, who was born at Malden, W. Va., in 1844, a daughter of Richard and Alethea (Todd) Putney, and who is still living at the family home on the South Side, apposite Charleston. Mrs. Thayer's mother belonged to the Todd family of Virginia and Maryland, while her father was from Gloucester county, Virginia. They resided for many years at Malden where they died, the father at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife in 1897 at that of seventy-three. They were early settlers in the Kanawha Salines, or what is now known as Malden. The Putneys were all affiliated with the Presbyterian church.

Otis A. Thayer and wife had a family of five children, namely: Garland Todd, James R., Annette, Otis A., Jr., and Harry G., of whom we make the following brief mention: G. Todd is the direct subject of this sketch and will be further mentioned herein. James R., born August 22, 1867, died June 12, 1896, after graduating from Perdue University, at Lafayette, Ind. Annette, the only daughter, became the wife of Hon. Stewart W. Walker, a prominent attorney and well known politician of Martinsburg, W. Va. Mr. Walker is associated in his legal profession with the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, ex-U. S. senator of Martinsburg, W. Va. Otis A. Thayer, Jr., who is associated with his brother, G. Todd, in the foundry business at Charleston, married Miss Coral Long, of Jackson, Ohio, and they have three children: two sons and a daughter, namely: Virginia, Harry James, and Otis A. (3d). Harry G. Thayer completed his literary education at Hamden

Sydney College, Va., and is now associated in business with his brothers, G. Todd and Otis A., Jr., in the foundry business. He is unmarried.

G. Todd Thayer, after attending public and private schools, continued his education in a business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in a military school conducted by Maj. Thomas F. Snyder, in Charleston, which had an excellent reputation as one of the best schools in this part of the state. He later entered the foundry of his father and uncle, O. A. and W. T. Thayer, first as bookkeeper, but subsequently received practical training in every department of the industry, acquiring the necessary knowledge of the business in all its branches, as well as designing and construction. In 1890 he became the practical manager of the foundry business, and in 1895 he leased the business and conducted it until his father's death in 1900. Subsequently it was incorporated as the South Side Foundry and Machine Works, with our subject as treasurer and general manager, and it is thus operated at the present time. The prosperity and growth of the business of this concern has steadily advanced until their output has reached into adjoining states. Mr. Thayer is also interested in coal lands in the New River District, as well as iron ore property in Virginia. He is one of Charleston's active and useful citizens and is always to the fore when any practical measure for the benefit of the city is proposed, giving it his support. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church.

Mr. G. Todd Thayer was married in Charleston, in 1892, to Miss Gertrude Venable, who was born at Barboursville, W. Va., and educated in Kentucky. Her parents were M. Walton and Margaret (Dyer) Venable, both natives of Virginia. Her father, a graduate of the University of Virginia, served in the War of Secession. He is now a resident of Charleston, by profession a civil and mining engineer. His wife, Margaret Dyer Venable, the mother of Mrs. Thayer, died in middle life in 1891.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. G. Todd

Thayer are as follows: Garland Todd, Jr., born March 21, 1894, is now a student at Culver Military Academy, at Culver, Ind., being a member of the Class of 1913. Margaret, born March 14, 1896, is attending school at home, as are also the two younger children, Dorothy and Gertrude, the former of whom was born January 11, 1898, and the latter October 9, 1899.

JAMES WILLIAM PRYOR, who conducts an undertaking business at East Bank, Kanawha county, W. Va., was born at East Bank, September 17, 1849, and is a son of William Paxton and Elizabeth (Shelton) Pryor, and a grandson of a pioneer who once owned a large amount of land in this section.

William P. Pryor and wife were born in Cabin Creek district, Kanawha county, and the venerable mother of James W. Pryor still survives, but the father who was a farmer and for many years also had charge of coal barges at Coalburg, Kanawha county, is deceased. Eleven children were born to William P. Pryor and wife, namely: Frances, wife of Rev. E. M. McVey; James William; Samuel S.; Levi W.; Sallie, deceased, formerly wife of Samuel Walsh; Mollie, wife of Joseph Hubbard; John H.; Tipton L.; Nora, wife of Arthur Robinson; Elizabeth, and an infant, deceased.

James W. Pryor attended the early schools in Cabin Creek district and then learned the carpenter trade which he followed until some twenty years since, when he went into the undertaking business under the firm name of Pryor & Bricker. Mr. Pryor bought the Bricker interest at the time of the latter's death, and has conducted the business alone since then. He is an authorized embalmer. He has excellent quarters and equipments, a commodious building two stories high, 40 x 63 feet in dimensions, operates a funeral car and has a large number of vehicles for hire, together with all the necessary and desirable appurtenances which go with funeral directing. He is a practical business man and is a highly respected citizen and one of the best known residents of the place.

In April, 1879, Mr. Pryor was married to Miss Mary Porter Bricker, a daughter of

James and Harriet Bricker, and they have had four children, namely: Harriet, who is the wife of Harry Davis, and they have four children—Gertrude E., Aline, Catherine and Mary Dilworth, all being residents of Oley, Cabin Creek district; Bessie Edith; Nora Ileen, who died at the age of three years; and Alice Manning. Mr. Pryor and family belong to the Free Will Baptist church. In politics he is a Democrat and fraternally he is identified with East Bank Lodge No. 63, Odd Fellows and No. 20, Encampment, the Knights of Pythias at Cedar Grove, and the American Mechanics at East Bank.

MALCOLM R. PRICE, D.D.S.,* one of the foremost members of his profession in Charleston, W. Va., has been established here since 1902, at that time being a recent graduate from the dental department of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore. He was born in 1877, at Newport, Va., and is a son of Capt. Charles R. and Anna (Ripley) Price.

Capt. Charles R. Price was born into one of the old families of Virginia. His title was acquired in the marine service. For many years he was a large stockraiser. Formerly he was a representative from Pulaski and Giles counties in the State Legislature, being elected on the Democratic ticket. He now resides near Hinton, W. Va. He married Miss Anna Ripley, also a native of Virginia. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are prominent people in their section. Four children were born to them: Malcolm R.; William A., who is in the jewelry business at Hinton; Thomas H., who is a commercial traveler; and R. Emmett, who resides at Camden, N. J.

Malcolm R. Price is the youngest of the above family. He was a student in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, after which he was employed by a business firm in a clerical position prior to entering the Baltimore school of medicine above referred to. Subsequently he took a post graduate course in the Institute School of Orthodontia, where the art of regulating irregular teeth is taught, and Dr. Price has made this something of a specialty. He was president of his graduating class of ninety-eight students and was given honorable

mention for his fine crown and bridge work. He has elegantly equipped dental parlors, keeps thoroughly informed on every scientific discovery in dental surgery and has a large and exclusive clientele. His professional standing is high all over the state, and he is a popular and respected citizen of the capital city. He is a member of the West Virginia State Dental Society.

Dr. Price was married in Virginia to Miss Mary B. McNeal, who was born in Virginia. In politics Dr. Price is a Democrat, but is only active in public matters as becomes a good citizen. Fraternally he is identified with the order of Elks.

F. M. RAY, a representative citizen of Sissonville, Kanawha county, W. Va., where he is a notary public, owns two hundred and fifty-nine acres of fine farm land situated in Poca district, on the Poca river, sixteen miles north of Charleston. He was born in Jackson county, near the Kanawha county line, November 22, 1842, and is a son of William and Mary (Strain) Ray, and a grandson of Thomas Ray.

William Ray was born in Augusta county, Va., and was brought by his parents when he was five years old, to Charleston, where he attended school and became a business man, operating flat and salt boats on the river until 1833. He then moved to Jackson county, where he settled on a farm on which he died when aged sixty-five years. In the early days he was collector of taxes in Jackson county. He was a member of the Baptist church. He married Mary Strain, who was early left an orphan and was reared by an uncle. They had the following children born to them: Sarah Ann, who is the widow of David Hackney, and resides on the corner of Jackson and Roane counties; Elizabeth, who married Henry Painter; John E., who lives on the old homestead; William T., who was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil War, and lives in Poca district; Amelia, who is the widow of Nathan Cunningham, who was assaulted and killed by unknown parties on the public road; Theoda, deceased, who was the wife of George Crane; J. M., who has been twice married; resides in Putnam county, and during the

Civil War was a soldier in the Federal army; F. M.; Henrietta, who is the widow of George Haynes; Isaac M., who served through the Civil War as a soldier in the Federal Army, is deceased; A. S., who was also a soldier in the Union army; and Ira, who died at the age of five years. The mother of the above mentioned family died in her fifty-fifth year and was buried in the family cemetery. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

F. M. Ray attended school in Jackson county, W. Va., and remained on the home farm until he was thirty-two years of age, since when he has made Sissonville his home. During the Civil War he served as a member of the Home Guards. He has voted for every Republican candidate for the presidency since Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Ray has served in public office for a number of years, being road supervisor, overseer of the poor and a justice of the peace in Poca district. In the latter office he served acceptably for four years and during this period he had one murder case brought before him, which he sent to the grand jury.

Mr. Ray was married to Miss America Williams, who was born on Poca river, a daughter of John and Delilah Williams. She died at the age of about forty-two years and was buried at Sissonville. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Two children were born to this marriage: Eva, who is the wife of Charles Bernard and lives at No. 613½ Virginia street, Charleston; and Frank M., who resides with his family in Wisconsin. Mr. Ray was married secondly to Mrs. Eliza (Martin) Wheeler, widow of Edward Wheeler, and two children have been born to them: Osa A., who is the wife of John Schmittauer of Pomeroy, O.; and Ina, who lives at home. Mr. Ray is warden of the Sissonville lodge of Odd Fellows.

PHILIP C. RUSSELL,* city sergeant at Charleston, W. Va., a well known citizen and popular official, was born at Wellsburg, W. Va., May 2, 1849, and is a son of Edward and Eliza (Lourey) Russell, and a grandson of Philip Russell.

Grandfather Philip Russell was born in Ireland and when he emigrated in early manhood located at Baltimore, Md., where he married

Maria Coleman, who was also of Irish ancestry. All their children were born there, the family subsequently removing to Steubenville, O., and a few years later to Wellsburg, W. Va., this being about 1847. Both Philip Russell and wife died there, he having lived out his three score and ten years and she reaching the age of ninety years. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of their ten children, four grew to maturity but all have now passed away.

Edward Russell was born in 1826, at Baltimore, Md., and died at Charleston in 1854. In early manhood he served in the United States navy during the Mexican War, and then returned to Wellsburg, now W. Va., where he later embarked in a grocery business. In 1854 he came to Charleston and started the first confectionery store in the place but his death occurred one month later. His widow continued the business for seven years and at present the site is one of the best business locations on Kanawha street. Edward Russell was married at Wellsburg to Eliza Lourey, who was born January 20, 1828, at Milton, Pa., and who died at Clendenin, Kanawha county, May 17, 1879. They had three children, namely: Philip C.; Walter S., who was born March 28, 1851, died June 8, 1881 (married Cassie McQueen, of Nicholas county and is survived by two children—William and Lillian); and Anna M., who was born September 15, 1852, and is the wife of Thomas Simms, who is in the jewelry business at Clay Court House, Clay county, Va.

Philip C. Russell was five years old when his parents came to Charleston. The death of his father was a very great grief and loss to the family, and resulted in the children not receiving the educational advantages that they would otherwise have had. As soon as old enough he learned the carpenter's trade, and then served an apprenticeship of three years in the car shops of the Panhandle railroad, at Steubenville, O. Later Mr. Russell made his main business the building of houses and continued to work as house carpenter for some years and subsequently became engaged in the saw-mill business in which he remained until 1900. Five years earlier he had been elected assessor of the Upper district of Kanawha county and served

for four years. From 1889 until 1907 he was also interested in newspaper work and in the latter year was appointed, under civil service rules, as city sergeant of Charleston, by Mayor Holley. He has proved a very capable and efficient official and has worked hard for the good of the service. Formerly Mr. Russell was a Republican, but later identified himself with the Democratic party.

In 1876 Mr. Russell was married to Miss Sophia James, a daughter of Samuel and a granddaughter of Jesse James. Samuel James lived in Big Sandy district where he died, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have had three children: John K., who was born June 6, 1877; Virgil, who was born in 1881, and died at the age of twenty-five years; and Sybil, who resides at home. Mrs. Russell and daughter are members of the Bowman Methodist Episcopal church. Sergeant Russell has never united with any fraternal organizations.

WILLIAM R. MORRIS, superintendent of mines for the Queen Shoal Coal Company and general manager of their mercantile store at Queen Shoals, Clay county, W. Va., was born July 18, 1872, at Clifton, W. Va., and is a son of James Dickinson and Agnes L. (Haymaker) Morris.

James Dickinson Morris was born sixty-nine years ago at Hanley, W. Va., and now lives at Pratt. He was sixteen years old when he enlisted for service in the Civil War. He served four years in Co. I, 8th Va. Vol. Cavalry, and after being mustered out of the army, became a blacksmith, and still does considerable work of that kind. He moved to Clifton about 1870 and has resided there continuously since then. He has been a lifelong Democrat. He married Agnes L. Haymaker, who was born in Boteourt county, Va., and who is a daughter of Michael Haymaker, who was a shoemaker by trade. The Morris family came originally from Kentucky. Of the surviving children of James D. Morris and wife, William R. is the eldest, the others being: Oscar L., who is connected with the railroad at Thurmond, W. Va.; Eugene H., who is bookkeeper for a coal company in Kanawha county; and Henry E., who is a clerk with Armour & Co., at Louisville,

Ky. The father of the above family has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Clifton, for the past twenty-five years.

William R. Morris attended school at Clifton and afterward was a clerk for his uncle, W. S. Haymaker, for five years. He then followed the carpenter's trade for two years. In 1891 he went with the Coal Valley Mining Company in the capacity of clerk and bookkeeper and remained for six years. For the following five years he was with the Beury Coal and Coke Company; for one and one-half years was buyer for the firm of Carver Bros, Montgomery, W. Va.; for three years was with the Wacomah Coal Company; and for two years was with the Paint Creek Colliery Company, after which he came to the Queen Shoals Coal Company, and occupies a responsible position with this corporation. In politics he is an active Prohibitionist. For two years he was also postmaster at Queen Shoals.

Mr. Morris married Miss Edna Hughes, who was born in Fayette county, W. Va., a daughter of Ellis Hughes, who was born in Wales, and emigrated to America prior to his marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have two children: James, aged ten years, and Agnes, aged six years. The family attends the First Presbyterian church at Charleston. Mr. Morris belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, at Montgomery, W. Va.

H. S. MATHEWS, treasurer of the Mathews Storage Company, No. 600 Capitol street, Charleston, W. Va., and additionally interested in a successful lithographing business, has been a resident of this city since 1907. He was born in the city of Philadelphia, June 1, 1882, and is a son of James M. and Bessie B. (Thompson) Mathews.

H. S. Mathews spent his youth and early school days in his native city, afterward taking a course in Drexel Institute. Mr. Mathews then came to Kanawha County, W. Va., and spent six years in the coal business, being connected with Kelley's Creek Colliery Company, at Ward. In 1907 he came to Charleston as bookkeeper for the Charleston Tribune, and in the following year started his storage business in partnership with his brothers, R. L. Math-

ews, who is president of the company, and M. R. Mathews, its secretary. In 1911 Mr. Mathews and brothers embarked in the lithographing business and they occupy the third floor of the Capitol building. The family is one of business enterprise and their undertakings are prospering.

Mr. Mathews was married March 24, 1909, to Miss Irene Taylor, a daughter of the late Charles T. Taylor, formerly of Parkersburg, W. Va. They reside at No. 8 Hubbard Court. Mr. Mathews is a Republican, but could scarcely be called an active politician, his interest being only that of an intelligent and interested citizen. He belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias, and is a life-member of the order of Elks, both at Charleston.

BENJAMIN F. MAYS*, who was born in Kanawha county, W. Va., not far from the capital city, Charleston, October 28, 1838, is the third son of Ezekiel W. and Malinda E. (Glispie) Mays, and a grandson of William Mays, the latter of whom was a native of old Virginia. He lived in Albemarle county for many years, moved then to Kanawha county and died in 1869, in extreme old age, in Lafayette county, Ind. He married in Virginia and his wife died in Cabell county. They were members of the close communion Baptist church.

Ezekiel W. Mays was born in Albemarle county, Va., about 1800 and was one of the older members of the family. He had a brother, Hamilton Mays, who lived and died in Cabell county and was survived by descendants. There was also a sister, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Washington Mitchell, and they lived and died in Texas, leaving children. Ezekiel W. Mays was yet in boyhood when the family settled in Loudon district, Kanawha county, and there he became a merchant and farmer, owning two farms two and one-half miles from Charleston, on one of which he died. He was married on the Kanawha river at the mouth of the Elk river, to Malinda E. Glispie, who was born early in 1800, near Red House, in Putnam county, now West Virginia. Her children were pleased when they recalled that she was born on the exact day and year

that witnessed the birth of that beloved and royal lady, the late Queen Victoria of Britain. She doubtless had a less troubled life than had the English queen but both of them are remembered for their tender motherhood, a quality that makes all women equal. Mrs. Mays lived to be eighty-two years of age, surviving her husband for twelve years. They were people of worthy life, kind, neighborly, charitable, and were devoted members of the Baptist church. Twelve children were born to them, namely: Albert, who died at Lewisburg, W. Va., from illness contracted while serving as a soldier in the Confederate army; Mary, who is the widow of Samuel Gilliland, who died at Fort Donelson, while serving in the Confederate army during the Civil war (lives with her one son, at Columbus, O.); Benjamin F.; Fannie, who is the wife of P. M. Price, and lives in a suburb of Charleston; Kate, who died some years ago, was the wife of Charles Harmon and is survived by a son and daughter; Ella, who is the widow of Charles Walton, was first married to William Grove, and resides at Detroit, Mich.; Laura, who is the wife of Henry E. Wintz, of Elk City, and has two sons; Robert, who is a resident of Oklahoma City, Okla., has been twice married and has children; and others who died in infancy.

Benjamin F. Mays was reared as a farmer boy and since he has reached manhood his life has been one of quiet business, more or less confined to mercantile pursuits, with the elimination of several years of the Civil war. In September, 1863, Mr. Mays put aside what appeared to be favorable business considerations in order to lend his help in supporting a cause he felt to be just. He enlisted in Capt. Richard Q. Laidley's company of picked men, the Kanawha Rifles, which was recruited largely at Charleston for the Confederate army. He participated in nineteen engagements and fought on many a noted battle-field. In November, 1864, he was made a prisoner at Fisher's Hill and was confined at Point Lookout until the war closed, when he was paroled and returned to his home, where care and attention from kindred repaired the ravages in his health occasioned by the hardships of military prison life. During the larger part of his

service he was engaged in action in the Shenandoah Valley as a sharpshooter. He is a member of Camp R. E. Lee United Confederate Veterans and is treasurer of the camp.

Mr. Mays subsequently resumed business, having been trained by serving as a clerk in the mercantile line, and for the past eight years he has owned and conducted his own establishment at No. 214 Brook street, Charleston. He has the reputation of being a reliable business man and a straightforward and useful citizen.

At Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, W. Va., Mr. Mays was married to Mrs. Fannie (Zimmerman) Thornhill, who was born in Greenbrier county, in 1836, where she was reared and educated. She was married first to the late John L. Thornhill, and two children were born to that marriage, namely: John L., who is in the brokerage and real estate business at Charleston, married Cloratine Wharton and they have two daughters; and Rosaline, who is the wife of Edward L. Warren, who is in the real estate business at Lewisburg. They have two children: Evert and Pearl.

Mr. and Mrs. Mays have five children, as follows: Hallie M., who is the wife of J. H. Sivold, of Lewisburg, and has three sons and three daughters (one of the latter, the namesake of Mrs. Mays, has promise of being a musician of note in the near future); Bertia Lee, who is the wife of R. M. Ellis, who owns one of the fine farms in the environs of Columbus, O., and they have one daughter, Virginia; F. Herbert, a resident of Lewisburg, W. Va., who was married first to a Miss Pare, who left two children: Lula B., who is the wife of J. E. Straw, residing at San Antonio, Tex., and they have two daughters; and Susie H., who is the wife of R. D. Johnson, a shipping clerk connected with a Charleston business house, and has one son, Robert Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Mays are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically Mr. Mays is a Democrat but he does not claim to be a politician.

S. H. CAMPBELL, a retired resident of Marmet, or Brownstown as it was called when he came first to this section, was born in 1846, in Monroe county, Va., and is a son of Isaac and Nancy (Vass) Campbell, both of whom

were born also in Monroe county and both died there. Farming was the father's business and he was one of the owners of the Red Sulphur Springs property before the Civil War. There were eight children in the family, namely: James, who lives in Monroe county; William, who was a soldier and met death in the Civil War; L. P., who lives in Monroe county; T. A., who lives at Bluefield, W. Va.; R. M., who lives at Teays, W. Va.; and E. L. and Mary, both of whom are deceased.

S. H. Campbell was given excellent educational advantages as so considered in his youth in his native section, but after the Civil War he again became a student and then a teacher. When he enlisted in March, 1862, he was only sixteen years of age, but he served faithfully and courageously until the close of the war in the 17th W. Va. Cav., under Col. W. H. French, participating in the battles of Winchester, Monoxia River and Gettysburg, together with numerous others and was fortunate enough to escape wounds. He was made a prisoner, however, and was confined eight months, being liberated but a few days before the surrender of Gen. Lee. In 1865 he came to Kanawha county and then was married in Boone county and began to teach school there and continued until 1880. In Boone county he was elected a justice of the peace and in 1869 was elected to the State Legislature. When he left Boone county he entered the employ of the Winifrede Coal Company and lived at Winifrede for eight years and then moved to Putnam county, where he was both farmer and merchant for four years. Mr. Campbell came from there to Brownstown and became one of the most important factors in the business life of this place. He conducted a hotel, operated a livery stable, served as express agent and as postmaster and at the same time carried on a general mercantile store, which last enterprise he continued until September, 1910, when he practically retired. His sons are capable business men and still conduct the largest mercantile business in the town.

In 1867 Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Nancy Jane Meddows, and they have seven children, namely: William, residing at Logan Court House; Anna, wife of E. T. Huddleson,

of Russell, Ky.; John, one of his father's successors; Nora N., wife of H. M. Dudding; Walter J.; Grace, wife of Carl Hopkins, a traveling salesman, and Thomas E., one of the proprietors of the store above mentioned. Two children died young, in Putnam county. Mr. Campbell and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to a number of fraternal organizations, including: the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and the O. U. A. M.

HON. JAMES A. HOLLEY, mayor of Charleston, W. Va., and one of the leading Democrats of the state, has been more or less identified with public affairs in Kanawha County for many years. He was born November 12, 1855, in Cabell (now Lincoln) County, W. Va., a member of one of the old settled families of that section.

James A. Holley was educated in the West Virginia University and Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburg. After graduating from the latter institution in 1875, he returned to Lincoln County, where he continued until 1880, engaged in farming and stock raising, after which he embarked in a general mercantile business at Hamlin, W. Va. In the meanwhile he had become deeply interested in public matters and took a more or less active part in supporting the candidates of the Democratic party. In 1884 he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Lincoln County and served out his term of six years. In 1888 he was elected chairman of the Senatorial Committee and chairman of the Lincoln County Democratic Executive Committee and there are many who recall his loyal party work during that time, when many important issues were before the people. In 1890 he was re-elected clerk of the court and in 1893 he was appointed adjutant general of the state by Governor MacCorkle. In 1896 he was elected a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee and in 1898 was appointed a member of the State Democratic Organizing Committee. On January 11, 1898 he was elected clerk of the highest

tribunal in the state and served until November 15, 1902. He came to Kanawha County in 1893 and was first elected mayor of the capital city, in March, 1907, and in April, 1909, was elected mayor a second time, for a term of four years. In 1908 he was elected chairman of the Kanawha County Democratic Executive Committee, and in the same year was appointed on the Advisory Committee of the Democratic State Executive Committee; each of said positions he now holds. He has efficiently filled other offices and his name is frequently mentioned for still higher honors from his party.

Mr. Holley married Miss Zena Long, a daughter of James H. Long, of Kittanning, Pa., and they have one son, Homer K. Personally, Mayor Holley is a man who finds friends on every side, many of them being not in accord with him politically but admirers of his qualities as a man. He is a member of the well known business firm of Holley & Stephenson, dealers in coal and timber lands and oil and gas producers. He is a prominent Mason and belongs also to the Elks.

FRANK CONKLIN, who occupies the position of junior engineer with the government engineers, was assigned to the Wheeling district, which includes the Kanawha river, W. Va., in May, 1902. He was reared in Shelby county, O., where he was born, the second child of his parents, William and Anna (Sparling) Conklin.

Robert Conklin, the grandfather, was one of three brothers who settled early in Shelby county, O., and he became a farmer. One brother, Jacob, became a circuit judge and another, Henry, a prominent physician. Robert Conklin married a widow, Mrs. Zeruah (Wagner) Fox, and lived near Port Jefferson, Ohio. One of the daughters of Judge Jacob Conklin was the first woman ever made a member of the faculty of Delaware College, where she filled the chair of English literature.

William Conklin, the father, was born in Shelby county, O., the only child of his parents. He went to the west, where he made a



HON. JAMES A. HOLLEY



small fortune in the nursery business in Nebraska and died at or near Omaha. He married Anna (Sparling) Stone, a widow, who was born in Shelby county, O., one of a large family. She survives and resides at Port Jefferson. Two sons were born to them: Hugh Robert and Frank. The former, who is a graduate of a dental college at Cincinnati, O., is engaged in the practice of dentistry at South Charleston, where he has a pleasant home circle, his two children being named Ann Louise and Rachel.

Frank Conklin attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, O., afterward becoming a student in the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio, and secured his degree with the class of 1895 as civil engineer. His first assignment on government work was on the Ohio River Survey, in July, 1899, under Major W. H. Bixby, who was then at the head of the Cincinnati district and is now the chief of the government engineers at Washington, D. C. From the Cincinnati district he was assigned to the Pittsburgh district in 1901, and worked on the construction of Dam No. 4, Ohio river, during that season. The following spring as stated above he was assigned to his present position at Charleston, W. Va. Mr. Conklin is a Mason and belongs to the Blue Lodge at Port Jefferson, Ohio, and the Chapter at Charleston, W. Va., and has kept up his interest in his Greek letter society at Delaware College. Mr. Conklin is a Christian Scientist and is completing his third year as reader in the First C. S. Church at Charleston. He has never married.

L. C. MONTGOMERY, M. D., physician and surgeon who is in active practice at Montgomery, Fayette county, W. Va., was born July 17, 1873, at this place when it was still known as Coal Valley. He is the eldest born of three children, his parents being John C. and Margaret J. (Lykins) Montgomery. One sister, Bertha, is the wife of Dr. S. K. Owens, and the second sister, Blanche, is the wife of George N. Hancock.

From the public schools, Lawrence C. Montgomery entered the Greenbrier Military Academy and later he was a student at the Uni-

versity of Virginia and completed his medical education at the University of Cincinnati, in 1897. He returned to his native place and entered into practice with Dr. S. K. Owens, his brother-in-law. He is a member of the Fayette Medical Society and the West Virginia Medical Association. For the past six years he has been surgeon for the C. & O. Railroad, for the past six years has been president of the Montgomery Board of Health, for the past ten years has been president of the Fayette County Board of Health, and for three years was coroner of Fayette county.

Dr. Montgomery was married in December, 1897, to Miss Patti Alderson Teamster, a daughter of Joe and Mary Jane Teamster, and they have three children: John Carlin, Janice Meredith and Lawrence C. Dr. Montgomery is an advocate of athletic sports and is president of the Montgomery base ball team. He is identified also with the Knights of Pythias and the Eagles, at Montgomery, and with the Modern Woodmen and the Elks, at Charleston.

CASSIUS DADE HEREFORD, president of the Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans, Kanawha county, W. Va., the oldest business man of a place to the upbuilding of which he has been largely contributory, was born in Mason county, Va., now Putnam county, on what was known as the Ruffner farm, two miles west of Red House, November 14, 1846. His parents were Dr. Sydenham and Lavinia S. (Flower) Hereford.

Dr. Sydenham Hereford was a native of Fauquier county, Va., where he was born June 5, 1811, a son of Dr. Thomas P. Hereford, whose second wife was a Lacey. Dr. Thomas P. Hereford was one of four brothers, all of whom were physicians. His death occurred in Putnam county, where he was well known, having a reputation both in medicine and literature. Of his eight children, three were physicians: Sydenham, Marion Rush and William A. Marion Rush Hereford engaged in medical practice at Sommersville, Nicholas county, Va., where he died aged eighty-four years. William A. Hereford practiced at Wellington, Va., four miles from Manassas Junction, where he died at the age of eighty-six years.

One son, Thomas, was clerk of the courts of Prince William county, Va. His married daughters were Jane, Willie, Maria, Caroline, and Susannah.

Dr. Sydenham Hereford was reared in Fauquier county and from there came to the Kanawha Valley in 1836, where he practiced medicine until 1870, when he embarked in the mercantile business at Red House, where he continued until 1882, his death occurring December 21, 1884. He was a Democrat in his political convictions, and an honest man who never sought office for its emoluments. His fellow citizens elected him treasurer of his district in 1869. He was twice married, first to Lavinia S. Flower, who died January 13, 1863, at Red House, aged forty-six years. He was married secondly to Mary Burford of Buffalo, W. Va., who is also deceased. Children were born to both marriages, those of the first union who grew to maturity being Thomas Patterson, Arianna Elizabeth, Cassius Dade, and Henry Clay. To the second marriage were born Ada B., Mollie, John Randolph and Louise.

Thomas Patterson Hereford, the eldest of the above children, became a physician, receiving his educational training in the Ohio Medical College and the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. He practiced at Coalsburg and Brownstown prior to the opening of the Civil War, and then entered the Confederate army as a private and was later commissioned regimental surgeon of the 14th Va. Cav. A part of the time he served under General McCauslin. On one occasion he was hemmed in the valley with comrades and was taken prisoner by the Union soldiers and before he was exchanged was imprisoned at Camp Chase. He located at Newberne, Va., after the war and then moved to Coalburg and in 1870 to Elmwood, Saline county, Mo., where he died March 4, 1906. He served that county as coroner for four years and for twenty years was postmaster at Elmwood. He married Maria Jamison.

The eldest daughter, Arianna Elizabeth, who was the wife of J. H. McConahy, died at St. Albans, March 25, 1896. Henry Clay, whose death occurred in 1896 or '97, was a merchant on Davis Creek, Kanawha county.

He married Clara Wooley, of Gallipolis, O., and they had one daughter, Ethel, who is the wife of L. V. Thomas, a merchant at Cannelton, W. Va. Of the second family, Ada B., who is now deceased, was the wife of R. B. Burke, who was chief engineer in the double tracking of the C. & O. Railroad. Mollie, who is the wife of Charles Robinson, lives at Red House, Kanawha county. John Randolph Hereford is a prosperous grocery merchant of West Charleston. Louise resides in Putnam county.

Cassius Dade Hereford attended the country schools and those of Red House, after which he became a clerk, first, in 1864, for Captain McCauslin, at Point Pleasant, remaining with that employer until 1869. He then went to Missouri and for three years was a clerk in a store there and for six months was in business with a partner, but then sold out and came to St. Albans, in August, 1872. For twelve years after coming here, Mr. Hereford conducted a grocery store and then enlarged his scope and became a general merchant and for thirty-seven consecutive years he has been in the merchandising business at this place. He continued active until September, 1909, when he practically retired. He is one of the largest owners of real estate at St. Albans, having forty houses, including residences and business sites, and also has vacant property. Mr. Hereford has additional business interests. He owns the undertaking business at St. Albans, which has been conducted at this place by W. A. White, for the past seventeen years and Mr. White also looks after his property. He was the organizer of the Bank of St. Albans and has been president of this institution ever since, backing the enterprise with his name, capital and business judgment. It commenced business in 1900 and has grown to be one of the leading financial institutions of the county, commanding the confidence of a large body of depositors.

Mr. Hereford was married August 17, 1875, to Miss Anna May Roth, a daughter of Rev. Edward C. and Mary E. Roth. Rev. Dr. Roth was one of the most scholarly men in the Baptist ministry in his day and was conversant with several languages beside his own. He devoted a life of fifty years to the work of the

church and was widely known and much beloved. Both he and wife died in Missouri. The father of Mrs. Hereford was of German ancestry but was born in Pennsylvania. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hereford: Henry Kendall, William Delafield, Cassius D., Walter Donaldson and Herbert Roth. Henry Kendall and Cassius D. both died young, the former in infancy and the latter when aged seven months.

William Delafield attended the public schools at St. Albans and then spent one year in the Charleston schools and three years at the University of West Virginia at Morgantown, and in 1904 was graduated from the Baltimore Medical College. In 1905 he took a post graduate course, and in 1911 took a second post graduate course in New York city. For the past six years he has been in active practice at St. Albans. He married Sallie C. Hanley, of Scott, W. Va., in March, 1911, and then located at Macon, Ga.

Walter Donaldson attended the local schools and later a military academy at Staunton, Va., for two years, and was graduated from Washington & Lee University Law School. He practiced law for two years with W. G. Barnhart of Charleston, but in 1910 located at Oklahoma City, Okla., where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. He married Reba Reives Mohler, a daughter of William E. Mohler, of St. Albans.

Herbert Roth, who is now in his nineteenth year, was formerly a student at Blackstone and later at Oklahoma City, and at present is at Washington and Lee University. Mr. Hereford's sons have made very creditable progress in the educational institutions with which they have been connected. Walter Donaldson graduated at Washington and Lee when nineteen years of age and received a gold medal for scholarship, and received the class scholarship medal in his twenty-second year from the University of West Virginia.

Mr. Hereford is a member of the Baptist church. In politics he is a Democrat, as are his sons, and he has been an active and useful citizen, serving frequently in local offices and as a member of the city council, and in 1892 he was elected mayor and gave an admirable business

administration. He is a member of Lodge No. 202, Elks, at Charleston; to Lodge No. 119, Odd Fellows, at St. Albans; Lodge No. 71, Knights of Pythias; Washington Lodge, No. 58, F. & A. M., and to the other branches, including the Mystic Shrine, at Charleston. A man of broad view and earnestness of purpose, he is a truly representative citizen.

EDWARD W. HIGGINBOTHAM*, cement contractor, a representative business man of Charleston, W. Va., was born July 4, 1865, in Mason county, W. Va., a son of Frank and Miriam (Sayer) Higginbotham, and a grandson of Samuel Higginbotham.

Frank Higginbotham was born in Mason county and spent his entire life in Mason and Putnam counties. He was a cooper and farmer and a well known man in his section. He died in November, 1910, at the age of eighty-four years. He married Miriam Sayer, who was also born in Mason county and who still survives. She is a daughter of Absalom Q. and Rachel (Freehart) Sayer. Seven children were born to Frank Higginbotham and wife, two of whom died young, the living being as follows: Ernest C., who is a commercial traveler for a Cincinnati business house, lives at Charleston, married Ida Selby and they have two children: Frank D., who is a commercial traveler, lives at Philadelphia, Pa., has been twice married and has one daughter; Edward W., our direct subject; Daniel R., who is a contractor and carpenter residing at Indianapolis, Ind., married Rhoda Folk and has five children; and Mary Helen, who married Walter Cherry of Indianapolis, and has two daughters.

Edward W. Higginbotham was mainly reared in Kanawha county and has been a resident of Charleston for the past twenty-seven years. He studied mechanics and engineering in a practical way and is competent in all work of this kind. For thirteen years he was a stationary engineer but lately has given the larger part of his attention to contracting, making a specialty of cement work. He has always been an active citizen and at times served in the city council, being first elected to this body in 1903.

Mr. Higginbotham was married first in Putnam county to Miss Cordelia Higginbotham, who died in 1892, aged twenty-eight years. She was the mother of three children, namely: Lovell J., who resides at Charleston, married Hazel, a daughter of Peter Silliman, and has one daughter, Catherine M.; Orvell S., who works with his father; and Mame, who met a tragic death at the age of thirteen years. She was on her way to school and was crossing the suspension bridge over the Elk river, when it collapsed and she was drowned in the water below. This disaster was one of the most lamentable in the history of the city. Mr. Higginbotham was married secondly to Kate D. Hoylman, who was born near Covington, Va. There have been three children born to this marriage—Albert, Virginia and Dolly. Mr. and Mrs. Higginbotham attend the Methodist Episcopal church, to which their parents belonged. In politics he is a Republican. He is a Knight of Pythias, and an Odd Fellow, belonging to the Encampment, having passed all the chairs in both lodges.

ADOLPH LUCKHARDT, who is engaged in a wholesale and retail bakery business at West Charleston, W. Va., and is a substantial and respected citizen, was born September 25, 1872, at Singershausen, Germany, and is a son of George Henry and Anna Elizabeth (Weber) Luckhardt.

George Henry Luckhardt was born in 1828 in the above named part of Germany and there followed farming all his active life, his death occurring February 4, 1910. He married Anna Elizabeth Weber, who was born in Germany in 1833, and was a daughter of George Weber. They had five children, namely: Anna Elizabeth, who married I. J. Block; Catherine, who married Calvin Jaekel; Angela, who married J. Schlemener; Adolph; and Conrad, who married Margaret Hope.

Adolph Luckhardt was eight years old when he went to live in Bremen, Germany, where he attended school until he was sixteen years of age. He then came to America and located at Cincinnati, O. He learned the bakery business and worked as a baker from 1889 until

1892, when he came to Charleston and has been engaged in the same here ever since. His business includes baking in all its departments and he does an extensive business, both wholesale and retail, assisted by his daughter, three helpers being required and two wagons constantly in use supplying a large territory. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Maccabees, both at Charleston.

On September 20, 1892, Mr. Luckhardt was married to Miss Mary Barth, who was born September 8, 1866, in Rheinprintz, Germany, and they have had the following children: Bertha Marie, who was born in 1893; Lillian, who is deceased; Anna Elizabeth, who was born in 1896; Alma Catherine, who was born in 1899; Rosa, who is deceased; Hilda Barbara, who was born in 1903; Arthur Adolph, who is deceased; and Henry Nicholas, who was born in 1907. Mrs. Luckhardt is a daughter of Peter and Margaret (Teiten) Barth, and a sister of Nicholas Barth, who is a retired farmer of Elk district, Kanawha county.

JOHN V. R. SKINNER, a leading citizen of St. Albans, W. Va., who came first to Kanawha county as a promoter of the Coal River Railroad, was born in May, 1863, in Clarion county, Pa., and is a son of Augustus and Cecelia (Van Rensalear) Skinner.

Augustus Skinner was born at Massillon, Stark county, O., and was a son of Charles K. and Elizabeth (Reed) Skinner. Charles K. Skinner was born at Hartford, Conn., and was a man of great business enterprise. After moving to Ohio, in association with James Duncan and Arvine Wales, founded the town of Kendall, on the Tuscarawas river, on the site of the present city of Massillon, all these New England pioneers locating there before the Ohio canal was constructed. Charles K. Skinner was a manufacturer of woollens and his old factory still stands in Massillon, a landmark of the old industrial days. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Massillon and during his entire period of active life was a useful citizen of that place, the growth of which he had watched with pride. He died there in 1876, at the age of

eighty-four years. He was a Whig, an ardent Abolitionist, and later a Republican.

Augustus Skinner became a wool merchant. For many years he was a resident of Massillon and died there in 1876. He married Cecelia Van Rensalear, who was born in New York but was reared in Ohio, and died at Massillon in May, 1889, at the age of forty-six years. Her parents were Saunders and Abigail (McCarthy) Van Rensalear, the former of whom was an attorney at Canton, O. Three sons and one daughter were born to Augustus Skinner and wife: Charles, John V. R., Robert P., and Bessie W. Charles Skinner, who is a paper merchant in Cincinnati, married Mary Budd, a native of Elyria, O. Robert P. Skinner for many years has been a man of prominence and for the past several years has been consul-general of the U. S. Government, at Hamburg, Germany. He formerly was editor of the Massillon Independent. A personal friend of the late President McKinley, he was offered the position of consul-general to Marseilles, France, soon after Mr. McKinley's administration began. He received a special appointment as commissioner for the purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty with King Menelik, of Abyssinia and successfully accomplished the commission through his tact and diplomacy. In 1909 he was appointed consul-general at Hamburg. He married Helen Wales, a daughter of Arvine Wales and a granddaughter of Arvine Wales, one of the pioneers who founded Massillon with his early associates. The parents of the above family were members of the Episcopal church.

John V. R. Skinner was educated at Massillon and after leaving school opened a book and general mercantile store which he conducted for ten years, afterward building a pottery at Navarre, O., which he operated until 1902, when he came to St. Albans, in the interest of the Coal River Railroad, the first seventeen miles of which, from St. Albans to the mouth of Fork creek, were constructed under his supervision and it later was sold to the C. & O. Railroad. For some years he was interested in the real estate business at St. Albans but now gives his attention mainly to

his own coal and timber properties and his real estate holdings.

Mr. Skinner was married in Heidelberg, Germany, July, 1889, to Miss Anna C. Dieterich, who was reared and educated in France and Germany, a daughter of Carl and Anna C. (Braun) Dieterich, of Heidelberg, Germany. They reside in one of the most beautiful homes of St. Albans. The residence was erected by and formerly was owned by Edward Huntington. It is surrounded by ten acres of land, in a grove of beech and oak trees. Mr. Skinner is a member of the Episcopal church. He is a Republican in politics but his career has been a business rather than a political one.

WILLIAM H. DAFFRON, who is district sales agent for the Fisher Leather Belting Company; for the Keasbey & Mattison Company, manufacturers of all kinds of asbestos goods and supplies, and for the Maryland Rubber Company, a branch of the U. S. Rubber Company is the successor to the Daffron & Ellyson Company, and is an able and thoroughly qualified business man, well and favorably known in different sections. He was born at Richmond, Va., in 1871, and is a son of William and Margaret (Kerse) Daffron.

William Daffron was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, while his wife came from Cork, both coming to America when young. In 1862, when at Philadelphia, Pa., he enlisted in a U. S. regiment and served until the Civil War was over, in 1867 locating at Richmond, Va. He had an honorable war record and was trusted by both General Grant and General Rosecrans with the perilous duty of carrying their dispatches. At Richmond he went into the furniture business, where he continued for forty years and then retired to Pittsburg, dying at the home of his son, William H., in 1905, at the age of seventy-two years. In politics he was a Democrat, while in religion he was a Roman Catholic. His widow, who is now in her sixty-third year, resides at Richmond.

William H. Daffron was educated at Richmond and St. Mary's College, at Belmont, N. C., where he was graduated with his degree of M.A., in 1887, since when his life has been

mainly one of business. In 1898, however, he testified to his patriotism by enlisting for service in the Spanish-American War, entering Co. B, 2nd Va. U. S. Inf., and accompanied the command as far as Jacksonville, Fla., when the war ended. In politics, Mr. Daffron is an independent Democrat. On March 1, 1907, Mr. Daffron and Charles Ellyson went into business at Charleston as manufacturers' agents and in 1909 it was incorporated as the Daffron & Ellyson Company. In April, 1911, Mr. Daffron took over the business, under the name of W. H. Daffron, manufacturer's agent. From 1893 until 1907, he was on the road for different belting companies. He was for several years in the office of the old Southern Rubber Company, of Richmond, later was with the Patapsco Rubber Company, later still with the McGowan and other rubber factories at Trenton, N. J., and elsewhere, and subsequently was in the leather belting line in New York City and Pittsburgh.

Mr. Daffron is a grand knight of the order of Knights of Columbus, and district deputy. Additionally he belongs to the Elks and is a member of the National Order of Hoo Hoos, and of the U. C. T. Mr. Daffron is unmarried.

GEORGE A. KINSER,* a general farmer residing on one hundred acres of excellent land, situated in Loudon district, Kanawha county, W. Va., operates the whole tract, of which he is part owner, and is numbered with the successful and enterprising agriculturists of this section. He was born in Smith county, Va., March 20, 1855, and is a son of E. and Sophia (Helmach) Warrick, and a stepson of David Kinser. He was born after his father's death, one of four children. His mother was married secondly to David Kinser and both are now deceased.

George A. Kinser came to West Virginia during the closing year of the Civil War and attended school in this state. He then went to work and has been actively engaged ever since, working in the timber, farming, and buying and selling stock. In 1906 he came to his present farm which he has put into fine

condition and his residence, which he erected at a cost of \$3,000, is the handsomest private residence on this road. It is fitted with modern improvements and is a model home. Mr. Kinser is a man of progressive ideas and takes pleasure in bringing his land and stock up to high standards.

Mr. Kinser was married first to Polly A. Dingus, who was survived by four children—G. Stonewall, Rosie, Grover, and one whose name has not been ascertained. He was married secondly to Sallie Starkey, and they had six children: Alma, who is deceased; and Etta, Maud, Joseph and Guy; and Arthur, who is deceased. Mr. Kinser was married thirdly to May Martin. In his political opinions he is a staunch Democrat.

WILLIAM ANDREW FOSTER, carpenter, contractor and builder at Charleston, W. Va., is one of the city's enterprising business men and leading citizens. He served as a member of the city council from 1895 until 1897, and was city building inspector from 1908 until 1909. He was born in Monroe county, now West Virginia, May 8, 1860, and is a son of Jacob Henry and Martha Ann (Criner) Foster.

Jacob Henry Foster was a son of Madison Foster, who was born in Virginia and was of English and German ancestry. The latter lived to be eighty years of age and both he and wife died near Indian Mills, W. Va. Jacob Henry Foster enlisted for service in the Confederate Army, at Centerville, now Greenville, W. Va., in 1861, and served in Captain Chapman's battery until February, 1863, when he came home on furlough and while there contracted typhoid fever, from which he died February 27, 1863, and his burial was in the family plot on Hands Creek, W. Va. He had been a brave and faithful soldier and had participated in many important battles. He married Martha Ann Criner, who was born in Giles County, Va., and died at the home of a sister, in Charleston, July 22, 1893. She had contracted a second marriage, with Henry Inhooff, a Pennsylvania German, who was a Federal soldier. He died July 3,

1893, just nineteen days before the death of his widow. Their burial was in Gibens' Cemetery, on the Elk River, fourteen miles above Charleston. They had one child, Francis, who died in infancy. Jacob Henry Foster was survived by three children, namely: Louis Henry, born October 6, 1858, a farmer residing on Narrow Branch, near Blue Creek, married Martha Martin and they have had five children: William, Mathew Err, John, Alethia and one deceased; William Andrew; and Mathew Henderson, born January 4, 1862, residing at Ridgeville, Ind., is a traveling salesman. He married Ida Brooking and they have a son and daughter.

William Andrew Foster at the age of seven years came to Elk District, Kanawha County, with his mother who was then a widow, and afterward attended the public schools until he was eighteen years of age. From 1880 until 1881 he taught school and then entered the railroad service in the survey department, and had made some headway when the enterprise engaged in was abandoned. In August, 1883, Mr. Foster began to learn the carpenter trade. He was then twenty-three years of age and fifty cents a day was all the wage he could command, but he showed commendable perseverance and continued until he had acquired a full knowledge of this trade. In July, 1887, he went to Pittsburg, where he worked for a while and then came back to Kanawha County, worked for a time at Charleston and then went farther south to Birmingham, Ala., for a period. He returned to Charleston and continued to work as a journeyman until 1900, when he embarked in business on his own account and has prospered.

On December 3, 1889, Mr. Foster was married near Charleston, to Miss Louella May Bowers, who was born in Adams County, Pa., October 11, 1864, a daughter of George and Malissa (Bower), Bowers. They came to West Virginia in 1886 and the mother of Mrs. Foster still lives in Elk District, being in her eightieth year, but the father died in October, 1878, in his home

on Elk Two-Mile Creek. He was a Democrat in politics. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bowers were church members all their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have one son, Sigsbee Lee Bowers, who was born October 6, 1898, and is a bright student in the Charleston public schools. The family home has been at No. 1319 Bigley Avenue ever since Mr. and Mrs. Foster settled here, on March 17, 1890.

Mr. Foster is a wide awake, well informed man and an independent thinker. He is identified with the Democratic party in political affairs. In December, 1908, he was elected city building inspector and was filling out an unexpired term at the time the city became bi-partisan in its government and resulted in the appointment of a Republican for this office, in which Mr. Foster had shown efficiency and thoroughness. He is a member of two fraternal organizations: the K. O. T. M., and the A. O. Y. W.

During the Civil War, not only his father but an uncle, Michael Andrew Foster, served in the Confederate Army and was a sharpshooter under General Jackson. He was a brave and fearless man and his courage was recognized by his commander, as this pleasant little incident proves. On the march of General Jackson through Virginia, when the troops were halted at Winchester, they were cheered by the presence of many ladies and these asked that the bravest man be shown them. Without hesitation the general called for Michael Andrew Foster and before the assembled soldiers and audience of ladies and gentlemen, introduced him as his bravest man, although he wore only the uniform of a private soldier. The ladies presented him with a bouquet of flowers which he preserved as long as he lived. This brave man received a wound at Appomattox from which he subsequently died.

FRANK HAMMAKER, a general merchant at Hollow Grove, W. Va., where he also attends to the duties of express agent, may be called the pioneer settler of this hamlet as he built the first house in the place in 1901, and has resided here ever since. He was born No-

vember 27, 1871, at what was then called Enterprise but now bears the name of Riverside, in Cabin creek district, Kanawha county, W. Va., and is a son of Charles and Ellen (White) Hammaker.

The father of Mr. Hammaker was a carpenter by trade. He married Ellen White, who was born in Kanawha county, and they had the following children: Frank; Rena, who is the wife of W. T. Smith; George; and Laura. The last named, who is deceased, was the wife of Alfred Parrish. Charles Hammaker died in 1880 and his widow subsequently married Thomas Bragg. She still survives.

In the boyhood of Frank Hammaker the family moved to Clifton and from there to Paint creek, which is now Hansford, and there he learned the brickmason trade and continued to work at the same not only until he opened his store but up to the present, being a man of great industry and commendable enterprise. After building his residence here in 1901 he erected his store building two years later and as his trade has grown has enlarged his quarters from time to time. To accommodate his patrons through the mining district, he operates a wagon route. He is the owner of considerable real estate at Hollow Grove.

Mr. Hammaker married Miss Matilda Dame, a daughter of Robert and Susan Dame natives of Virginia who moved to West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Hammaker have four children: Mabel, Agnes, Gladys and Frank. They are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

VIRGIL GATES MARTIN, secretary and treasurer of the Kanawha Planing Mill Co., doing business at Charleston, W. Va., is a substantial and representative citizen here, where he was born November 19, 1873. His parents were Erasmus E. and Elizabeth (Atkins) Martin.

Erasmus E. Martin was born at Malden, Kanawha county, in 1835, and now lives retired at Charleston. His parents were Tipton L. and Martha Martin, the former of whom came to Malden among the early settlers. He was a plasterer by trade. Erasmus E. Martin was a soldier in the Union army during the

Civil War. For a number of years he was in the Government service as mail clerk on the steamboat between Charleston and Gallipolis, O., and also on the K. & M. Railroad. He married Elizabeth Atkins, who died in 1906, at the age of seventy-one years. She was born in Henry county, Va., and in girlhood was brought to Kanawha county, where her father, William Atkins, was a farmer. Ten children were born to the above marriage, Virgil Gates being the eighth in order of birth. Mattie, the eldest, is the widow of J. J. Krantz, of Charleston. Joanna is the wife of Gordon Nelson, residing on Campbell's creek. Ella is the wife of W. H. Anderson, of Mercer county, W. Va. James L., who is engaged in the insurance business in Mercer county, was formerly a mine inspector. Minnie is the wife of Thomas Wilson, of Charleston. Emma died at the age of thirteen years and Samuel W. died when aged thirty years. Bessie is the wife of N. C. Smith, of Charleston. Hubert, the youngest of the family, is with the Frankenberger Clothing Company.

Virgil Gates Martin was educated at Charleston and after completing the high school course, took a position as clerk in the Charleston post-office, under Judge McWhorter, and remained there for three and one-half years, after which he entered the Rolland & Elliott Business College, where he was graduated and then entered the employ of the James Lumber Company, in this city, as stenographer and bookkeeper, and while connected with this firm was also associated with the Elk River Boom Co. as bookkeeper, and from 1900 to 1903 was manager of the concern. Mr. Martin remained with that firm from 1896 until August, 1903, when he came to the Kanawha Planing Mill Company, first in the capacity of bookkeeper, later on acquiring stock in the company, and since 1909 has been secretary and treasurer and also a director in the same, one of considerable importance in Kanawha county. Mr. Martin has property investments at Charleston but devotes his entire time to his lumber interests.

In 1899 Mr. Martin was married to Miss Mamie A. Van Sandt, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (McClure) Van Sandt. Mrs. Mar-

tin was reared at Dayton, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have three children: Margaret, Grace and William, all of whom are pupils in the public schools. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Martin is a Republican in politics.

JACOB C. MAY, a retired farmer residing at St. Albans, W. Va., was born in Loudon district, Kanawha county, W. Va., April 3, 1841, and is a son of J. W. May and a grandson of Jacob May.

Grandfather Jacob May was born in Bedford county, Va., and was the first of the May family to settle in Kanawha county. He was a salt maker and was kettle tender for some time. To his first marriage he had but one child, J. W., who was born at Marmet, W. Va. For his second wife he went back to Bedford county, after the death of his first, at the age of thirty-eight years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Grandfather May was a Whig in politics. He lived to be seventy-one years old and died in Amherst county, Va.

J. W. May, father of Jacob C., was reared in Kanawha county and in early manhood married Annie Heff, a daughter of Frank Heff, of the same county, and they had eight children, all of whom survive: J. L., W. H., Everett, Jacob C., Cynthia, Octavia, Evelyn and Ann. J. W. May followed salt making for a time and then moved to Lincoln county and for several years was engaged in farming there. He died at the age of seventy-two years and was buried at Griffithville. His wife did not long survive and her burial was at the same place. After the death of her husband she united with the Missionary Baptists, he having been a Methodist.

Jacob C. May obtained his education in subscription schools in Lincoln county. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Co. G, 11th W. Va. Vol. Inf., and served until he was honorably discharged, and at Richmond, Va., was mustered out as corporal of his company. He had never been absent from his command, with the exception of the time required for the healing of two bad wounds, one in his right hand and the other in his foot.

He then came to Charleston and for five years was an engineer in salt works between Charleston and Malden, at the end of which time he bought a farm in Lincoln county, containing one hundred and forty-nine acres, two miles east of Griffithville, which he still owns, and lived there for forty-three years. He then retired for two years and lived at Danville, in Boone county and from there moved to St. Albans, where he has lived ever since and is identified with the interests of the place. He is a member of the council at St. Albans, is a stockholder in the Bank of St. Albans and also of the First National Bank of St. Albans and is a charter member of the Boone County Bank. Additionally he owns eighty-three and one-fourth acres in Putnam county.

Mr. May was married January 9, 1868, to Miss Edna Jane Spurlock, who was born in Cabell county, Va., January 12, 1851, a daughter of Alexander and Mary Spurlock, and they have had the following children: Landon H., who is unmarried; Wilber S., who lives in Jefferson district; J. Everett, who lives at St. Albans, married Lulu Lawrence and has four children—Vere, Ralph, Alemett and Besie; C. C., who lives in Nebraska; B. F., who lives at home; Carrie B., postmistress at Danville, Boone county, who is the wife of Charles H. Price, and has two children—Rexford and Jacob; and Annie E., who is the wife of C. B. Curry, lives at Lock No. 7, Jefferson district, and has three children—Verbal, Richard and Edna Ruth. Mr. May's comfortable residence is located on Railroad avenue, St. Albans.

GUY PARISH MATTHEWS, deceased, was born in 1805, in Buckingham county, Va., a member of a family of importance in that and other sections of Virginia. He was a son of Thomas Matthews, whose father was Thomas Matthews, who was a son of William Matthews, who soon after the death of Oliver Cromwell came from Wales to the United States or colonies, settling in Virginia. It is said of him that he acquired an immense estate but was a man of such simple habits that he was just as willing to earn his living by labor as to live in luxury. He had three sons:

Thomas, Matthew and Sampson, and three daughters, one of whom married a Waller, another a Seddon, and the third also a Waller.

Thomas Matthews, son of William the settler, was the great-grandfather of Guy Parish Matthews. He was born in Virginia and owned a fine estate in Buckingham county, on which his son, Thomas Matthews, was born and spent his life. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Supposedly he was a man of wealth but his death occurred when away from home and his hidden money was never discovered. He married Farnut Sharp, of Sharpsburg, Ky., and they had these children: Thomas, Judith, Jemima, Barbara, Diana, Joseph, Guy Parish, R. Lot, and Thomas (2), who was the father of the subject of this record.

Thomas Matthews was born in Buckingham county, Va., and was a farmer there, but after coming to Kanawha county, in 1808, was a watch and clock maker and acquired a large fortune. For a time he lived in the house where Miss Sarah Matthews lives, but died where Major Moulton formerly lived, in Kanawha. He married Mary Jones, of Buckingham county, Va., but her people were from South Carolina, being French Huguenots. Three children were born to Thomas and Mary: (Jones) Matthews; Thomas Seddon, Lucy Jones and Guy Parish.

Guy Parish Matthews remained with his father and from him received the old family farm that is now owned by the former's two daughters, situated in Loudon district, which formerly contained two hundred acres. Mr. Parish engaged in farming during his active years and survived into old age, passing away November 1, 1880. He was very highly respected and during the Civil War this was plainly seen. He was a Democrat but was not in sympathy with secession, nevertheless he had no difficulty in securing a protection paper from General Cox, and neither he nor his were ever molested.

Mr. Matthews married Miss Jane Wilson, who was born in Kanawha county, a daughter of John Wilson, and seven of their children grew to maturity, as follows: Mary, who is deceased, was the wife of Frank Porter, also

deceased; Elizabeth Mosby, who died in 1908, was the wife of Mr. Berks, who is also deceased; Thomas Jones, who is a resident of Loudon district, formerly was a well known surveyor, married Mary Fletcher Wygar, of Pulaski county; Lucy, who is deceased, was the wife of George Morrison, also deceased; Sarah and Martha, who reside on the old homestead and own it; and John, the second youngest, who is deceased, married Mary Josephine Walker, who survives. Five children died young. This is one of the old Southern families that through many changes has kept up many of the customs of former days and the two ladies occupying the old home have a wide circle of appreciative friends.

HENRY C. CAPITO, superintendent of the Diamond Ice and Coal Company, of Charleston, W. Va., is one of the progressive and enterprising business men of this section. He was born at Charleston in 1881, and after completing the high school course, entered the University of West Virginia, where he was in attendance three years, since when he has been identified with the Diamond Ice and Coal Company. He is a son of Charles Capito, who is a prominent citizen of Charleston and is president of the Kanawha National Bank.

The Diamond Ice and Coal Company was established in 1883 and was the pioneer in the ice making business in this city. Its plant on Elk river, situated on Elk and Welch streets, covers a large area, and its ice capacity is 150 tons of ice daily. The company sells both by retail and wholesale and supplies a large section in the Kanawha valley with coal and ice, employment being given in the latter industry alone to fifty men.

Mr. Capito was married at Fairmont, Marion county, W. Va., to Miss Pauline Barns Miller, a daughter of Thomas C. Miller, who was formerly state superintendent of free schools and is now principal of Shepherd College, at Shepherdstown, W. Va. Mrs. Capito was educated at the National Park Seminary, at Washington, D. C. They are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Capito is a Republican in national political issues. He is prominent in Masonry, being a Shriner, and is con-



JAMES KAY

nected with Beni-Kedem Temple at Charleston, and has taken fourteen degrees in the Order of Perfection, Scottish Rite.

WILLIAM BROWN MAIRS,* whose very valuable farm of three hundred acres, situated in Poca district, Kanawha county, W. Va., is mainly devoted to cattle and sheep growing, is one of the county's substantial citizens and is a member of one of its old families. He was born in Poca district, March 1, 1856, and is a son of William Mairs.

Mr. Mairs was married to Miss Virginia Morgan, who was born at Charleston, W. Va., November 15, 1859, and is a daughter of Philip W. and Lucy (Trent) Morgan, natives of Prince Edward county, Va. They were young when their parents moved to Charleston, where they subsequently married and lived for many years. Mr. Morgan was a boatman on the Kanawha river and a barrel manufacturer, in later life purchasing a farm in Poca district on which he resided. He also operated a mill for the rest of his active life, his death occurring there in 1886, when he had attained the age of eighty-two years. His widow survived him until 1905. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Morgan was the largest contributor to the support of the State Street church, was president of its board of trustees and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was twice elected sheriff of Kanawha county and was serving in this office at the time when two notorious felons were taken from the jail and executed by an outraged community. Fourteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, ten of whom grew to man and womanhood and seven of whom still survive, Mrs. Mairs being one of the intermediate members of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Mairs have an adopted daughter, whom they reared and educated and who is now the wife of M. C. Morecott, a merchant of Richmond, Va., who also owns a farm in Poca district. Mr. Mairs devotes himself to a large degree to looking after his stock interests and his land, as the most of it is rich in gas and coal deposits. Mrs. Mairs is a very capable business woman and successfully conducts the American House at No. 323 Laidley street, Charleston.

JAMES KAY, one of Charleston's honorable and successful business men, who has been identified with many of the leading interests of Kanawha County, was born in 1849, within twenty-five miles of Glasgow, Scotland. He was one of twelve children born to parents in humble circumstances, who, in their declining years were brought by him to America to share in his prosperity.

Mr. Kay's life is one that may well interest all those who delight in the real rewards that come as the result of industry, temperance, honesty and fidelity. He was but nine years old when he left the little home that scarcely provided a shelter for so rapidly an increasing family, and from that time until the present has directed his own affairs. Until he was fourteen years old he was employed by the farmers living near his birthplace, and then learned the stone mason trade; before he was nineteen years of age was working as a journeyman stone mason. In 1869, when twenty years old, he left Glasgow for America and was disappointed after landing in New York to find that no one apparently needed his services in that great city. He pressed on to Cleveland, O., where the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church was in course of erection and there secured his first job. From there he went to Sharon, Pa., and in the fall of 1870 to Charleston, and here became general manager for the firm of Shanahan & Mason, general contractors for the building of the stone work and grading for the C. & O. Railroad, and the time soon came when he took contracts on his own account. On New River he built the Big Diddy arch culvert and did other heavy stone work. He then went to Marietta, O., and then to Athens, and during the panic of 1873 was in business there, afterward going to another part of the State, thence to where he was engaged on the Cincinnati & Southern Railroad, the taking of these contracts being guided by practical knowledge and turning out successfully. In 1875 he found a good business opening in Canada and built locks and dams in the Dominion for two years. By this time he had acquired con-

siderable capital and purchased a farm in Maryland, with the intention of becoming an agriculturist, but soon discovered that such quiet and peaceful surroundings did not satisfy him, therefore, in 1879, he left there and came back to West Virginia. He settled at Quinnimont, in Fayette County, and for two years was engaged mainly in building coke ovens and during this time built the Page's oven, at Hawks nest, which is probably the largest in the whole state. In the meanwhile he kept on acquiring property, buying New River coal land.

Mr. Kay was then called to Inman, Tenn., where he did some important work for a New York company, and then, at Tarrytown, N. Y., built all the shops for the Rand Drill Company, which consumed two years of his time. He was then appointed receiver for a mining company in Dutchess County, N. Y., the duties of this position claiming his attention for two years. His large holdings in New River lands, which, by this time aggregated several thousand acres, brought him back to West Virginia, and as chief owner, he proceeded to open up the coal properties of the Royal Coal and Coke Company. For about twelve years he remained at Royal and from there came again to Charleston, retaining, however, possession of his New River lands. His next enterprise was the opening up of the Kaymoor mines, of which he was general manager for three years. During the preceding years he had been gradually acquiring land in Cabin Creek District, Kanawha County, and opened up the Cabin Creek Coal Company district, and, as president of this company, resided at Cabin Creek for six years, at which time the Cabin Creek Consolidated was formed, in 1906, when Mr. Kay retired to Charleston. It was, however, with no intention of laying aside business responsibilities, being too active and wide awake a man for that, and shortly afterward he established the Elk Milling and Produce Company, one of the large industries of this section, becoming president. He also opened up other mines on Campbell's Creek, becoming president of what

is known as the Virginia Coal Company. He is also first vice president of the Consolidated Coal Company, a director in the Kanawha Valley Bank, also in the Noyes, Thomas and Company, the Thomas Shoe Company and others. In his political views he is independent of party ties. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a Shriner.

Mr. Kay was married near Youngstown, O., to Miss Julia Ballantyne, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, who came to America when fourteen years of age, to join her uncle's family in Ohio, he being Rev. Richard McLean a local Methodist preacher. To Mr. and Mrs. Kay the following children were born: Jessie, who is the wife of William T. Thayer; Jean, who is the wife of George E. Thomas, the latter being president of the Thomas Shoe Company and a member of the firm of Noyes, Thomas and Co.; Edith B., who resides at home; Thomas A., who is general manager of the Virginia Coal Company, married Nan. Parker from North Carolina; William R., who is a commission man for the Elk Milling and Produce Company; James F., who lives on a ranch in North Dakota; and John F., who is private secretary for his father. The sons are all college men and all are creditable members of society. The family is Presbyterian in religion and belong to the First Presbyterian Church at Charleston.

There are few men in the State of West Virginia and particularly in Kanawha County, who are better known for what they have personally accomplished than James Kay. His many interests represent the work of an active man, one who began life a poor boy, who, in fact, possessed nothing but the knowledge of his self-supporting trade when he landed on an alien shore. When he sought employment he still was so young and looked so incompetent, that the contractor on the Euclid Avenue Church, which has become more or less known the country over as the house in which America's richest man chooses to worship, that he would trust him only with a bit of contract work by the piece. He soon saw that the young Scotchman thoroughly under-

stood the work and the contractor was then very willing to entrust more important parts to him and paid him accordingly. Mr. Kay not only succeeded in making money but he was thrifty as well as industrious and one of his first acts, after he became independent, was to send back to Scotland for his aged parents and his eleven brothers and sisters, fourteen altogether, joining him in America. He established the family on a small farm in Ohio and the opportunities afforded by this devoted son and brother were not neglected. It has been a matter of just pride with him that he could give those dependent on him the advantages he never had himself.

W. M. PUCKETT, vice-president of the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Company, of Kanawha county, W. Va., has been connected with important business concerns almost his entire mature life. He was born in Montgomery county, Va., July 29, 1869.

Mr. Puckett was still a young man when he became interested in business, becoming cashier of the First National Bank, of Hinton, W. Va., and while there made investments in the Kayford mines, his introduction to the coal industry. In 1902 he came to Charleston and bought the Boggs pharmacy and conducted it for three years and while still in the drug business became interested with coal operators on Cabin creek and accepted the general management of the Kanawha Fuel Company, coming later to his present company, of which he was made vice-president in 1907.

In December, 1894, Mr. Puckett was married to Miss Katherine Halloran, and they have two children: Anita and Elizabeth. Mr. Puckett is an advanced Mason and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Mystic Shrine, all at Charleston.

JOHN R. DAVIS, a teacher, living at Clendenin, W. Va., where he has been secretary of the village board for the past five years, has spent the larger part of his life in educational work. He was born at Clendenin, April 20, 1860, and is a son of William H. and Mary C. (Hill) Davis.

William H. Davis was born in Rockingham county, Va., in 1816, a son of Mathew S. and Susan (Ferris) Davis, the former of whom was born in England and came to America with five brothers and settled in Rockingham county. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812. William H. Davis was a mechanic and after being in business at New Orleans, where he suffered an attack of yellow fever, came from there to the Elk river in Kanawha county, and operated saw and grist mills. He died in Roane county in 1880. He married Mary C. Hill, who was born in Kanawha county in 1828, a daughter of Henry and Susan (Smith) Hill. Eleven children were born to this marriage: Florence, who is deceased; Adelaide, who is the wife of L. Smith, of Roane county; Susan, who is the wife of A. J. Hindman, of Kanawha county; Lucy, who is the wife of Jones Myers, of Roane county; Rose Ann, who is deceased; John R.; Mathew H. and Albert G., who are of Roane county; Philip B., who is deceased; W. W., who lives at Spencer, Roane county; and the others died in infancy.

John R. Davis was educated in Kanawha county and enjoyed two terms at Marshall College, after which he went into educational work, and to teaching his life has been mainly given. Mr. Davis is one of the best known educators in Roane and Clay counties and has a very wide circle of friends in those sections, many of whom were his pupils for a longer or shorter time. He was married first to Miss Lucy Argabright, who died in 1901, aged thirty-one years, a daughter of Floyd Argabright, of Roane county. Four children were born to them: Edith, who died in infancy; Mabel Gertrude, who is eighteen years of age; Walter Guy, who is sixteen; and Roy Glen, who is now deceased. Mr. Davis married for his second wife, Miss Mattie E. Hayes, a daughter of Vincent and Elizabeth (Naylor) Hayes, residents of Big Sandy district. Mr. Davis is identified with the Odd Fellows at Clendenin and has been secretary of the local lodge for five terms.

On the maternal side of the family, Mr. Davis traces his ancestry back to Sir Francis Drake. His great-grandfather, James Hill.

was one of the oldest settlers in Kanawha county. On the paternal side the Davis family included Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy during the Civil War, who was a second cousin of the father of John R. Davis.

HON. CORNELIUS CLARKSON WATTS, a member of the well known law firm of Watts, Davis & Davis, at Charleston, W. Va., has long been professionally prominent, and as United States attorney for West Virginia for four years, distinguished himself in public affairs. He was born at Amherst, Va., April 23, 1848, and is a son of James D. and Lucy A. (Simms) Watts.

Cornelius C. Watts accompanied his parents in 1861 in their removal from Amherst to Albemarle county and afterward, while still a boy, he enlisted for military service in the Confederate army and served under Col. Mosby until the close of the Civil War. He then completed his interrupted education, at the University of Virginia, studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1870 he became a citizen of West Virginia and entered into practice in Wyoming county, immediately impressing his fellow citizens with his abilities as a lawyer and to such an extent that in 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Wyoming county, serving acceptably in that office until 1875, when he came to Charleston and the capital city has been his home ever since.

In 1880 Mr. Watts was elected attorney general of West Virginia, on the Democratic ticket. In August, 1886, he was appointed by the late President Cleveland, United States attorney for the District of West Virginia, was removed by the late President Harrison and was reappointed in the second administration of President Cleveland, serving in this office with honor, efficiency and great professional ability until 1896, when he retired in order to accept the nomination of the Democratic party for governor of West Virginia. In the present space it would be impossible to record all the important litigation in which General Watts was concerned during his many years of official life, but no student of West Virginia history can escape the conviction that

one of the state's most valuable as well as able men during the years above indicated, was Attorney General Watts. He won his cases for the state in contests with some of the most brilliant legal minds in the country, and the resulting legislation has contributed largely to general prosperity. One notable case deserves perpetuation in these records, both on account of its far-reaching importance and also on account of the distinguished professional men against whom General Watts pitted his arguments, his experience, his facts, his great technical knowledge of every point of law, together with his oratory—and won. It was the great tax suit against the C. & O. Railroad, which was appealed to the United States court, in which he was the special United States attorney. The talent arrayed against him included such men as Senator Edmonds of Vermont, William J. Robertson of Virginia, Judge James H. Ferguson, and Col. William H. Hageman, of the highest legal ability. General Watts recovered not only the sum of \$200,000 for the state, but the right to the State of West Virginia to forever impose the railroad tax against this and all other roads operating and doing business in the state.

After retiring from public life, General Watts resumed his law practice at Charleston, and since 1905 has been the senior member of the above firm, which maintains its offices in the Citizens' National Bank Building. As a lawyer in general practice, General Watts' reputation is high. He combines thorough knowledge with eloquence and as a speaker is in demand for many occasions, and also as a writer has more than a local reputation. Like many Southern born gentlemen, he is fond of and a fine judge of horses and he takes a pardonable pride in being the owner of the trotting horse Gen. Watts (3), 2.06¾ established in 1907, as a three-year-old. General Watts owns and lives at Breezmont in this city, a beautiful home which stands on an eminence that commands a beautiful view of the capital city.

ALTON NORMAN DAVIS, who is assistant superintendent and one-half owner of

the stock of the Eastern Carbon Black Company, a vast enterprise doing business in Kanawha county, has been identified with the manufacturing of carbon black all his business life. He was born at Pittsfield, in Warren county, Pa., March 8, 1876, and completed his education in the high school there and in a commercial college.

Mr. Davis then went into the business of manufacturing carbon black, in association with his brother, O. L. Davis, at Eaton, Ind., and with the family owned and operated a plant there for seven years and then became interested with the Eastern Carbon Black Company and when the plant was transferred to Kanawha county, W. Va., and located on Barren creek and Elk river, became assistant superintendent. Mr. Davis is a practical carbon maker, understanding every detail, and this knowledge, combined with excellent business judgment, has made him an important factor in the concern which manufactures more than a million pounds of carbon black per year.

Mr. Davis was married in Steuben county, N. Y., to Miss Lillian A. Thatcher, who was born there in 1873, a daughter of William K. and Roxy J. (Tuller) Thatcher, the father being a retired farmer living with his wife at Canisteo, N. Y., where they are prominent in the affairs of the Baptist church. Mr. Davis has one brother and one sister: Richard T., who is a table manufacturer, married Laura Carter and they have one daughter, Aileen; and Pearl E., who is the wife of Carl Flohr, a railroad engineer, and they have one daughter, Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have three daughters, namely: Esther T., Frances E. and Virginia L., their ages ranging from thirteen to four years. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Christian church. In politics he is a Democrat and fraternally he is identified with Lodge No. 452, Elks, at Clarksburg.

JOHN C. MALONE, assistant cashier of the Kanawha Valley Bank of Charleston, W. Va., was born March 6, 1871, at Malden, Kanawha county, W. Va., and is a son of Joseph and Mary E. (Farley) Malone. Both parents were of Irish ancestry. The mother was born in West Virginia and died at Malden, at the

age of forty-seven years. The father was born in Botetourt county, Va., and after marriage settled in the Kanawha Salines, now Malden, afterward for a number of years being an engineer on steamboats and well known to river men. His death occurred at his home in Charleston, in 1900, at the age of sixty-nine years. He had three sons: James A., who died at the age of sixteen years; John C., and Joseph, who also died when in his sixteenth year.

John C. Malone was educated in the schools at Malden and Charleston and afterward he became a clerk for the well known clothing house of Philip Frankenbarger & Co., at Charleston, and in 1891 he first became connected with the Kanawha Valley Bank. From a somewhat humble position in this banking institution he was advanced to others of responsibility as they were earned through industry and fidelity and in 1901 he became assistant cashier. Mr. Malone, like his late father, is a Democrat in politics but is no politician and has never accepted any civic office except membership, at one time, in the city council. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar and a member of Beni-Kedem Shrine, at Charleston.

Mr. Malone was married at Charleston to Miss Sallie K. Gresham, a daughter of William T. and Margaret J. Gresham, the former of whom is now deceased. Mrs. Gresham is a resident of Charleston, in which city Mrs. Malone was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Malone have two children: Margaret, who is a graduate of the Charleston high school, in the class of 1911; and Joseph W., who is a satisfactory student in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Malone, with Mrs. Gresham, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

PORUS J. YOUNG,* who is interested in life insurance at Clendenin, W. Va., and also in various patent rights which he has secured for inventions, belongs to one of the old families of the Kanawha valley. He was born May 26, 1860, on Mill creek, Kanawha county, W. Va.

Conrad Young, the pioneer settler of this

family, came with his wife from Germany, and the latter was drowned while fording the Susquehannah river. Conrad's son, John Young, married a Taggart. He was a bear hunter and had a record of slaying thirty bears in one season. Family annals have much to say of this intrepid man and one story is that he pushed a canoe containing his family all the way from St. Albans to Charleston, to escape Indian pursuers. This was before the Revolutionary War. His son, John B. Young, lived east of Charleston at a point known as Cabell's Gap. He married Margaret Young, who died in 1864, aged sixty-five years, while he survived until 1880, when aged eighty-five years. It was probably his father, John Young, who is credited with killing the last Indian in this section, who had attempted to steal his children.

Harvey Young, son of John B. Young, was born on Mill creek and spent his short life in the same neighborhood, a school teacher and farmer, his death occurring in 1866, at the age of thirty-five years. He married Mary E. Griffith, who died in 1909, aged seventy-four years. She was a daughter of William and Mahala (King) Griffith, and a granddaughter of Patrick and Mary (Mullen) Griffith.

Porus J. Young obtained his education in the local schools, after which he engaged in the lumber business until he was twenty-seven years of age. He then worked at sawing and stone cutting in Rowan county, Ky., for fourteen years. In 1901 he came to Clendenin and for two years was a salesman in a business house and then became agent for life insurance companies and has continued to be interested in this line. He married Miss May Boyd, who was born in 1867 and died in 1900, leaving no children. Her parents were James S. and Anna (Bailey) Boyd, the latter of whom was a daughter of Judge Bailey, a well known jurist in Kentucky. Mr. Young is not interested to any degree in politics. He belongs to the order of Red Men at Clendenin and to the Odd Fellows at Morehead, Ky., and to the Encampment at Blue Creek, W. Va.

HENRY A. WALKER, deputy assessor of Charleston, W. Va., and the owner of 387

acres of fine land in Elk District, Kanawha County, was born December 6, 1881, in Monroe County, W. Va., and is a son of Charles H. and Malissa A. (Zirkle) Walker.

The parents of Mr. Walker belong to old Virginia families. The father, Charles H. Walker, was born in Monroe County, September 26, 1843, and is a son of J. H. and Caroline (Caldwell) Walker, and their only child. J. H. Walker was a native of Craig County, Va., of which he was sheriff at one time. He moved to Monroe County after middle life and died there at the age of seventy years. He married Caroline Caldwell, who died in Kanawha County, at the age of seventy-four years, three months and seven days.

Charles H. Walker attended the country schools and later became a farmer. On June 9, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, and was assigned to Co. C, 45th Va. Inf., Confederate Army, and remained a faithful and reliable soldier until the surrender of Gen. Lee closed hostilities. During this long interim he participated in many of the serious battles of that great war. He was engaged in the Loring Raid of the Kanawha Valley to Charleston, while a member of Co. C, and after being transferred to Co. A, 60th Vol. Inf., took part in the battle at Cloyd's Farm, afterward accompanying his regiment to the Valley of Virginia and was in the hard-fought battle near Staunton, Va. The battle of Lynchburg followed and the Confederate troops pursued the Union forces to near Salem and then back to the Valley of Virginia. He was in the engagement at Manassa Junction and Karnstown. His command crossed the Potomac River twice and then went into Maryland under General Early. His regiment was very active at that time and being composed of brave and fearless men was usually at the place of greatest danger, hence he was captured on September 19, 1864, at the battle of Winchester. He was confined at Point Lookout until he was exchanged on March 18, 1865. Mr. Walker went to Richmond and was given a furlough of thirty days and thus was not on the field in the closing days of the war.



HENRY A. WALKER



In Monroe County, W. Va., Mr. Walker was married to Miss Malissa A. Zirkle, who died in Elk District, Kanawha County, in 1907, at the age of fifty-nine years, seven months and twelve days. She was a daughter of Samuel S. and Amanda M. (Dairly) Zirkle, the latter of whom was born in Montgomery County, Va., and when left a widow came to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Walker, where she died in advanced age. She was a member of the Methodist church, while Mr. Zirkle was a member of the Roman Catholic church. Three sons and five daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Zirkle and record as follows is given of the survivors: John Zirkle lives in Kanawha County; Maggie is the wife of Frank Paxton, a farmer in Kansas; Katherine is the wife of Henry H. Hill, of Belva, Nicholas County, W. Va.; and Emma is the wife of David Brackman, of Charleston. To Charles H. Walker and wife the following children were born: Archibald, who was born July 1, 1870, died August 1, 1871; Charles S., who was born March 19, 1872, lives on a farm in Elk District, married Myrtle Cart, and they have four children: Hallie, Ray, Kermit and Quenton; Carrie, who was born April 22, 1874, married Harry Robinson, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, at Charleston, and they have had one child, Goldie, who is deceased; William F., who was born January 3, 1876, is a physician, a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, in the class of 1907; Eugene E., who resides on his farm of 260 acres, in Elk District, was born February 12, 1874, married Eva C. Frail, and they have three children: Charles I., Elbert and Virley; Anna M., who was born December 1, 1879; Henry A.; Hugh C., who was born in Kanawha County, March 16, 1883, resides at home, his wife, formerly Masel Hanna, having died a year after marriage; Nora F., who was born in Kanawha County, February 14, 1886, married John L. Hammack and they reside in Elk District and have one child, Naomi; Romeo H., who was born March 21, 1888, is a student in the college of Physicians and

Surgeons at Baltimore, Md.; and Albert C., who was born July 22, 1890, died August 24, 1890. In October, 1883, Charles H. Walker came to Kanawha County and purchased land on Little Sandy Creek, where he has resided ever since. He has done a large amount of improving and now owns a fine place with substantial buildings and a considerable amount of stock. In 1907 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, a member of the board of Education and is still serving. He is one of the successful agriculturists and highly respected citizens of his neighborhood.

Henry A. Walker obtained his education in the Elk District and afterward taught school for seven years before he settled down as a farmer. He followed agricultural pursuits and resided on his farm until January 1, 1909, when he was appointed deputy assessor, under Assessor Grant Copenhaver, and since then has given the larger part of his time to the duties of office which he is performing in a very efficient manner. He is a Republican in his views but has never been a seeker for political honors.

Mr. Walker was married in 1906, to Miss Adelia C. Nutter. She was born in Elk District, Kanawha County, W. Va., February 8, 1887, and completed her education in the Charleston High School. Her parents, William E. and Sarah E. (Hammack) Nutter, were born in Kanawha County. Her father, William E. Nutter, is one of Charleston's well known business men, being a grocery merchant here for a number of years. He is a Republican in politics but holds no public office. In his religious views he belongs to the Adventist church body. He married Sarah E. Hammack, who died in 1899, survived by three children: Mrs. Walker; James A., who is a resident of Charleston; and Myrtle M., who married J. E. Cannon, residing at Scranton, Pa., and they have one daughter, Mary B.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker have two interesting little children: Beatrice Basel, who was born January 6, 1907; and William Nutter,

who was born September 18, 1908. They are pretty sure to have many educational as well as social advantages, and it may not be too much to say that they have, beside other kindred, two very indulgent and admiring grandfathers. For a number of years Mr. Walker has been identified with and active in the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias and he belongs also to the order of American Mechanics. He is one of the representative men of this section and in every way is well qualified for official life although never very anxious to secure public office. He is liberal in his neighborhood in giving support to benevolent enterprises and contributes to both church and schools.

EDWARD CLARK COLCORD, JR., civil engineer, who is connected with the Bowman Lumber Co. at St. Albans, W. Va., was born at Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa., January 15, 1885, and is a son of Hon. Edward C. Colcord, who is a prominent business man and politician in Kanawha county. The latter was born in Vermont, but for a number of years has been active in affairs of West Virginia, for twenty years having been a large factor in the lumber industry. For two terms he has served as a member of the West Virginia house of delegates, and one term as state senator. He married Mary McManigal, who was born in Center county, Pa., and was reared at Williamsport.

Edward S. Colcord, Jr., is the eldest in a family of seven children. He obtained his early educational training in the public schools at St. Albans, after which, in 1901, he entered the preparatory department of the University of West Virginia, where he was graduated in the class of 1907, as a civil engineer. In 1909 he came to St. Albans in his present capacity but for two years prior to that had been at work on the locks and dams of the Ohio river.

On March 27, 1910, Mr. Colcord was married to Miss Gertrude Rock, a daughter of Capt. A. A. and Julia (Doddridge) (Lackey) Rock, of St. Albans. Mr. and Mrs. Colcord have one son, Edward C. (3rd). In politics Mr. Colcord is a Republican.

MRS. HELEN MARGARET CUNNINGHAM, highly esteemed in society, president of one of the literary associations of the state federation, and of life-long activity in the Episcopal church, is a daughter of Samuel and Helen Mar (Kassick) Benedict, and was born in Alexander, Genesee county, N. Y. She was one of several children: Evelyn, George Kassick, Janet, Helen, Frank Lee (the well known novelist and writer who was lionized in America and on the Continent forty years ago, and some of whose writings were published in several languages, in England and the chief countries of Europe), and Park B., all of whom were born in New York.

Samuel Benedict, father of Mrs. Cunningham, was born at Norwich, Conn., in 1798, and early manifested that devotion to his country which distinguished his course in later years. He took active part, though but fifteen years of age, in the defense of Fort Erie against the British. Entering politics, he was twice elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and in after years was successful as a coal operator, merchant and president of a bank. In 1858 he removed to Coalsmouth, Va. (now St. Albans, W. Va.), took an active and prominent part in the Civil War, and rendered valuable service in the work of reorganization under the laws of the new state. In connection with his son-in-law, John S. Cunningham, he owned, among other tracts of land, the one hundred and forty-two thousand acre De Witt Clinton tract, in which the Cunningham heirs have still an interest, and a survey through which, made by Col. John S. Cunningham, was the basis of the present Coal River Railroad, which has its junction with the Chesapeake & Ohio in St. Albans.

Helen M. Benedict attended several well known private schools and was carefully reared. She was married at Pittston, Pa., to John S. Cunningham, a civil engineer and surveyor, farmer, soldier and statesman, who was born in Orange, N. J., in 1827. In 1858 he permanently settled in West Virginia. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Union army, was commissioned second lieutenant, 11th Inf., promoted to adjutant, 13th I. V. V. He was next commissioned as captain and pro-

moted to lieutenant-colonel in the 18th Virginia Militia. He participated in many engagements during the civil strife. He was a member of the Grand Arm of the Republic, the Army of the Cumberland and Loyal Legion. After the war he took interest in public affairs and was the first superintendent of free schools under the new regime. He received, among other important commissions, an appointment by the state legislature as commissioner to represent the state's interest in the Covington & Ohio Railroad Co., with a view to the formation of a new company and the completion of the road to the Kentucky line. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad is the outcome of the energies of that commission. In the meantime he was president of the county court for six years and it was through his influence that Kanawha county has the finest court house and jail in the state. Col. Cunningham was also director and president of the board of public works for the improvement of the Great Kanawha river, and by a system of sluice navigation removed various shoals and otherwise improved the navigation of the Kanawha.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham: Evelyn, John B., Helen Margaret, and a son, who died in infancy. They own one of the most beautiful homes of the Kanawha valley, "Belvil," immediately east of St. Albans, which has become one of the centers of work for the Prohibition party.

BOB BAKER BINFORD, commercial traveler, for many years has been associated in this relation with the Hubbard, Bedell Grocery Co., a leading wholesale grocery house of Charleston, W. Va., and has a wide acquaintance all over a trade territory that takes in West Virginia and adjacent states. Mr. Binford was born October 26, 1867, in Buckingham county, Va., and is a son of Joseph T. and a grandson of Baker Binford.

Baker Binford was born in Prince Edward county, Va., a descendant of one of three brothers who emigrated from England and settled at Jamestown, Va., prior to the Revolutionary War. Baker Binford was one of the early graduates of Hampden-Sidney Col-

lege and his estates were situated near that famous educational institution. He was a member and officer in the Methodist Episcopal church and was, in every way, a type of the old-time Southern gentleman. He lived to the age of seventy years. His wife, Catherine Moss, was also born in Buckingham county, Va., and on the maternal side her ancestry was traced to the Bourbons of France. Four sons and six daughters were born to them, of whom two sons and two daughters survive.

Joseph T. Binford was born in what is now Prince Edward county but formerly was Appomattox county, Va., sixty-nine years ago, and died in September, 1905. He was eighteen years of age and a student at Hampden-Sidney College when the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted in Co. I, 18th Va. Volunteers, which was attached to Gen. Pickett's brigade, and served all through the war. He participated in many of the leading engagements of that unhappy period of strife, these including: Bull Run, Manassas, Chickamauga, the campaign in the vicinity of Richmond, and he was with Gen. Pickett's command when that Confederate officer made his famous charge at Gettysburg and was one of the nine men of his company who lived through that awful day of carnage. He received a gunshot wound at Manassas, another at Gettysburg and also was injured by an exploding shell that caused him to be more or less of an invalid during the rest of his life. He was also a prisoner of war for some eight weeks and was confined at Delaware Bay. He was a man of sterling principles, a deacon in the Baptist church and for years was identified with the Masonic fraternity. He married Lucy S. Harper, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Coleman) Harper. She was born in Tennessee and lost her father when young and was brought back to Virginia by her mother, who was a daughter of Col. Stephen Coleman, who, at one time, owned slaves and twenty-three hundred acres of land in Pittsylvania county, Va., on a part of which Mrs. Binford resides. She became the mother of the following children: Bob Baker; Anna Hortense, who is the wife of Gordon B. Sneed, now living on the old

Coleman homestead and they have three sons and five daughters; Elizabeth C., who is the wife of E. J. Dawson, living in Pittsylvania county, and they have four sons and two daughters; Joseph Newbill, who is a Baptist minister, a missionary worker in Fayette county, W. Va., married Lillian Bragg and they have one son and one daughter; Lucy S., who is the wife of C. W. Sneed, living on a farm in Pittsylvania county, and they have five sons and three daughters; Mary Virginia, who is the wife of Robert Lee Dawson, a farmer and tobacco grower residing at Danville, Va., and they have two sons and three daughters; and Thomas H., who is pastor of the Calvary Baptist church at Charleston, married Ethel Layman, of Louisville, Ky.

Bob Baker Binford remained in his home in Pittsylvania county until he was about twenty-two years of age and then became a clerk in a store at Maybeury, W. Va., later worked in the coal mines and afterward was connected with the Empire Coal & Coke Company's store at Landgraff, W. Va., for seven years. He then accepted a position as cashier for the branch of Armour & Co., at Eckman, W. Va., and later was transferred to the sales department and was made branch house manager at Thurman, W. Va. In 1904 he came to Charleston and when the wholesale grocery house of Hubbard, Bedell Grocery Co., came into existence, he became connected with it and has been one of this firm's commercial men ever since. He has additional interests and responsibilities, owning a one-half interest in the retail grocery business of William H. Sullivan & Co., of Charleston. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally is a Mason, belonging to Kanawha Lodge at Charleston.

Mr. Binford was married in 1897, at Chatham, Va., to Miss Bessie E. Lewis, who was born in Pittsylvania county, and they have four sons: Joseph Lewis, Robert Carey, Hubbard Bedell and James A. Mr. and Mrs. Binford are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Binford is a widely known and popular member of the United Commercial Travelers' Association and is president of the Band of Gideons, a branch of the Commercial Travelers

made up of church members and he was one of the organizers of the third band in West Virginia.

C. R. SHIPLEY, vice-president and treasurer of the Barrett-Shipley Company, one of Charleston's most prosperous business firms, is a representative of the class of modern young business men of America that claims attention the world over for its enterprise and energy that so often spells remarkable success. Mr. Shipley was born at Lisbon, Md., June 23, 1883, and is the only child of Joseph E. and Deborah Ann (McDonald) Shipley.

Mr. Shipley was educated in the common and high schools at Baltimore and later took a business course in a commercial school, but his business life dates from the age of thirteen years, when he spent his school vacation as a clerk in a grocery store. At the age of fifteen years he entered the employ of a retail hardware, coal and lumber firm with which he continued for two years, and then secured a position in the big mercantile house of John E. Hurst & Co., prominent wholesalers of dry goods at Baltimore. He remained with that house until he came to Charleston, where, on September 20, 1905, in association with J. H. Barrett and J. J. Warwick, he founded the firm of Warwick, Barrett & Shipley. On January 1, 1906, the business was incorporated under the name of Warwick, Barrett, Shipley Company, which continued until July 10, 1911, when the style became Barrett and Shipley Company. The business was started in the old State Hotel, on the corner of Quarrier and Hale streets, where one floor 25 x 120 feet was occupied. In March, 1907, twenty-five feet of frontage was added and two floors of the building were secured and on October 10, 1910, more space was secured, made necessary by the rapidly expanding of the business, and since then the firm has occupied the two floors of the old building and four floors of a new building with dimensions of 75 x 120 feet, the floor space aggregating 79,000 square feet. Mr. Shipley's activities in promoting the above expansion have been continuous and he devotes all his attention to the interests of his firm.



ALEXANDER M. PUTNEY

Mr. Shipley was married June 3, 1908, to Miss Edna Young, a daughter of Charles W. and Margaretta (Wiley) Young, old residents at Charleston, and they have one daughter, Anne McDonald. The family residence is at No. 1529 Quarrier street, Charleston. Politically, Mr. Shipley is a Democrat.

ALEXANDER MOSELEY PUTNEY, manager of the Campbell's Creek Coal Company stores in Malden district, Kanawha county, W. Va., and postmaster at Putney, which town was named in his honor, was born January 20, 1852, at Malden, W. Va., and is a son of Richard Ellis and a grandson of Dr. Richard Ellis Putney. The Putney family was established in America by three brothers who emigrated from England, one of these settling in New England, one in Virginia and the third in North Carolina, the last named never marrying.

The great-grandfather of Alexander M. Putney, was Ellis Putney, who married a Miss Ellis of Cumberland county, Va. Their first son, Richard Ellis, was born in Buckingham county, Va., March 13, 1793, became a physician of prominence in Malden district, married Ann E. Ruffner of Kanawha county, October 11, 1815, and they had six children: James, Richard Ellis, Lewis, Frances Norton, Ann E. Doyle and Susan E. Thayer.

Richard Ellis Putney, Jr., was born in Malden district, Kanawha county, March 18, 1818, and spent the greater part of his life in this section, his death occurring in 1895, at the age of seventy-seven years. On October 15, 1840, he married Alethea Todd, a daughter of Valentine Todd, and she lived into her seventy-third year. They were well known people and are still kindly remembered in the section in which their lives were spent. The following children were born to them: Garland, who died young; Anne E., who married Otis A. Thayer; David H., who is now deceased; Lilly P., who survived her husband, Joseph Alderson, and is also deceased; Lena and Jennie G., twins, the latter being the wife of William McClung, the former being deceased, having survived her husband for some years, J. W. Parrish; Alexander Moseley;

and Minnie G., who is the wife of I. J. Stanley.

In 1868 Alexander Moseley Putney first started in business with Genl. Lewis Ruffner in the manufacturing of salt, at Sinkersville, in the Pioneer Furnace, one-half mile below Malden, on the Kanawha river. During 1871 and 1872 he was with R. C. W. Lorell in the coal business. On May 1, 1873, he became interested in and connected with Campbell's Creek Coal Company, having charge of that company's office for three years in Cincinnati. He then was given the management of the company's stores at Coal Fork, Dana and Putney, at the mines in Kanawha county, W. Va. During the thirty-six years of Mr. Putney's association with the Campbell's Creek Coal Company, he has never failed, but once, to personally pay the employees of the mines, and that lapse was caused by his being on his wedding tour. He is a man who prides himself on being steady at his place of business, thorough and accurate in every detail, true to his pact, always reliable and ever worthy of the great trust and confidence placed in him, not only by the company but by every one who knows him. His word is his bond. His most intimate friends know him to be the embodiment of nobleness, truthfulness, gentleness and patience. He is mild and pure in his language, being thoroughly disgusted with and avoiding those who use profane language. Thoroughly temperate, he has always been opposed to the use of any intoxicant. Mr. Putney belongs to neither secret society nor social club, preferring to spend his evenings at home with his family to whom he is fondly devoted, and with his books and papers, having collected a very handsome and valuable library. He is a man of great energy and industry and always finds something to do which is worth while.

Mr. Putney has always been interested in politics, although never a politician to any degree, but his party's success has ever been close to his heart. While zealously working for party and candidates at times, regardless of personal interests, he has but once consented to enter any political race,—that for county clerk—and he was defeated by the Repub-

licans, as was every Democratic candidate on that ticket. Frequently he has served as a delegate to county and state conventions. Although a Democrat, he was appointed postmaster at Putney by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Putney was married September 14, 1892, to Birdie Rebecca Littlepage, a daughter of Adam Brown and Rebecca (Wood) Littlepage, and they have two children: Rebecca Alethea and Moseley Littlepage. Mr. Putney erected a handsome residence in Charleston district, at the mouth of Kanawha Two-Mile. Mr. and Mrs. Putney are members of the Presbyterian church.

In naming the town of Putney, Mr. S. F. Dana of Cincinnati, who is president of the Campbell's Creek Coal Company, thought it a compliment and well deserved honor to one who had served his company so long and faithfully. The town has prospered and now has some fifteen hundred inhabitants.

JOHN H. COPENHAVER*, who is actively interested in the stock business, on Blue Creek, Elk district, where he owns 1,000 acres of blue grass for stock grazing, has long been otherwise interested in this section and since 1902 has been postmaster of Blue Creek. He was born in Kanawha county, July 1, 1856, and is a son of Jacob Thomas and Virginia (Newcomer) Copenhaver.

The grandfather of John H. Copenhaver was born in Denmark and from there he came to America as one of the early settlers in W. Va. as it is now, his home being in Nicholas county. Jacob Thomas Copenhaver, father of John H., was the second son of the family. He was born in Nicholas county and died in Kanawha county March 21, 1906, aged eighty-one years. In 1850 he moved into Kanawha county, where he followed farming, stockraising and surveying. He married Virginia Newcomer, who was born in Marion county, Va., March 16, 1828, a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Smith) Newcomer. Mrs. Copenhaver still lives, being now in her eighty-second year and has many friends and numerous social interests and is a valued member of the Baptist church. To John Thomas Copenhaver and wife the following children were born: Mil-

dred Jane, who is the wife of W. H. Burdett, of Kanawha county; William F., who is a farmer and stockraiser; John H.; Ellen, who is the wife of Dr. J. L. Stump, of Charleston; Grant, who is a resident of Charleston and is county assessor; Virginia Florence, who is the wife of James M. Fleshman, of Roanoke county, W. Va.; and two that died young.

John H. Copenhaver taught school for a time after completing his own education and then assisted his father in farming for some ten years. He then moved to Charleston, where he was engaged in laboring and teaming until 1886. Then coming to Clendenin, he was interested here in the lumber business for six years. In 1892 he returned to Charleston and resided there until 1900, when he came to Blue Creek, where he embarked in the general mercantile business and carried it on until February, 1910, when he disposed of it and now gives all his attention to his large stock interests.

In 1877 Mr. Copenhaver was married to Miss Lizzie Given, who was born November 29, 1860, and died September 13, 1893. She was a daughter of A. J. and Nancy (Goff) Given, the former of whom died while serving as a soldier in the Civil war. To this marriage three children were born. Ramey H., who was born December 10, 1877, is a stockman and grazer; he married Sally Petty and they have three children. Delia, who was born May 18, 1879, is the wife of J. R. King, a merchant at Spokane, Wash., and they have two children. Erna May, who was born May 19, 1885, is the wife of Fred Simms, a merchant in Kanawha county, and they have one child.

Mr. Copenhaver was married secondly November 8, 1894, to Miss Chloe J. Jarrett, who was born at Kettle, W. Va., May 4, 1874, a daughter of Columbus and Jane (Slack) Jarrett. They have one child, Hazel, who was born October 30, 1897. Since 1876 Mr. Copenhaver has been a member of the A. C. church. In politics he is a Republican and has frequently been elected to important county offices. In 1892 he was elected county assessor and served as such for four years and in 1896 was elected sheriff of Kanawha county and served out his full term. He is identified with

the Masonic fraternity at Clendenin, the Odd Fellows at Charleston, and the Knights of Pythias at Blue Creek.

WILLIAM L. BROOKMAN*, who is one of the substantial and representative citizens of Charleston, W. Va., owning a large amount of valuable property, was born August 14, 1839, in Craig county, Va., and lost his father when he was three months old. He was a son of Samuel and Mahala (Philips) Brookman.

Samuel Brookman was born in 1800 in Craig county, Va., and was a son of Peter and Mary (Swisher) Brookman. Grandfather Brookman was a soldier in the War of 1812 and was killed in the last battle of that war, leaving a young widow with one son and two daughters: Samuel; Sallie, who became the wife of John Johnson; and Nancy, who became the wife of David Wright. In order to take care of her children, Grandmother Brookman became a midwife and in her profession was well known and at different times lived in Craig, Pulaski, Montgomery and Raleigh counties. She survived her husband for sixty-five years and was ninety-seven years of age at the time of death. Samuel Brookman was drowned in 1839 while trying to move rails from Craig creek during a flood. He was survived by his widow and three sons, the former dying while still under fifty years of age. Of the sons, John, the eldest, died about the age of maturity; David was probably killed while serving in the Confederate army; and William L.

William L. Brookman went to live with his grandmother after the death of his mother and remained with her for seven years and when he started out for himself, at the age of fifteen years, her precepts and advice followed him as did her affection. He worked first for twenty-five cents a day and later, growing ambitious and working for sixteen hours a day, he was able to earn fifty cents. He had been taught frugality and early learned the necessity as well as the power of money and has never forgotten it, hence, while his beginnings were small, he has been able to build up a substantial fortune where others of his acquaintance, with less provident habits, have never accumulated anything. In 1863 he came to Elk district, where,

with the capital he had been able to acquire, he bought 600 acres of land and became a farmer and stockraiser and prospered. From his farm he came to Charleston in 1905 and here, as mentioned above, he has large realty interests. He is a staunch Republican and has been more or less active in political matters in the county for many years, but has never been willing to accept office for himself although he has been a hearty worker for his friends.

Mr. Brookman was married in Raleigh county, W. Va., to Miss Lydia McMillian, who was born there in 1840, and died in Elk district, July 4, 1871. They had five children: Samuel, who died aged twenty-six years, left a widow and three children: Mary E., who is the wife of William Milton, lives at Charleston; Mattie, who died in early womanhood; Virginia, who is the wife of Thaddeus Humphrey, of Elk district; and Anna, who died in childhood. Mr. Brookman was married second, in Elk district to Miss Adaline V. Naylor, born February 11, 1844, in Big Sandy, Kanawha county, daughter of John M., and Martha (Ashley) Naylor. The father of Mrs. Brookman was a substantial farmer and during the Civil war served in the Federal army for three years. He was a member of the 13th W. Va. Vol. Inf., and was in many engagements and assisted to capture General Morgan who was then engaged in his raids in Ohio and other sections. Although Mr. Naylor escaped wounds and imprisonment, he suffered from sunstroke. Mr. and Mrs. Brookman had one son, W. Lewis, who was born July 4, 1870, and died April 16, 1896, leaving a widow and three children, the latter being Carrie, Hattie Lydia, and Addie Lois, the youngest being born five months after the father's death. Hattie is the wife of Cornell Humphrey, and they reside in Little Sandy district, Kanawha county. Mr. and Mrs. Brookman are prominent members of the Baptist church, in which he has been a deacon for the past thirty-five years.

JOHN H. SUTHERLAND, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of St. Albans, W. Va., where he has resided since 1864, was born February 22, 1853, and is a son of

Dr. William B. and Catherine Frances (Morris) Sutherland, members of old families of Kanawha county.

Dr. William B. Sutherland was born in Kentucky and was a son of a Scotch Dissenter, who had been expelled for his religious views from the south of Scotland and had sought freedom in the mountains of Kentucky. The son, William B. Sutherland, became a physician and was well known as a medical practitioner at Poplar Plains, O., Maysville, Ky., Aberdeen, O., and St. Albans, W. Va., his death occurring at the last named place in 1885, when he was aged sixty-four years. He married Catherine Frances Morris, who was born near the mouth of Paint Creek, Kanawha county, W. Va., and died in 1900, aged eighty-three years. Her father, Carroll Morris, and a man named Kelley were the first two white settlers to penetrate into this section of the Kanawha Valley. They settled at the mouth of a stream, which they named Kelley's creek, where they erected a cabin. Mr. Morris at that time had a family in a civilized section of Virginia and he left his partner alone and journeyed back to the old home for his family. In those days transportation especially through such a wild region was necessarily very slow and when Mr. Morris reached Kelley's creek he discovered that Indians had not only burned his cabin but had killed Mr. Kelley. It required considerable courage to remain, practically alone and at the mercy of the savages, but apparently there was nothing else to do, and Mr. Morris rebuilt his cabin and, so far as known, lived in peace during the remainder of his days, and undoubtedly was the first permanent white settler in the section.

To Dr. William B. Sutherland and his wife three sons and three daughters were born, namely: Alice, who is the wife of Frederick Carroll, who was for many years well known as a journalist; Elizabeth, deceased, who never married; William and Katie, both of whom died young; John H.; and George Lipard, who died in childhood.

John H. Sutherland is one of the two survivors of his parents' family and since he was eleven years old has had his home at St. Albans. He attended the public schools and has

been a medical practitioner since 1874, attending the Louisville Medical College. In 1881 he passed the medical State board of Examiners. For thirty-seven years he has been a physician and since 1878 has been in the drug business, having a large drug store at St. Albans, which he lost by fire in 1907. In politics, Dr. Sutherland is a staunch Democrat and has been the candidate of his party for mayor of St. Albans for eleven times and has been elected in eight campaigns. He is a man of wide influence and a representative citizen in the full sense of the term.

Dr. Sutherland was married first to Miss Leah C. Wilson, who was born and reared in Kanawha county, and died here in 1885. Her parents were William S. and Sarah L. Wilson. Mrs. Sutherland was survived by two of her three children. Lillian Alice died at the age of seven years. Sarah Kate is the wife of G. D. Bryan, of St. Albans. John W., who is a graduate in pharmacy, conducts a drug store on the corner of State and Court streets, Charleston. He married Annie Morris, a daughter of Marshall Morris of that city. In 1892 Dr. Sutherland was married to Miss Nora B. Madox, of Putnam county, W. Va., a daughter of Henry Madox, and they have had three children: Guy Morris, who died when aged eighteen months; Henry Bailey, a bright school boy of ten years; and Clifford Hansford, who is three years old. Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the county, state and American Medical Associations, while fraternally he is identified with St. Albans Lodge No. 119, Odd Fellows, of which he is a charter member; Ivanhoe Lodge No. 71, Knights of Pythias; and Red Hawk Tribe, No. 24, of the Improved Order of Red Men.

WATT S. OXLEY, who is one of the substantial business men of St. Albans, has been a merchant here for fourteen years and owns a well arranged stock and a fine establishment. He was born November 11, 1861, in Lincoln county, W. Va., and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (McGhee) Oxley.

The parents of Mr. Oxley were natives of Franklin county and the father was a farmer.

In 1858 Thomas Oxley moved with his family to what is now Lincoln county but which was then called Boone county, and spent the remainder of his life as an agriculturist, dying at the age of eighty-three years, at Scott, W. Va., having moved to Putnam county about 1896. His father was Archibald L. Oxley and his death occurred about 1875 or '76. Five sons and three daughters were born to Thomas Oxley and his wife, namely: Silas, who died at the age of thirty-three years (was a physician who practiced at Hamlin, Lincoln county, and married Mattie Sweetland, of Hamlin); Matilda, who is the wife of J. C. Reynolds, a retired merchant of Milton, Cabell county; Marinda, who died unmarried, at the age of twenty-one years; Watt S.; Lucy, who is the wife of W. S. Reynolds and lives at Huntington, W. Va.; Archibald, who died when aged twenty-three years; Demetrius, who was a telegraph operator on the C. & O. Railroad, and died at Malden, February 4, 1906 (married Rose Frazier); and Chilton K., who resides at Huntington, where, for the past eleven years he has been connected with G. A. Northcut & Co. He married Frances Eskey. The sons, like their father, always have given support to the Democratic party but none have been seekers for office. The children are divided in their religious views, but the parents belonged to the old Baptist church.

Watt S. Oxley was well educated, attending his last term of school when twenty-two years old, and afterward, for four years, he taught school in Lincoln county. From the school-room he became a salesman for a wholesale drug house and traveled for five years, after which he went into the mercantile line, for some two years being established at Huntington, and then came here. On June 1, 1897, he purchased the general store of S. T. Canterbury and has continued in this business ever since, although he has twice suffered loss from fire, first in 1904, and again in 1907. His stock includes groceries, fancy and staple, furniture, carpets and shoes. He erected two large store rooms, one 80 by 25 feet in dimensions, and the other 80 by 16 feet, two stories high, with basement, and occupies all of the floor space thus afforded.

On June 2, 1891, Mr. Oxley was married to Miss Sallie Sweetland, a daughter of I. V. Sweetland, and they have three children: Virginia, aged ten years; Sweetland, aged eight years, and Florence, aged six years. Mr. and Mrs. Oxley are members of the Presbyterian church and he has been a liberal donator to the erection fund of the new church edifice. He belongs to Elkanah Lodge, No. 63, Knights of Pythias, at Charleston; and to the Modern Woodmen at Huntington. Having devoted himself exclusively to the mercantile business, Mr. Oxley has expert knowledge of it and this he makes use of in providing for the wants of his customers, supplying first class goods at reasonable rates, having long since founded a reputation for strict integrity in business.

ROBERT L. MATHEWS*, president of the Mathews Storage Company, doing business at Nos. 600-602 Capitol street, Charleston, W. Va., was born December 25, 1844, at Philadelphia, Pa., where he was reared and educated, and is a son of James M. and Elizabeth (Thompson) Mathews.

Harold S. Mathews, the paternal grandfather, was born in New York and became a civil engineer, in which profession he went to England and while there married Theresa Yates. After returning to America he settled in Philadelphia, where he had a successful professional career, and his death occurred in that city. His widow survived him many years, her death taking place September 6, 1910, at Charleston, when she was aged eighty-one years.

James M. Mathews was reared in the city of Philadelphia and came from there to Charleston in 1881 and purchased a business interest here. His death occurred while on a business visit to Philadelphia, June 8, 1910, when he was fifty-nine years of age, he having survived his wife for twenty years. Their children were: Harold R., secretary and treasurer of the Mathews Storage Company and also of the Tribune Printing Company, who married Irene Taylor, who was born at Parkersburg, W. Va., but was reared in Charleston; Robert I., subject of this sketch; Malcolm R., who is vice president of the Mathews Storage Company,

married Elizabeth Connell, of Charleston. All three brothers are members of the order of Elks, of which their father was past exalted ruler. They all are active workers in the order and Harold R. and Robert L. are also members of the Charleston Lodge of Knights of Pythias, their father having been very prominent in this fraternity, being past chancellor and grand trustee of the Grand Lodge of the state.

Robert L. Mathews, in association with his brothers, conducts a large business including a general storage line. They are also lithographers and have the largest and most modern equipment for lithographing in this section of the state, including the noted Harris automatic press. In all its departments the company is prosperous. The storage and printing house are built of concrete and reinforced steel and are four stories high, with dimensions of 50x100 feet, one of the finest examples of substantial building in the state.

GEORGE LEWIS WELCH, who resides on his farm near Spring Hill, W. Va., has been a busy man all his life, identified with the coal industry to a large extent and during the stormy days of the Civil War, testified to his courage and the strength of his convictions, by becoming a soldier and suffering in the defense of the cause he had espoused. He was born at Charleston, now the capital of West Virginia, October 14, 1833, a son of John and Julia (McFarland) Welch, and a grandson of George Welch.

George Welch was one of the early merchants of Charleston. He and wife died in this city leaving children, one son, John, the father of George Lewis, and another being Levi, who also became a man of consequence and capital in this section and some of his descendants still reside here. Levi Welch settled at Malden and he and John Welch were merchants and salt manufacturers together for many years. They had charge of the Salt Makers Association for five years, attending to the shipping of this commodity when salt making was the leading industry in the Kanawha Valley.

John Welch was born in 1790 and died in 1855, having come to Charleston about 1811, from Brownsville, Fayette County. He married Julia McFarland, who died in 1879, aged eighty-two years. She was a sister of James C. McFarland, who, for many years was president of the Branch Bank of Virginia and died at Charleston in 1867. The children of John and Julia Welch who reached maturity were the following: Eliza S., who married Henry W. Goodwin, died at Charleston in 1907; George Lewis; and Cornelia H., who resides in California.

George Lewis Welch was reared at Charleston and attended the best schools of the place and when he reached manhood embarked in the mercantile business. In 1862 he enlisted for service in the Civil War then in progress, and was connected with military affairs until the surrender of General Lee, in 1865, occupying an important position during the greater part of this period, serving as a member of the staff of Gen. Seth Barton, of Fredericksburg, Va., in Gen. Olmstead's brigade. Later he was transferred to Gen. Pickett's Division, 2nd Brigade, and took part in all the movements of this command through North Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, which are matters of history. From May 14 until July 4, 1863, he was one of the beleaguered host at Vicksburg, from there being subsequently transferred to Richmond where he remained until he was finally exchanged. He was twice wounded at Vicksburg and still bears traces of these scars of battle.

For eleven years Mr. Welch followed farming on the Upper Coal River and afterward spent ten years as a producer of canal coal in Boone County, moving from there to Allegheny County, Va., where he was connected with the Lowmoor Iron Works for nine years. He then went to Roanoke County, Va., where he erected a large furnace for a Pennsylvania company and remained four years in that county and then purchased a farm situated one and one-half miles from Staunton, Va. There he carried on farming for four years, when he sold the property and returned to Kanawha



GEORGE L. WELCH



County and became a coal operator thirteen miles above Charleston, and was in business at Coalmont for several years, finally disposing of his interests to the Pittsburgh corporation. Mr. Welch then permitted himself about three years of comparative rest, residing at Charleston during this time, and then opened the Champion mine three miles above Coalmont and operated it for four years, finally disposing of it to Cincinnati capitalists. Since then Mr. Welch has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, at Spring Hill, Kanawha County, W. Va.

In 1872, Mr. Welch was married to Miss Caroline Donally Kenna, who died in 1908, at Spring Hill. She was a daughter of Edward and Marjorie (Lewis) Kenna, the latter of whom married Lewis Ashby, of Charleston, for her second husband, and a sister of Hon. John E. Kenna, who died during his service in the U. S. Senate as a representative of West Virginia. Two daughters and one son survive of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Welch. Julia is the wife of J. G. Calery, of Pittsburgh. George K. is engaged in business in New York. Marjorie resides with her father. Catherine died in 1875, aged three years; and Mary died in 1900, aged eleven years. Mr. Welch has been a lifelong Democrat.

MALCOLM JACKSON, of the law firm of Brown, Jackson and Knight, of Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia, was born in Richmond, Va., March 21, 1860, son of Richard and Anna M. (Knott) Jackson. His grandfather, Richard Jackson, Sr., and his great-grandfather, John Jackson, were natives and residents of the north of Ireland, where also they died. Richard, Sr., married a Miss Hardy, who after the death of her husband, or somewhat late in life, came to the United States. She subsequently died near Cincinnati, O., and is buried at Spring Grove, near that city. She was a member of the Church of England, as was also her husband and their respective families. They had quite a large family of children, including Richard, Jr., father of our subject, who came to the United

States when a young man, settling first in New York. Sometime in the fifties he came to Richmond, Indiana, and remained a resident of that city until his death in 1881 at the age of about fifty-four years. He was a strong and hearty man, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Episcopal church, following family traditions in his religious affiliations. He married in the state of New York, Anna M. Knott, who was born in that state of Irish parentage, her grandfather having been a rector in the Church of England as formerly established in Ireland, but since disestablished. Her father, Benjamin Knott, came to the United States and died at Madison, Ind., at an advanced age, being a well known and respected citizen at the time of his death.

Mrs. Anna M. Jackson, mother of the subject of this sketch, died in Richmond, Ind., in 1902, being then nearly seventy-five years of age. She was, like her husband, an Episcopalian. Their children were as follows: Llewellyn B., a lawyer who died at the age of fifty years, leaving a son now living; Mary, wife of Joseph Ruffner of Charleston, who has one son, Joseph; Richard A., a graduate of the University of Virginia law class of 1879, who is vice president and general counsel at St. Paul for the Great Northern Railroad, is married and has a son, Fielding; Malcolm, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Abigail, widow of George S. Needham, who resides with her brother Malcolm, and has two sons, Richard E. and Edgar. The family are members of the Episcopal church.

Malcolm Jackson was educated in the public schools of Richmond, Ind., at Earlham College, that state, at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis and at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in the law class of 1881, with the degree of B. L. In the following year he was admitted to the bar and since the year 1883 has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Charleston. The firm of which he is now a member was founded January 1, 1892, and, in addition to the three partners already named now includes several junior associates, namely, V. L. Black, John Wehrle, A. W. McDonald, George S. Couch, Jr., and O. P. Fitzgerald. Mr. Jackson is a Republi-

can in politics, and in 1901 served one term as a delegate to the legislature, but with this exception has not been very active politically, devoting his chief attention to his profession. He is a member of Kanawha Lodge, No. 20, of Charleston, of Kanawha Commandery, Charleston, and Beni-Kedem Temple, M. S.

Mr. Jackson was married in Charleston in 1891 to Miss Louise Fountain Broun, a daughter of Major Thomas L. Broun, a well known lawyer of Charleston, W. Va. Her great-grandparents on the paternal side were George and Margaret Broun, who were natives of Scotland. Her great-grandfather was William Broun, who came to America in 1740 with his brother Robert, he settling at Northern Neck, Va., where he practiced law in colonial days. He married Janetta McAdam and they reared a large family, his descendants being now scattered through all the southern states. Edwin Conway Broun, Mrs. Jackson's grandfather, was twice married, his second wife, from whom she is descended, being Elizabeth Channel, daughter of James Channel. Thomas Lee Broun, Mrs. Jackson's father, was the third child born of this marriage, the date of his nativity being December, 26, 1823. He served in the Confederate army, enlisting as a private but being soon advanced to the rank of major in the 60th Va. Vol. Infantry, which formed a part of what was known as the Wise Legion. He was severely wounded at Cloyd's Mountain, Va., being subsequently incapacitated for a long time. From 1866 to 1870 he practiced law in New York, but since the latter date has been a member of the Charleston bar, being now the senior member of the firm of Broun and Broun. Major Broun is one of the substantial citizens of Charleston and is also one of the best known and most highly respected. He married in June, 1866, Miss Mary M. Fontaine, a daughter of Col. Edmund Fontaine, formerly president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Their daughter Louise F. (Mrs. Jackson) was educated in Charleston, in private schools. Mrs. and Mrs. Jackson have two children: Thomas Broun, who is now preparing for Princeton College, as student at Woodberry Forest School in Or-

ange county, Va., and Anna Arbuthnot, who is now attending the Sherred Hall private school, in Charleston.

WILLIAM EVAN MOORE, president and organizer of the Moore Construction Company, a large business enterprise of Charleston, W. Va., with offices on the corner of Lee and Dickinson streets, has additional interests here and at other points and is favorably known as builder and contractor in several other states than West Virginia. He is in the prime of life, born September 26, 1870, at Richmond, Ky., and is a son of Evan and Rosa Belle (Armstrong) Moore.

The parents of Mr. Moore were born in Kentucky and the father devoted a large part of his life to agricultural pursuits in that state. Later he moved to Indianapolis, Ind., and there his death occurred in June, 1907, when aged sixty-three years, his wife having passed away seven years previously, in her fifty-second year. To Evan and Rosa Belle Moore eight children were born, as follows: Sallie, who is the wife of John W. Harris; Josephine, who is the wife of James H. Harden; William Evan; Catherine; Julia; John D., who is treasurer of the Moore Construction Company; Ruby, who is the wife of George McKay; and Junius H., who is vice president of the Moore Construction Company.

William E. Moore spent his boyhood on his father's farm in the rich blue grass section but when nineteen years of age learned the carpenter trade, through which he has reached a high position in the business world. He never resumed farming, ever since having devoted himself to building or contracting. In 1893 he went to Indianapolis, Ind., and there his advance was rapid and he became known as one of the most efficient and reliable contractors in the state, although his activities even then, were not confined to that commonwealth. He erected the Central Union Telephone Company Building, the American National Bank Building, the Central Indiana University, the Baker apartments, in Indianapolis. He has a large acquaintance through Indiana and has many personal friends as well as business ones there, Indianapolis being his home for fourteen years.

In May, 1907, Mr. Moore came to Charleston and in the following year organized the Moore Construction Company, since when it has done an average annual business of from \$500,000 to \$700,000. On one square alone, in Charleston, the company has completed over \$1,000,000 worth of work. Among the many large buildings constructed by this company must first be mentioned the Alderson-Stephenson Building, a 12-story structure on the banks of the Kanawha river, which is Charleston's highest building. It was designed by Harding & Upman, noted architects of Washington, D. C., and would be a credit to almost any of the great metropolitan centers. Others only a shade less admirable are: the Bigley Avenue school building; the Capital City Supply Company; the building of Ruffner Brothers; the Kanawha school; the National City Bank, and the warehouse of R. G. Hubbard. The Broadus Institute at Phillippi, W. Va., was erected by this company and its cost was over \$100,000. The company has also done a large amount of work for the McKell Coal & Coke Company, of Thurmond, Fayette county, W. Va., and in many other sections are found examples of their satisfactory building. They make no specialty of erecting dwelling houses but accept contracts for the same when they are of a high class of building, the handsome residence of O. F. Payne probably being a particularly good specimen. Recently the company has taken over the interest of a new street paving plant. Mr. Moore's additional interests include the ownership of real estate at Charleston, and he is vice president of the Norfolk Brick and Tile Company, of Norfolk, Va., of which he was formerly president, and is a stockholder in the Hinton-Bellevue Realty Company, at Hinton, W. Va.

On January 19, 1893, Mr. Moore was married, in Kentucky, to Miss Emma Miller, who was born at Cincinnati, O., and they have four children: Junius T. Robert A., Evan G. and Philip J. The family residence is at No. 1418 Kanawha street. Mr. Moore is an active and advanced Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Indianapolis, and to the Mystic Shrine at Charleston. He is identified also with the Elks at Charleston and the Knights

of Pythias at Indianapolis. Socially Mr. Moore has pleasant connections, one of these being membership in the Charleston Gun Club.

I. N. ARNOLD, a retired farmer living on Davis Creek, in Jefferson district, where he has twenty-one acres of land, was born at Charleston, W. Va., March 14, 1850, and is a son of E. S. and Cynthia (Noyes) Arnold.

E. S. Arnold was born at Lenox, Mass., from which place he removed to New York, and thence to Charleston, W. Va. (then in Virginia), where he was a merchant and also engaged in the salt business with Mr. Noyes. Subsequently he entered into the dry goods business as a partner of W. J. Rand and was a well known business man. He was also prominent in Democratic politics and, being elected sheriff of Kanawha county, was serving in this office at the time the Civil war broke out. He then enlisted in the southern army and was attached to the quartermaster's department, having charge of shoes and other supplies, and during the early part of the war acted as paymaster, C. S. A. On the close of the war he returned to Charleston, but finding a coolness on the part of some of his old friends who had been sympathizers with the north, he went to New Orleans, where he resided for a time. Returning finally to his old Charleston home, after the animosities and prejudices excited by the war had partly subsided, he again entered into the dry goods business, this time with James Ruffner as partner, and later he was in the wholesale trade with Mr. Abney. He retired some years before his death, which took place when he was eighty-four years old. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and was also a Mason. His wife, Cynthia, was born in Charleston, a daughter of Isaac and Cynthia Noyes. They had four children—two that died in infancy; I. N., the direct subject of this sketch; and Kate, now deceased, who was the wife of F. W. Abney.

I. N. Arnold was educated in Charleston,—among his early teachers here being Miss Theresa Dotrage and Mr. Barr—and at Roanoke College, Salem, where he was under the tutor-

ship of Prof. Biddle. For some time he was with C. H. Small at Emory mines; has spent eight or ten years in Texas, Mexico and Tennessee, and was afterwards in business at Hinton and at Lewisburg. He has never married but has an adopted son, Noyes Arnold, who is now in the U. S. army, being stationed at present with an artillery regiment at Fort Banks. In addition to his home farm, on which he erected his present comfortable residence, Mr. Arnold owns improved property in south Charleston. He casts his vote with the Democratic party but is not an active politician. He attends the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM THOMAS STOFFEL*, a leading business man and widely known citizen of Elk district, Kanawha county, W. Va., conducting a store, a blacksmith shop and also engaged in wagonmaking, at Pricedale, was born September 13, 1857, in Monroe county, O. His parents were Stephen and Mary (Penner) Stoffel.

Stephen Stoffel was born in Germany and died in America in 1890 at the age of sixty years. He was a shoemaker and followed his trade at Pittsburg, where he married. Later he moved to Monroe county, O., where he was engaged in farming for seven years. He then moved to Butler county, Pa., remaining several years there, and then to Beaver county, where he bought and occupied a farm and from there came to Elk district, where he followed farming until the close of his life. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Mary Penner, who survived him, dying at the age of sixty-five years. She was born in Germany and was nine years old when her parents came to America and settled at Pittsburg, where her father, Henry Penner, died. Of the children born to Stephen Stoffel and his wife the following are living: Mary, who is the wife of William Carson, of Charleroi, Pa.; William Thomas; Stephen, who lives on the old homestead; Elizabeth, who is the wife of M. S. Jarrett, of Charleston; Caroline, who is the wife of E. E. Price, of Pricedale; Louisa, who is the wife of C. F. Morris, of Charleston; Charles, who is a farmer in Pennsylvania; and John H., who was a soldier and was killed in the Philippine Islands.

William Thomas Stoffel attended school through boyhood and then worked on the home farm until he was twenty-three years of age. He later bought a farm on Willis Creek, which he operated for two years and then sold, in October, 1889, coming to Pricedale, after first prospecting with an idea of locating at Columbus, Ind., in the saw mill business. He then bought the blacksmith shop at Jarrett's Ford, which he improved and now has a large blacksmith and wagon-making plant and in 1904 bought the present store at Jarrett's Ford together with a farm.

Mr. Stoffel married Miss Elvira Waugh, born in Clay county, W. Va., a daughter of Alexander and Frances (Cochran) Waugh. Mr. Waugh was a cabinetmaker and millwright. To Mr. and Mrs. Stoffel the following children were born: George W., who conducts a restaurant at Charleston, married Grace B. Jarrett and has one child, Thelma. Everett A., is a photographer, who lives at Denver, Colo.; Bertha, who resides with her parents; Emmett, who is a bookkeeper with Price, Higginbotham & Co., Charleston; and Chloe and Lillian. Mr. Stoffel and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in which he has been steward and trustee. He is a Prohibitionist and is president of the Elk district board of education, while Mrs. Stoffel was appointed postmistress of Stoffel, near Pricedale.

COL. MICHAEL T. ROACH, a prominent coal operator in West Virginia, president of the Piney Mining Company, located in Raleigh County, is at the head of or officially connected with many other business enterprises of this section and is an associate of men of large capital and business qualifications like himself. He is in the prime of life, born forty-six years ago, in Virginia, in which state he was educated. During his earlier years and before coming to the Kanawha Valley he was connected with railroad work, spent five years in Georgia and Kentucky, served as trainmaster for the C. & O. Railroad at different points until 1902, when he resigned and became traffic manager for the Kanawha Fuel Company, later being elected president of that company.

The Piney Mining Company of New River, on the C. & O. Railroad, was incorporated in January, 1909, with a capitalization of \$625,000, and has since been in active operation, producing and selling the coal known as the New River Smokeless. The mines of this company produce 2,000 tons per day and employment is given more than 400 men. Col. Roach has been identified with this large enterprise since its beginning, when he assumed control of affairs.

He is also president of the Luring Coal Mining & Washing Company, of Ohio. The mines produce 1,800 tons of coal per day (known as Hocking coal), and are located at Athens, O. The company was incorporated in 1910 with a capital of \$625,000. They have one of the largest and best washers in the country, with a capacity of 1,000 tons per day. In addition to the above vast business interests, Col. Roach has others. He is president of the Memphis Mining Company of Kentucky, incorporated in 1909, which produces Western Kentucky coal. The capacity is 600 tons per day and is steadily increasing. Col. Roach is a stockholder in the New River Company of the New River District, producing 11,000 tons per diem, and has been officially connected with numerous other coal companies. He was connected with the Paint Creek Collieries Company, operating fourteen mines and producing 6,000 tons per day and was president of the New River Kanawha Fuel Company, selling agents for the many mines he was interested in. Additionally he is a stockholder in a number of oil companies.

Col. Roach undoubtedly is a man of great business capacity and in all the large enterprises with which he has been connected he has also impressed his associates and the public with his business integrity. He is at present the receiver for the Charleston News-Mail Company, issues the Daily Mail and conducts a large jobbing plant. In all matters concerning the progress and development of this city and section he is vitally interested and few men are better known in varied ways than is Col. Roach. In 1908

he was honored by his fellow citizens by election to the General Assembly and was made chairman of the committee on mines and mining, than whom no better informed representative could have been selected. Col. Roach is a member of the staff of Governor Glasscock, having the rank of colonel, and has served in this honorable position for two administrations.

Col. Roach was married in West Virginia to Miss Jessie Knopp, who was born in Mason County, where she was reared and educated. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Col. Roach is identified with the Masons and is a "Shriner," also with the Elks and belongs to the order of Railroad Conductors. He is a man of marked personality, has a deep understanding of human nature and possesses that convincing manner that commands attention and the knowledge that enables him to prove his claims concerning any project he desires to bring forward.

HARRISON B. SMITH, of Charleston, W. Va., is a man with many important business interests and stands among the foremost citizens of this section although but in the prime of life. He was born September 7, 1866, a son of Isaac N. and Caroline (Quarrier) Smith, the former of whom was born in 1828 and the latter in 1840. They had seven children.

Harrison B. Smith enjoyed excellent educational advantages. He is a graduate of Princeton College of the class of 1886, and of the law department of the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. In 1894 he became a member of the very prominent law firm of Price, Smith, Spileman & Clay, of Charleston, with offices in the Coyle & Richardson Building. In addition to his large law practice, Mr. Smith is actively interested in numerous successful business enterprises and is an officer in a number of them. His business activities are mainly along the line of financial institutions.

Mr. Smith married Miss Katharine Bowne, a daughter of Samuel Bowne of New York, and they have three children: Harrison Bowne,

Helen Dana and Alex. Q. Mr. Smith and family are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Democrat and in 1896 he served as city solicitor of Charleston. His numerous business interests, however, have left him little time for public office even if he desired distinction along that line. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity. The family residence is at No. 1223 Virginia street, Charleston.

ELDRIDGE BRAXTON CLAY*, a general merchant at Eskdale, W. Va., where he is a representative and respected citizen, was born February 9, 1862, on his father's farm in March Fork district, Raleigh county, W. Va., and is a son of Henry B. and Nancy Jane (Thompson) Clay.

Henry B. Clay was also born in Raleigh county and there his life was spent, with the exception of the period during which he was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war. He served three years in the 7th W. Va. Infantry, participating in many battles and suffering both imprisonment and wounds. He died at his home in Raleigh county before he was fifty years old. His business was farming and dealing in timber. He married Nancy Jane Thompson, who still survives, and their children were Eldredge Braxton, Andrew B., John L., Ira T., W. Harvey, Charles, Etta Belle and Virginia. All are living except Etta Belle, who was the wife of B. Miller. Virginia is the wife of John Miller.

Eldredge B. Clay spent his boyhood on the home farm and attended the local schools and recalls the old log building with its slab benches. Wishing to see something of the world and having some dramatic talent, after leaving home at the age of sixteen years, he traveled for eighteen months with a minstrel show. Afterward he worked for one year digging coal for J. B. Lewis, at Campbell's Creek, and for eighteen months was engaged in the same work in the Winifrede coal mines. He then returned to the home farm, which he cultivated for a time after his marriage and which he still owns. In 1904 he came to Cabin Creek district, Kanawha county, and has been engaged

ever since in mercantile business at Eskdale. He is a Republican in politics.

In 1887 Mr. Clay was married to Miss Eliza Jane Milam, a daughter of the late A. D. Milam, of Raleigh county, and they have three children, Ada Belle, Dennis C. and Clinton, the elder son being manager of the store for his father.

A. L. THOMAS, who owns an excellent farm of forty-six acres, near Spring Hill, lying between the railroad and the Kanawha river, in Jefferson district, Kanawha county, W. Va., is a water well driller and for the past twenty-three years has done a large amount of business in this line. He was born on Coal River, Kanawha county, December 18, 1852, and is a son of David and Caroline E. (Thomas) Thomas.

David Thomas was born in Albemarle county, Va., and from there came to Kanawha county in early manhood. He married Caroline E. Thomas, who was born and reared in Kanawha county, a daughter of Lindsey Thomas. Her father was one of the early Freemasons in Albemarle county, uniting with the Warren lodge on April 11, 1807. Of the children born to David Thomas and his wife, there were four to reach maturity, namely: James, Maria, Joel F. and A. L. James Thomas was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil War and died in 1868. After marriage David Thomas lived for a time on Coal River and then moved to Spring Hill and acquired a large tract of land along the Kanawha river, this land having been inherited by his wife, from her father's estate. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

A. L. Thomas attended school at Spring Hill and afterward went to work on the railroad and also followed farming. Since 1888 he has been engaged in the water well drilling business in connection with farming. On October 18, 1882, he was married to Annie Louisa Hamilton, who was born April 6, 1857, in Louisa county, Va., a daughter of A. M. and Mary Virginia (Lewis) Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas



VINCENT T. CHURCHMAN, M. D.

are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at Spring Hill. He has always given political support to the Democratic party but has never desired to hold any office. He is a well known and respected citizen of this section.

WILLIAM HOMER WILSON, M. D., physician and surgeon at St. Albans, W. Va., where he has practically spent all his life, was born in this place, November 14, 1875, and is a son of O. T. and Mary C. (Carpenter) Wilson.

O. T. Wilson, who is now one of the older residents of St. Albans, where he spent his active life as a carpenter and contractor, was born here after his father had settled on the Kanawha river, coming probably from either Scotland or Ireland. The latter was a farmer and tobacco manufacturer. O. T. Wilson married Mary C. Carpenter, who was born at Richmond, Va., and is a daughter of Nathan and Maria Carpenter. Nathan Carpenter came to Kanawha county as a contractor on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. Six children were born to O. T. Wilson and wife, namely: Oliver, who died when one year old; William Homer; Samuel Spencer, a resident of St. Albans who has charge of the sales department of the Electric Supply Company; Maria Parthenia, who is the wife of William A. Burgess, of St. Albans; Rena; and Maria, who is the wife of Samuel Bartholomew, a timber contractor on the Kanawha river near Cedar Grove.

William Homer Wilson attended the public schools at St. Albans until he was seventeen years of age and then was engaged for four years as a telegraph operator for the C. & O. railroad, and during this time made his preliminary preparation for medical college. He then entered the Louisville Medical college at Louisville, Ky., and was graduated in the class of 1898, from the Baltimore Medical college. For three years he was engaged in medical practice at Spencer and for three years more at Huntington, being assistant physician at the asylum there, and this was followed by two years

of mining practice at Cabin Creek. This varied experience contributed in an unusual degree to qualify Dr. Wilson for a general practice and for the past five years he has been at St. Albans, where he founded the St. Albans Hospital, in 1910. His reputation as a surgeon is by no means confined to St. Albans or Kanawha county. He is a member of the county, state and American Medical Associations and keeps closely in touch with all the advancement made in medical science.

Dr. Wilson was married in 1901, to Miss Kate L. Lackey, a daughter of John and Julia (Doddridge) Lackey, the former of whom was from near Natural Bridge, Va., and the latter of whom was born in Ohio. Mr. Lackey, who was a timber contractor, died at St. Albans.

In politics Dr. Wilson is a Democrat and on that ticket was elected mayor of his native city, in April, 1911. He is affording an example of how beneficial the administration of a trained man of science may be to a municipality. He is a member of Moriah Lodge No. 38, F. & A. M., at Spencer, W. Va.

VINCENT TAPP CHURCHMAN, M. D., who has been a leading physician at Charleston, W. Va., for a number of years and a resident for twenty years, was born in Augusta County, Va., August 31, 1867, a son of Vincent T. and Margaret Jane (Graham) Churchman.

Dr. Vincent T. Churchman, father of the present Dr. Churchman, was also born in Augusta County, a son of John K. Churchman, who was once a large planter in Augusta County and a man of public importance there, serving as sheriff for twenty years prior to the Civil War. John K. Churchman married Nancy Tapp, who was a daughter of Vincent Tapp, an honored name that has been preserved in the family. The Churchmans descended from William Churchman, who came from England to America in 1670 and settled in Delaware and once owned the land on which the city of Wilmington now stands. William

Churchman was a son of Rev. John Churchman, who was an Episcopal clergyman. The direct ancestor of Dr. Vincent T. Churchman of Charleston, settled in Augusta County prior to the Revolutionary War and later participated in the same.

The late Dr. Vincent T. Churchman was a practicing physician at Greenville, Augusta County, for twenty-five years. He received his academic training at the Virginia Military Institute and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Virginia, in the class of 1847, and from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the class of 1848. He was one of the organizers of the Virginia Medical Society and served through the Civil War as a surgeon in the Confederate Army. His death occurred while he was in the midst of his usefulness, in January, 1872, at the age of forty-seven years. Dr. Churchman was a member of the Methodist church. While he was a Democrat in his political belief, he was opposed radically to the secession of the states from the Union. He married Margaret Jane Graham, who was born in Augusta County and who died at the home of a son, in Philadelphia, March 3, 1897, aged sixty-four years. Her parents were Thomas and Susan (Smith) Graham, the former of whom conducted a hotel at Greenville, for a number of years. To Dr. Vincent T. and Margaret J. Churchman, seven children were born, four of whom are deceased: J. Frank, who died at Philadelphia, was a merchant there; Anna, who died at the age of thirty-seven years, was the wife of John A. Kegler, of Newark, O.; Alice Clark, who resides at Charleston, is the widow of James C. Matthews; Vincent T.; Henry Jouette, who is a druggist, residing at Springfield, O.; Margaret, who died aged ten years; and Graham, who died at the age of four years.

Vincent Tapp Churchman, as did his honored father, received his academic instruction in the University of Virginia, and in the class of 1889 graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In the same year he located at Alderson, W. Va., where

he engaged actively in the practice of his profession for two years, when he returned to Philadelphia and took advantage of the thorough scientific instruction offered in her noted colleges of medicine and surgery, making a special study of diseases of the eye, ear and throat. In 1892 he came to Charleston and his time has been continuously taken up with the duties of his profession, his knowledge and skill having made his name one of much more than local prominence. He is a member of both the Kanawha County and the West Virginia State Medical Associations, and has served for six years as treasurer of the State Medical Association, of which he was president for one year.

Dr. Churchman was married to Miss Janette Kay, a daughter of John Kay, of Putnam County, W. Va., and they have two children: Vincent T. and Margaret Christina. Dr. Churchman is advanced in Masonry, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He has few fads, being a man of unusually liberal mind, a lover of good horses, perhaps, being the only special interest he delights in, outside his professional work. He maintains his thoroughly equipped offices in the Alderson-Stevenson Building, Charleston.

J. LYNN RICHARDSON,* of the well known firm of Coyle & Richardson of Charleston, one of the largest dry goods houses in the state, was born in Frederick county, Md., April 12, 1853. He comes of an old and highly esteemed Maryland family dating back to colonial days, the first American progenitor of whom came from England. Our subject can trace his paternal ancestry back to William Richardson, who was born in Maryland about 1750 and who died in that state at an advanced age. William married Lady Ann Edlind, who also lived and died in Maryland.

Of the children of William and Ann Richardson, Davis, the next in line of descent and the grandfather of the subject of this article, was born March 22, 1785, and died about 1857 or 1858. He married Elizabeth

Lynn, a daughter of Col. John Lynn, who took a prominent part as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and who was seriously wounded in the battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C., Sept. 8, 1781. She was born March 12, 1790. Col. Davis Richardson and his wife were well known and highly esteemed people of their locality; in religion Episcopalians. Their children were Alexander Hamilton, John, Ann Ursula, William and Ellen, twins (born July 15, 1819), Elizabeth, Mary Jane, George Washington and Rebecca.

William Richardson, the date of whose birth is given above, spent all his active life as a farmer in Frederick county, Md., dying in 1882. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and was a man active in all good causes. For some years he served as sheriff of his county. He was reared in the Episcopal church though he was not a communicant of that church. He was married in Frederick county to Elizabeth Johnson, who was born in that county in 1827 and died in Charleston, W. Va., in 1904. She was a noble minded woman of many virtues. She was a grand niece of Gov. Thomas Johnson, one of Maryland's prominent men. Her paternal grandfather was Rodger Johnson, who was an officer in the Revolutionary army—an honored Maryland citizen and soldier. He married Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of James and Emma (Newman) Johnson, the former born in 1794. The Johnsons were also well known people of the state.

William Richardson and wife were the parents of children as follows: Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Emily, who is unmarried; John Lynn, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; James J., who is married and resides in California; Davis, who died in early childhood; Larned, who also died in childhood; and William, who is married and resides in Cincinnati, O., but has no children.

J. Lynn Richardson was educated in the public schools of Frederick county, Md., and at the Annapolis high school. He began his apprenticeship to the dry goods

business at Stanton in the Shenandoah Valley, in the employ of a Mr. Timberlake, and being a fellow clerk with Mr. George F. Coyle, his present partner. For a time he was placed in charge of a branch store at Winchester, Va., and when in 1878 he and Mr. Coyle left Mr. Timberlake's employ, they bought out this branch store, which they conducted together for some years; and with the exception of a period of about two years, they have been associated in business together ever since. In July, 1884, they established their present business in Charleston, and after three removals took possession of their present quarters, in March, 1908. Here they have a model establishment of its kind, the store being large, well equipped and thoroughly modern in all its appointments, with perfect sanitary conditions and every convenience both for employees and customers. The building, which is worthy of a more detailed description, is 50 by 115 feet, with six stories and basement, and of concrete and reinforced steel construction, making it one of the largest and most substantial mercantile emporiums in the state. Their stock includes all staple wares usually handled in this line of trade, such as dress goods, notions, wearing apparel and dry goods of every kind, all goods being sold at retail. The business gives employment to thirty-five clerks—a well trained and well organized force, polite and efficient, and well paid and liberally treated by the proprietors. The firm enjoys a well deserved and gratifying degree of prosperity and is held in high favor by the purchasers of dry goods throughout the county and beyond.

Mr. Richardson was married in Frederick county, Md., to Miss Alice McPherson Dennis, who was born, reared and educated in that county. Her parents were Col. George R. and Alice (McPherson) Dennis, both natives of Maryland. Col. Dennis was a prominent citizen of his locality, at one time a banker, and was commander of the Home Guards during the war. He died in 1902 at the age of seventy-one years, his wife having died many years previously at

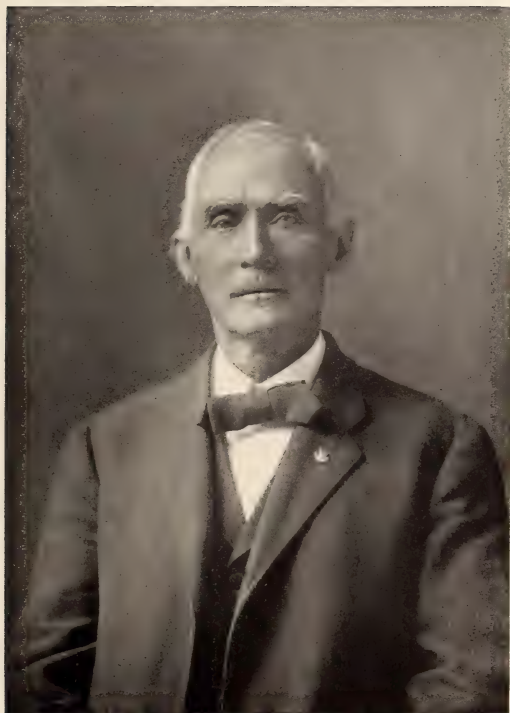
the age of thirty. They were active members of the Episcopal church, he serving as vestryman. Though a Democrat in politics, he was a strong Union man during our great civil strife. His early progenitors in this country landed on the eastern shores of Maryland in 1660 and some of their descendants took prominent parts in the development of the state's history. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are working members of the Episcopal church, the former having been one of the wardens for five years and vestryman for fifteen years. Their children are: Frances McPherson, now eighteen years old, who was educated in the high school and is now a student at Sweet Brier College, Va., in the class of 1913, and Elizabeth Johnson, now twelve years old, who is attending the Sherred Hall private school at Charleston.

HON. JOHN S. McDONALD, now living on his farm on Elk river, four miles from Charleston, Kanawha county, W. Va., was born December 11, 1837, in Marshall county, Va., now West Virginia. He is a son of William R. and Ann (Howard) McDonald, the latter of whom was a daughter of Samuel Howard, of Winchester, Va.

William R. McDonald was born on the old McDonald homestead in Marshall county, Va., where he continued to reside until after his marriage and until the birth of his son, John S. McDonald, when he moved to the vicinity of Baton Rouge, La. Subsequently, however, he returned to Virginia, residing for a time at Wheeling, but later removing to Moundsville, in Marshall county, where he was engaged in the milling business for many years. In 1850 he went to California, where he was engaged in mining for seventeen years, then returned to his native state, locating at Cameron, which is now in West Virginia. Soon afterward his fellow citizens elected him to the state legislature and when his term of public office terminated he retired to the old homestead where his death occurred.

After his school days were over, John S. McDonald learned the carpenter's trade in

Marshall county and worked at it until 1861, when President Lincoln called for 75,000 soldiers. He enlisted under that call and served three and one-half years in the army, being promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the war he was elected in Marshall county, W. Va., assessor of the Lower district of that county, and at the expiration of a term in that office he was elected a member of the county court of that county. In 1876 he moved to the oil territory in Wood and Ritchie counties, W. Va., and built oil tanks and oil rigs there until 1880, when he moved to Parkersburg, W. Va. On August 29, 1883, he came to Charleston and soon became a prominent factor in politics. In 1894 he was elected a member of the Kanawha county court and by his associates was made president of that judicial body and served as such until January, 1899. During this term, through his energy and progressive spirit, an Infirmary building was erected, a fine brick structure, with provision made for 300 inmates, so that the unfortunate poor could be better cared for. It was through Mr. McDonald's energy and influence also that eight iron and steel bridges were built over the different streams, for the better accommodation of the traveling public. These bridges were the following: one spanning the Elk river, which is over 400 feet long; one over Cooper's creek, 300 feet long; one over Blue creek, sixty-five feet long; one over Two-Mile creek of Elk river, which is sixty-five feet long, with fill reaching 300 feet, and with depth at bridge of thirty feet; one over Cabin creek, 260 feet long; one over Poca river, at Beans Ford, 240 feet long; one at Dawson's Ford, which is 240 feet long over the same river; and one small steel bridge over Brown's creek. The securing of the building of the Infirmary and bridges made him very popular with the voters of the county and in 1904 he was elected a member of the legislature and served one term. The measures he advocated while a member of that body served to increase a deserved popularity, and in 1896 he was again elected to the



JOHN S. McDONALD



county court and again made president of it. At that time Kanawha county, while being one of the richest in the state, was practically bankrupt, and orders of the court on the sheriff for money to pay for the necessary expenses to carry on the county affairs, could not be paid by the sheriff and were sold at from fifteen to twenty per cent discount, which was a very deplorable situation for a county like Kanawha to be placed in. It had been brought about by the extremely low valuation on both personal property and real estate and the law's limit to levy, it not being permitted by law to levy sufficiently to pay expenses of conducting county affairs and paying the county debt, the debt having been accumulating for more than fifty years.

Mr. McDonald as a public spirited citizen was deeply concerned in this matter and while he was a member of the legislature had succeeded in securing the passage of a bill allowing a county levy of ten cents on one hundred dollars for the purpose of paying this increasing county debt. This was recognized as an excellent measure of relief but as it would take several years to pay this debt in this way. Mr. McDonald with other clear-headed business men saw the necessity of making some kind of arrangement with the parties holding the county's obligations, to pay on demand, so that the authorized levy would pay the county debt in installments, a plan that finally succeeded. It was through Mr. McDonald's energy and civic pride that this burden was finally lifted. He had the service and assistance of Hon. James F. Brown, and the services of Hon. E. B. Dyer and Hon. John B. Floyd, who managed all the legal points, and thus the end was accomplished, the debt was funded satisfactorily and the county's paper became worth 100 cents on the dollar. Not only this, but the county's business was put upon a cash system under this funding of the debt. Kanawha county will pay the last of the funding orders on January 1, 1912, and will be clear of debt shortly afterward. Soon after this matter

of immense importance to the county was concluded, Mr. McDonald resigned from the county court.

Judge McDonald married Miss Mary M. Tarr for his first wife. She was a daughter of John Tarr, an old resident of Marshall county, W. Va., and eight children were born to them. Four of these survive their mother, namely: James F., a carpenter, who resides at Wheeling, W. Va.; Charles S., who follows the same trade; and Milton R., and Jefferson L., both of whom are in business at Wheeling. For his second wife Judge McDonald married Mrs. Emma J. Miller who was the widow of S. P. Miller. He is a member of the Eagles and attends the meetings of this fraternal organization at Charleston.

During his ten years of residence at Charleston, prior to the purchase of his farm, in 1893, Mr. McDonald was engaged in contracting and building, his last work along this line being the superintendence of the construction for an addition to the Charleston postoffice. Mr. McDonald's association with both business and public affairs has been honorable and effective, and while he has chosen to retire from the public arena and engage in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, his fellow citizens have not forgotten his efforts in their behalf, nor is it beyond the bounds of possibility that an old soldier might again respond to the call of duty if emergency should arise. He still bears on his person the scars of battle received at Slaughter Mountain, during the great Civil War, and has many times since proved his courage as a soldier battling for his fellow citizens on quieter fields.

J. A. WORK, M. D.,* physician and surgeon at Blue Creek, W. Va., is additionally interested to some extent as a farmer. He was born at McConnellsville, O., February 4, 1870, and is a son of Franklin A. and Julia Ann (Carr) Work.

Franklin A. Work was a native of Athens county, O., born July 15, 1837, and during his active years followed carpenter contracting. Following his marriage he moved

to Athens, later to Parkersburg, W. Va., and still later to Point Pleasant, where he now resides. He served for two terms in Mason county, as deputy sheriff. At the opening of the Civil War, he enlisted for a period of ninety days and subsequently re-enlisted for three years. His patriotism was aroused on the first call to arms and he entered Co. B, 53rd O. Vol. Inf., and his service continued all through the war, his honorable discharge being given him at Washington, D. C. He was once slightly wounded, suffering from the bursting of a shell. He was married in Morgan county, O., to Miss Julia Ann Carr, who was born April 25, 1842, a daughter of James and Margaret (McConnell) Carr. The McConnells were of the earliest stock of Morgan county. To Franklin A. Work and wife the following children were born: J. A.; Emma, who is the wife of D. A. Howell, of Ohio; Grace, who is the wife of J. Norton, of Point Pleasant, O.; Mary, who lives with her parents; and Margaret, who is the wife of J. Stribling, of Point Pleasant.

J. A. Work was afforded excellent educational opportunities and after doing some preliminary medical reading, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md. After three years of close study under the most admirable conditions for scientific training, he successfully passed the medical board of examination and was awarded his degree on April 15, 1898. He began practice at Copenhaver Station, W. Va., where he remained two years and then practiced for eleven years at Hamilton Station, coming from there to Blue Creek in the spring of 1911. Dr. Work owns several farms in Elk district.

Dr. Work was married June 2, 1897, to Miss Virginia Florence Burdette, who was born December 5, 1871, in Kanawha county, a daughter of W. H. and Mildred Jane (Copenhaver) Burdette, the latter of whom resides at Blue Creek. Mr. Burdette died March 26, 1899. Dr. and Mrs. Work have three children: William Franklin, born March 29, 1898; Mary Mildred, born November 2, 1899; and Julia Florence,

born January 25, 1910. Dr. Work belongs to the Kanawha County Medical Society and is identified also with several fraternal organizations. He belongs to Clendenin Lodge, F. & A. M., at Clendenin; the Woodmen of America, Charleston Camp, No. 5719; and the Knights of Pythias at Blue Creek. Of the last named body he is a very active member. He belongs also to the Masonic Protective Association. A Republican in politics, he is interested in party success but only to the extent of good and intelligent citizenship.

MRS. LAURA A. RICHMOND, a highly esteemed resident of Spring Hill, Kanawha county, W. Va., is the widow of William L. Richmond, who was a prominent citizen and capitalist of this section and many of his interests are still ably handled by Mrs. Richmond. She was born in Goochland county, Va., and is a daughter of A. M. and Mary Virginia (Lewis) Hamilton.

The father of Mrs. Richmond was born in Cumberland county, Va., and the mother at Columbia, Va. They were parents of eleven children, all of whom survive except two, William Alexander and Augustus M. Hancock Lee, who was wounded while serving as a soldier in the Confederate army, resides in Putnam county, W. Va. Kendall Lewis lives in Huntington, W. Va. John M. lives at Newport News, Va. Richard H. resides in Goochland county. Eliza Virginia is the widow of W. I. Oaks, of Charleston. Mary R. is the wife of W. J. Thomas of South Charleston. Ann Louisa is the wife of A. L. Thomas of Spring Hill. Laura A., Mrs. Richmond, was the eighth in order of birth. Frances is the wife of J. S. Chilton of Spring Hill. The parents of Mrs. Richmond came to Charleston in 1870 and to Spring Hill in 1872. The father died in Charleston in 1897. He was an attorney-at-law and was in partnership with Joseph Chilton, a prominent lawyer of Charleston. The mother, who is now in her eighty-fifth year, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Oaks, at Charleston. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, while her hus-

band belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

Mrs. Richmond was carefully reared and well educated. On December 9, 1885, she was married to William L. Richmond. He was born in Raleigh county, Va., a son of William and Sarah (Williams) Richmond. In 1883, he and his brother, John Richmond, came to Spring Hill, where they embarked in the mercantile business under the firm name of Richmond Brothers, William L. subsequently purchasing his brother's interest and continuing the business alone until his accidental death, on November 30, 1899. Together with his store, Mr. Richmond owned a roller flour and feed mill, a saw-mill in Lincoln county, W. Va., and a farm of 105 acres, in Raleigh county. In addition to owning various properties of her husband's estate, Mrs. Richmond also has several acres in town lots, near Spring Hill, very valuable property. To Mr. and Mrs. Richmond four children were born, namely: Hamilton, who was accidentally killed on the railroad at South Ruffner; and Francis P., Richard N., and Augusta Kendall, all of whom reside with their mother. Mrs. Richmond has sold the store at Spring Hill but has continued to reside in this vicinity. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Richmond was a Democrat in politics.

T. C. LUCADOE,* who owns forty-five acres of valuable land which is situated two miles from Charleston, W. Va., on Joplin Creek, in Loudon district, Kanawha county, W. Va., was born in this district in 1890, and is a son of J. W. and Jennie (Asbury) Lucadoe. The father was a logger and helped in the clearing of a large part of Kanawha county. He was born in Virginia but died in Loudon district, Kanawha county, at the age of fifty-two years. He married Jennie Asbury and of their children there are five living.

T. C. Lucadoe was sent to school in Charleston and after his father died he was reared by an uncle. He has followed farming and teaming during the most of his life

and now operates a dairy, keeping twenty cows and running a wagon to Charleston. He is unmarried and looks after his own domestic affairs. Mr. Lucadoe is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is an honest business man and a hard worker and he has many friends among those with whom he has dealings.

GARRETT D. BRYAN, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at St. Albans, W. Va., and is a representative business man of this place, was born August 15, 1871, in Jefferson district, Kanawha county, three miles from St. Albans. His parents are Andrew J. and Hannah E. (Wilson) Bryan.

Andrew J. Bryan was born October 12, 1837, in Kanawha county, and resides on his farm in Jefferson district. His father, Andrew Bryan, was born here in 1800 and died in 1872, a son of Richard Bryan who came here from Kentucky. The family has not been a very prolific one but each generation has produced men of sterling worth. Andrew J. Bryan married Hannah E. Wilson, a daughter of Charles B. and Mary Ann (Scleaver) Wilson, both of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have six sons, their one daughter being deceased. The sons all reside in West Virginia. Of these, Garrett D. is the eldest. The second, Charles W., who was born April 23, 1874, is a farmer near Lower Falls and married Allie B. Wood, a daughter of N. F. and Margaret Wood. Lewis McFarland, who was born July 9, 1878, resides at home. John S., who was born November 29, 1883, married Ida Comstock, of Putnam county. Walter, who was born in August, 1886, married Dora Miles. Herbert D., who was born September 29, 1889, is a resident of Kanawha county. The brothers form a very united family and have a community of interests.

Garrett D. Bryan was educated in the public schools and at Marshall College, after which he taught school in Kanawha county for ten years and later engaged in farming. He has always taken a hearty interest in

public affairs and has been an influential Democrat. In November, 1898, he was elected a justice of the peace in Jefferson district, in a campaign in which he and his constable were the only Democratic candidates who were successful. He has been a resident of St. Albans for the past four years and is quite extensively interested in the line of real estate and insurance. He is also sole owner and proprietor of St. Albans Bottling Works, manufacturers of soft drinks.

In June, 1907, Mr. Bryan was married to Miss Catherine Sutherland, a daughter of Dr. J. H. and Leah C. (Swisher) Sutherland, and they have two children: Herbert Wilson and Elizabeth Wilson. Mr. Bryan is prominent in Washington Lodge No. 58, A. F. & A. M.

WILLIAM TAULBEE MOORE, assistant treasurer and general manager of the Kanawha Land Company, with offices at Charleston, W. Va., is one of the enterprising young business men of this section and has been a resident of the Capital city since he was sixteen years of age. He was born March 19, 1887, in Magoffin county, Ky., and is a son of John W. and Mary E. (Wheeler) Moore.

The early ancestors on the paternal side were of Virginia birth and from that state went to Kentucky, where the father of Mr. Moore engaged for a number of years in the practice of law. It is probable that the Wheelers also moved from Virginia to Kentucky at an early date. Mrs. Moore was a cousin of General Joseph Wheeler, who won military renown in the Civil war.

William T. Moore had but few early educational advantages. After he came to Charleston, with the determination of winning his own way in the world, in the scheme of things he included application to his studies, as occasion offered, which resulted in his securing a liberal and helpful education. His first salaried position after coming to Charleston, was that of messenger in the Kanawha Valley Bank, which, at that time, was the leading financial institution in the city, and within three years he

was made discount clerk. Shortly afterward he became bookkeeper in the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company, and one year later accepted his present offices with the Kanawha Land Company. He has no outside interests, either political or commercial, devoting all his time to the company's affairs.

Mr. Moore is unmarried and resides with a brother, Fred N. Moore, beside whom he has other brothers—Frank, George, Henry, Benjamin, and Albert, and two sisters, Emma and Elizabeth. Mr. Moore was reared in the Democratic party, and has never seen any reason why he should depart from the political faith of the family.

D. S. MEYERS,* a representative business man of Mammoth, W. Va., a member of the Meyers-Dunbar Company, general merchants, was born in Boone county, W. Va., July 21, 1873, and is a son of John and Letha (Farrall) Meyers.

John Meyers, father of D. S., was born in Alexander county, Va.; he was a civil engineer and prospector and was a man who was widely known in his profession. His death occurred in 1897, at Mt. Hope, Fayette county, W. Va. He married Letha Farrall, who was born in Boone county, W. Va., and died in July, 1898. They were parents of four children, namely: William H., Daniel Summers, Milton and Frank L., the last named being now deceased.

Daniel Summers Meyers spent his boyhood on the home farm in Boone county, attended the public schools and later the Summerville normal school and business college at Huntington, W. Va. He has been industrious all his life and from working in the woods, become a clerk in a store and later served at office work; also, for a while, he was on the railroad and for some time a traveling salesman. He embarked first in the mercantile business at Anstead, in Fayette county, in partnership with T. A. Deitz, and later continued the business alone until 1905, when he came to Mammoth and bought his first stock here from James Estep, occupying the old quarters

until he completed his present commodious store building in June, 1909. On January 10, 1911, he admitted H. A. Dunbar to a partnership. This business firm has a high rating and is unusually prosperous.

Mr. Meyers was married first in 1900, to Miss Elizabeth Switzer, who died in 1903, leaving two children, Daniel and Charlotte. In September, 1906, Mr. Meyers married for his second wife Miss Minnie Marshall, a daughter of J. D. and Mary Alice (Bowe) Marshall, and they have two sons, Homer and Milton. Mr. Meyers is a member of Warren Lodge No. 109, A. F. & A. M., at Berry, W. Va.

LUTHER VAUGHN KOONTZ, banker and capitalist, is one of the progressive and foremost citizens of Clendenin, W. Va., was elected its first mayor and was instrumental in obtaining the town charter, securing it through personal effort from the Circuit and County Courts. Many of the enterprises of the place that are now flourishing, owe much to his interest and encouragement. He was born January 28, 1875, at Kesler's Cross Lane, in Nicholas County, W. Va., and is a son of John and Alice (Groves) Koontz.

John Koontz was born in Nicholas County, in March, 1835. He occupied the same farm and home for seventy-six years, and died there on July 4, 1911. His father, James Koontz, was a native of Pennsylvania, while his mother, Rebecca Long-anecker, of German extraction, was born in Greenbrier County, Va. James Koontz went to Nicholas County in early manhood, about 1830, and acquired 700 acres of land on which he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1876. John Koontz has always followed farming and stock raising. He is a Democrat in politics and served one term as sheriff of Nicholas County in the early sixties. He married Alice Groves, who was born in Nicholas County, sixty-three years ago, a daughter of John and Catharine (Duffy) Groves. John Koontz and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their children aside from two that

died in infancy, were as follows: Louis Kosuth, who is a mine manager at Goldfield, Nev.; James William, who is a practicing physician at Greenville, Ky.; Arthur Burke, who is a practicing attorney at Charleston, with office in the Alderson-Stephenson Building; Patrick Duffy, who is now studying law at Ann Arbor, Mich.; Luther Vaughn, subject of this sketch; Lula Maud and Ada Blanche, both of whom are successful teachers. Rouena Catherine, now deceased, who was the wife of Dr. A. L. Morris, of Fayette County; and Gertrude, also deceased, who was the wife of L. S. Tully. She left two children, Maurine and James, both of whom live with their grandparents.

Luther Vaughn Koontz left school at the age of sixteen years, and from then until he was twenty-three years of age, taught school during the winters, in the meanwhile taking a Normal School course. He was then in the mercantile specialty business for three years, as a salesman, afterward married and spent one year at Charleston and in 1900 came to Clendenin, where he has been interested in real estate ever since. In 1903 he organized the First National Bank and has been its first and only president. He is president of the Koontz Oil and Gas Company, of Kanawha and Clay Counties; secretary and treasurer of the Koontz Realty Company, operating all over the state; president of the Clendenin Water, Light and Fuel Company; and a director in the King Hardware Company and the Clendenin Oil and Gas Company. He is president also of the board of Education of Big Sandy District. Since the incorporation of the village, Mr. Koontz has served in all its offices, his many business interests combined with his foresight, public spirit and good judgment, making him particularly well qualified to direct public affairs.

On April 4, 1900, Mr. Koontz was married to Miss Edith Osborne, who was born February 10, 1874, near Osborn's Mills, Roane County, a daughter of D. F. and Arabel (Jarrett) Osborne. Mrs. Koontz

previous to her marriage taught five terms of school in Kanawha County. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Koontz: Catharine, aged seven years; James Philip, aged four years, and Louise, now two and one-half years old. Mr. and Mrs. Koontz are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as Sunday-school superintendent since its organization at Clendenin. He has reached high position in the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of Blue Lodge, No. 126, at Clendenin, of which he has been master; of Wheeling Consistory, No. 1; Albert Pike Council, No. 1, Wheeling; Charity Chapter of Rose Croix, Wheeling, No. 1; Albert Pike Council of Kadosh, of Wheeling, No. 1; charter member of Charleston Lodge of Perfection; York Rite of Kanawha Commandery, No. 4; Charleston; Tyrian Royal Arch, No. 13, Charleston; and Beni-Kedem Temple, Mystic Shrine, Charleston. He is identified also with the Odd Fellows at Clendenin.

JOSEPH SAMUEL BARKER, president of the St. Albans Wharf Company, at St. Albans, W. Va., and for the past six years a resident of St. Albans, was born near Peytona, Boone county, W. Va., May 25, 1872, and is a son of Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Scragg) Barker.

Joseph H. Barker, grandfather of Joseph S., was born in Kanawha county, Va., and moved to Boone county, December 25, 1811. He was a farmer by occupation. He was quite prominent in military life and was second lieutenant of the Fourth W. Va. Cav. which regiment was made up after the State was created and he served until the close of the Civil war, being honorably discharged October 5, 1865. He married Malinda Lawrence, of Logan county, W. Va., who was born August 6, 1812, and died February 11, 1866. Joseph H. Barker died June 12, 1880. They had the following children: Sarah, who died May 20, 1867, was the wife of Hugh Snodgrass; James H., who is crier of the Court of Appeals, at Charleston; Rufus L., who was superintendent of

the coke works at Stonecliff, W. Va.; Susan E., who is the widow of R. E. Perry; John A., who is a farmer near Peytona; Joel, who died at the age of eight years; Mary A., who is the wife of James K. Bias, of Huntington, W. Va.; Andrew Jackson; Farlena E., who is the wife of James A. Jackson, of Montgomery; and Jacob B., who lives at Dixon, O.

Isaac Barker, the great-grandfather of Joseph S. Barker, lived to the age of ninety-six years, his death occurring in June, 1869. He came to Kanawha county across the mountains from the East and settled on Big Coal river when his nearest neighbor was at Brownstown, twelve miles away. Wild animals roamed through this part of the country at will and after Joseph H. Barker, at the age of fourteen years, had killed a panther, the nearby stream was called Panther Branch. This pioneer came here as early as 1807. He married Spicey Scott, and eleven children were born to them.

Andrew J. Barker was born in Boone county, W. V., in 1851, and continued to live there until 1887, when he moved to Paint Creek for a residence of two years. He then went to Winfield and from there came to St. Albans in August, 1905. Before coming to this place he was a car builder. He was married first to Elizabeth Scragg, a daughter of Samuel Scragg and his first wife, Alice (Worthington) Scragg. Grandfather Scragg was thrice married, his second wife being Cynthia Scott and his third, Evalyn Browning. The mother of Mr. Barker had the following brothers and sisters: William, of Elmwood, Ill.; Stephen, of Kanawha county; Esther, deceased; Benjamin, of Lincoln county, and Samuel, residing near Marmet, in Kanawha county. Seven children were born to Andrew J. Barker and his wife, namely: Malinda Alice, who died at Winfield, W. Va., was the wife of Thomas Javins; Joseph Samuel; Ollie, who is the wife of Shaver Crouch, of Winifrede; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Joseph Hudleston, of Boomer, W. Va.; Rutherford E., who married Lillian Watson, of Barboursville; Esther, who is the wife of Rev. W. A.

Byrus, pastor of the Lawrence Methodist Episcopal church at Charleston; and Lucy B., who is the wife of John Inghram. The mother of the above family died April 11, 1881. Mr. Barker was married secondly November 15, 1884, and four children were born: Ellard, who is deceased; Joyce, who lives at home; Inez, who is deceased; and Hartzell, who lives with her parents.

Joseph Samuel Barker came to St. Albans in 1905 and went into his present business. The St. Albans Wharf Company is incorporated and has abundant capital. It handles feed and building material. He was married to Miss Maria Teass, who was born March 27, 1874, and is a daughter of Thomas A. and Victoria (Hansford) Teass, the former of whom was a captain in the Confederate army during the Civil war, under Gen. McCausland. He was born in Campbell county, Va., in 1834, a son of John and Malinda (McCaleb) Teass, and died at St. Albans, February 18, 1901. The latter was born November 23, 1837, at Paint Creek, Kanawha county, a daughter of John and Maria (Morris) Hansford, and died November 6, 1904. Mrs. Barker has one brother, Carroll Rutherford, who was born October 30, 1875, and is a successful young business man connected with the Mohler Lumber Company at Lock No. 7, where he is also postmaster. Mr. and Mrs. Barker have three children: Elizabeth Victoria, Thomas A., and Joseph S., Jr. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, his wife being a member of the Baptist church. In politics a stanch Republican, Mr. Barker gives hearty support to his party but seeks no office. He is a member of Malden Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., which is one of the oldest Masonic lodges in West Virginia.

ROBERT HENRY WILEY, a leading citizen of Malden district, Kanawha county, W. Va., part owner of the old Gen. Lewis Ruffner estate of 1,300 acres, in this district, was born September 12, 1855, on his grandfather's farm at the mouth of the Little Guyan river, in Cabell county, Va., and is a

son of Robert and Betsey (Hannan) Wiley.

Robert Wiley was born in Meigs county, O., and from there went to Cabell county in young manhood, where he followed the carpenter trade until 1858, when he moved to Gallipolis and operated a ferry across the river, making his home in Virginia. He continued there until 1868, when he returned to Cabell county and bought a part of the John Morris estate at Mud Bridge and subsequently served as postmaster there for some years. His death occurred while on a visit to his son, Robert Henry Wiley, when he was aged seventy-six years. He married Betsey Hannan, who was born in Cabell county and her death in 1884 preceded that of her husband by seventeen months. Her father, John Hannan, was a magistrate and later became sheriff of Cabell county. Eight children were born to Robert Wiley and his wife, namely: William C.; Margaret, who is the widow of Frank Day; Lucinda, who married W. S. Turley, and both are deceased; Fannie, who is deceased, was the wife of Thomas Reece; Mattie, who married W. C. Henson, is his widow; Robert Henry; Jesse and James.

Robert Henry Wiley grew up on the home farm and attended the subscription schools in the home neighborhood. In 1880 he came to Kanawha county, W. Va., and rented the C. C. Lewis farm in Malden district, and in 1883 purchased a part of this farm and resided at Malden. From there he later removed to the Willim Tompkins property adjoining the Lewis estate. In 1883, when his father-in-law, General Ruffner, died, Mr. and Mrs. Wiley moved to the Ruffner homestead on the river, below Malden. Mr. Wiley has always been interested in farming and stockraising.

On November 21, 1881, Mr. Wiley was married to Miss Stella B. Ruffner, a daughter of Gen. Lewis and Viola (Knapp) Ruffner. The Ruffner family is one of the old ones of the county and in spite of great losses during the Civil war, for years afterward maintained to a considerable extent the old-time customs and extended a lavish hospitality. Mrs. Wiley remembers many

interesting events in the life of her parents showing their social standing in the county and also demonstrating personal characteristics which, in their exercise, provided opportunities for others less fortunate than themselves. To the mother of Mrs. Wiley, the prominent negro educator, Booker T. Washington, owes much. He came to the estate as a boy to work in the garden and the kindly interested mistress of the house noticed him and recognized his laudable ambition to obtain an education. She furnished the means for his start on a path which has led him far and away ahead of the majority of his race and he has done credit to her sympathetic understanding. Seven children were born to Mr and Mrs. Wiley, three of whom died young: Veva, Ossie and Clarence. The survivors are: Robert Lewis, who married Anna Curry; and Lulu May, Harry Ruffner and Sadie Ray. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley are members of the Missionary Baptist church and for several years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school. For the past twenty years he has been identified with the Prohibition party and recently was its candidate for the state legislature.

JOHN M. HUTCHINSON, JR., president of the firm of Hutchinson & Stephenson Hat Co., dealers and jobbers in hats and caps, at No. 912 Virginia street, Charleston, W. Va., has been a resident of this city for five years and has been employed here for the last twenty years. He was born in Nicholas county, now in West Virginia, in 1864, a son of John M. and Nancy (Rader) Hutchinson, who still reside there, the father being in his seventy-sixth and the mother in her sixty-eighth year. They are well known people, the mother being a devout Baptist, while the father has always been a member of the Methodist church, south. They have two children: John M. and Laura, the latter being the wife of C. F. Herold of Nicholas county.

John M. Hutchinson obtained his education in the schools of Nicholas county and then turned his attention to merchandising,

for some years being a retail dealer at Summersville, W. Va., but for more than twenty years has been with Charleston business firms, during twelve of these a commercial salesman for the Payne Shoe Company, and for two years afterward was with the Kanawha Drug Company. Mr. Hutchinson then became one of the incorporators of his present firm, being made its first president, with William Abney vice president, and L. C. Stephenson, secretary and treasurer. The business is conducted in fine quarters, the building occupied being 120x25 feet in dimensions. The firm handles a general line of hats and caps, gloves, umbrellas and leggings, dealing strictly wholesale, with six salesmen on the road, and the territory covered being in West Virginia and portions of Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia.

Mr. Hutchinson married Miss Lola Fitzwater, who was born at Summersville, Nicholas county, W. Va., a daughter of J. J. W. and Rebecca J. (Williams) Fitzwater, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson have had seven children, namely: E. Daisey, who is the competent book-keeper of the Hutchinson & Stephenson Hat Company; Emmett Frank, Nita Mae, Hattie Prudence, Wilby Barnes, Carl Payne and Bradford, the youngest dying in his second year. Mr. Hutchinson is a member of the U. C. T. and belongs to the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M. No. 76, at Summersville, W. Va.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER SEAFLE,* who is well known to the lumber trade throughout the East and Southeast, was for many years a representative of some of the largest lumber concerns in the country and is now engaged in business on his own account with headquarters at Big Chimney, in Elk district, Kanawha county, W. Va. Mr. Seafle was born September 12, 1856, in Hancock county, Va., now West Virginia, and is a son of Peter and Louisa (Crimmer) Seafle.

Peter Seafle was born in Germany and came with his parents to America at the age of four years, the family settling first

in Butler county and later removing to Beaver county, Pa. After attending school until eighteen years of age, he went to work on the old Erie canal, and later located at Pittsburg, where he spent two or three years working at various occupations. From that city he removed to Shouston, Pa., being employed there in the shipyard, but eventually went to New Cumberland, W. Va., where he secured employment in the brickyard. In 1865 Mr. Seafler moved to Kanawha county, where he was engaged in farming in Elk district until his death. A Democrat in politics, he served two terms as supervisor in Kanawha county, and for twelve years was a member of the board of education of Elk district. He was connected with the Presbyterian church. Peter Seafler was married to Louisa Crimmer, also a native of Germany, and they had four children: John C.; Lee A., who is a resident of Bridgeport, O.; Sarah C., who is the wife of U. B. Debord of Newark, O.; and William J., who is a lumberman and farmer of Elk district.

John Christopher Seafler was educated in the common schools, after leaving which he was employed as a railroad grader, and for two years was foreman of a gang. Returning home at the end of that time, he was engaged in farming for his parents for two years, and then entered the lumber trade, buying timber, ties and supplies for different railroad companies. He then engaged in the timber line, buying and selling for eastern concerns and being connected with the Wheeler-Holder Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. for nine years. Returning to the home farm he remained there for one year, but at the end of that time became buyer for the John F. Blessing Co., with which concern he remained until September, 1900, in that year becoming a partner of W. F. Thoms in the buying of railway supplies, ties and lumber for bridges and other railway construction work. He has continued thus occupied to the present time and has been very successful in his undertakings.

Mr. Seafler was united in marriage with Miss Roxey Woody, who was born April

15, 1866, at Charleston, W. Va., a daughter of Fleming and Sarah (Alexander) Woody and granddaughter of James and Roxey (Morris) Woody. James Woody, who died in 1870, was a native of Virginia and one of the early settlers of Elk district, while the Alexander family also came from Virginia at an early day and settled in this section.

Fleming Woody, who is now living retired at the age of eighty years, has been a lifelong resident of Elk district, where during his early years he was engaged in steamboat and ferry work on the Kanawha river and later engaged in agricultural operations. He was also a soldier during the Civil War. Mr. Woody married Sarah Alexander, who died in 1900, aged seventy-four years. To Mr. and Mrs. Seafler there have been born three children: Blanchard, a sailor in the United States navy, and Romeo and Nellie, who reside at home. Mr. Seafler is a member of Clendenin Lodge No. 126, A. F. & A. M., and his politics are those of the Democratic party. Mrs. Seafler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ARTHUR BURKE KOONTZ, attorney-at-law at Charleston, W. Va., one of the younger members of the Kanawha county bar who has shown unusual ability and for whom a future is predicted by his colleagues, was born January 29, 1885, in Nicholas county, W. Va., and is a son of John and Alice (Groves) Koontz.

The Koontz family is of German extraction and the first member to settle in Nicholas county, then Greenbrier county, was the grandfather, James Koontz, who came from Pennsylvania, where he had married Rebecca Longanecker. They were the parents of the following children: Samuel, who died at St. Albans, W. Va.; Middleton, who is a farmer in Nicholas county; John, who was the father of Arthur B. Koontz; Allen, who died on a boat while on the way to Malden from St. Louis; Hannah, who lives near Zela, Nicholas county, is the widow of Willis Nichols; Sarah, who is the widow of Donally Van Bibber; Eliza, deceased, who was the wife of John Legg; and Jeanette.

who was the wife of Anthony Rader of Nicholas county.

John Koontz was a very well known resident and active business man of Nicholas county, at one time being elected sheriff on the Democratic ticket and for many years a strong political factor. He was an extensive farmer and dealer in stock. His death occurred near Kessler's Cross Lanes, July 4, 1911. He was married in the early sixties to Alice Groves, a daughter of John and Catherine (Duffy) Groves, who were farming people in Nicholas county and who had the following children: David, who died in Nicholas county; John, who is a very prominent public man in Nicholas county, served several terms in the lower House in the state legislature and later was candidate for the Senate; Alfred, who, like his brothers, is a large farmer, also a school teacher, and at present resides at Huntington, W. Va.; Mary, who lives near Kessler's Cross Roads, and is the widow of Alexander Dunbar; Elizabeth, residing near Drennen, who is the widow of Nathan Neil; Alice, who is the widow of John Koontz, and resides on the old homestead; and Belle, who is the wife of Rev. G. W. Young, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., who is secretary of the National Anti-Saloon League, having been connected with this line of philanthropy for fourteen years.

Six sons and five daughters were born to John and Alice Koontz, two of whom died in infancy, those who reached maturity being as follows: Louis Kossuth, who for a number of years has been identified with the manufacturing interests of Pittsburg and the mining interests of Goldfield, Nev., resides at the latter place and married Ada Halstead; James William, who is a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine, has been in practice for a number of years at Greenville, Ky., and married Martha Frey, of Owensboro, Ky.; Luther Vaughn, who is president of the First National Bank of Clendenin, W. Va., and is prominent in many corporations in Kanawha county, married Edith Osborne, a daughter of David F. Osborne; Arthur Burke, who is

the subject of this sketch; Patrick Duffy, who is a law student at Ann Arbor, Mich.; Rouena Catherine, now deceased, who was the wife of Dr. A. L. Morris; Lulu Maude, who is a teacher and resides at home; Gertrude, now deceased, who was the wife of L. S. Tulley; and Ada Blanche. This is an intellectual family and eight members of it have been successful teachers.

Arthur Burke Koontz attended the public schools in Nicholas county, his first instructor being his brother, L. V. Koontz, later the Summersville school and from there entered Marshall college, where he was creditably graduated in the class of 1907. In the fall of that year he entered Yale University, where he was graduated with the class of 1910 and in January, 1911, opened his law office in the Alderson-Stephenson building in Charleston. He still retains membership in the Phi-Alpha-Delta Law fraternity.

LUTHER C. STEPHENSON, secretary and treasurer of the Hutchinson & Stephenson Hat Co., dealers in hats and caps, wholesale, at Charleston, W. Va., was born June 19, 1873, in Nicholas county, W. Va., a son of Samuel and Maria (Hutchinson) Stephenson. The father was a merchant and a farmer and both father and mother died in Nicholas county, the former at the age of fifty-six years and the latter at the age of thirty-five years. Samuel Stephenson was thrice married, Luther C. being born to the second union.

Luther C. Stephenson came to Charleston some seventeen years ago and until 1903 was a traveling salesman, for some years with Abney, Barnes & Co., and for four years for Noyes, Thomas & Co., in wholesale dry goods and notions. The Hutchinson & Stephenson Hat Co., was incorporated in 1903, with John M. Hutchinson as president, William Abney as vice-president, and Luther C. Stephenson as treasurer and secretary. A large wholesale business is done, six commercial travelers of the firm visiting the trade in West Virginia and in portions of Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia.

Mr. Stephenson is a member of the U. T. C. and has served in all the chairs of the local organization and was grand representative at the State Grand Lodge meeting at Huntington, W. Va., in 1911. He belongs also to the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Charleston. Mr. Stephenson has never married.

JAMES DAVID RUTLEDGE, a general merchant at Riverside, W. Va., and also assistant postmaster, has been established here in business since 1907 and is a representative citizen of Cabin Creek district. He was born in Giles county, Va., August 10, 1853, and is a son of Charles E. and Sarah E. (Sartain) Rutledge.

Charles E. Rutledge and wife were both born in Giles county and he followed farming there until 1876, when they came to Kanawha county and settled at Cedar Grove, Mr. Rutledge operating the Tompkins farm for a time and later a farm on Elk river. On the latter farm both he and his wife died in 1905, separated by but three months, his age being seventy-six years and hers seventy-three years. They had a family of six children born to them, namely: James David, Nancy P., Laura V., Charles W., Robert Lee and John H., the two survivors being James David and Charles W. The others died young with the exception of John H., who lived to the age of thirty years.

James David Rutledge attended a subscription school in his boyhood and spent his time on the home farm, assisting in the tobacco fields when still young. After coming to Kanawha county Mr. Rutledge became a school-teacher and continued in educational work for sixteen years, mainly in Cabin Creek district although he also taught in Big Sandy and Elk districts. He also conducted a store for two and one half years on Big Sandy creek and then moved to the mouth of Blue Creek, on Elk river, where he remained for five years. From there he went to Valley Grove, in Malden district, two and one-half years afterward removing to Reemer, one year later to Fall-

ing Rock, where he was in business for two and one-half years more. In 1907 he came to Riverside, where he bought his present place in that year. Before settling permanently, however, he made some other moves, conducting business enterprises at Indian Creek, at Belva in Fayette county, and at Gauley Bridge. This property he originally bought from Peter Britt, later sold it to Frances Watson but subsequently repurchased it. He carries a large and well assorted stock and has a fine trade, his store being the only one between Cedar Grove and Hugheston.

Mr. Rutledge was married March 13, 1879, to Miss Mary W. Hudnall, a sister of Dr. Hudnall, well known in this section. Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge have no children of their own but they have reared Annie M. Naylor, who is now sixteen years of age.

GEORGE WILHELM CONNELL, a prominent citizen of Charleston, W. Va., his residence being at No. 1121 Virginia street, was born in Hancock county, now West Virginia, August 21, 1854, and is a son of Daniel F. and Catherine (Wilhelm) Connell.

The family record of the Connells has been so carefully preserved that it is not a difficult matter to trace backward for several generations and to recall interesting family events. The great-grandfather of George W. Connell was a staff officer under Gen. William Henry Harrison in the Indian wars. He had four sons: James S., Harrison, Philip and John. Of the above, James S. Connell was born in Brook county, Va., where he owned large tracts of land and followed an agricultural life. He married Eliza Mendell, who was also born in Brook county, and their lives were spent there until 1844, when they went to Ohio and from Ohio he assisted in the removal of the Wyandotte Indians to the Ohio river, and in the following year came to Charleston. Here, in partnership with Judge Paulsley, of Point Pleasant, he purchased 35,000 acres of land, a tract known as the Samuel Smith survey, a large part of which they sold to

neighboring farmers or to those who came to this section in search of permanent homes. James S. Connell died at Charleston in 1868, at the age of sixty-three years. The following children were born to James S. and Eliza Connell: Daniel F., father of George W. Connell; John H., who is a resident of Charleston; Henry, who died at Portsmouth, O., and was buried at Charleston; Mary, who is the widow of John A. Carter, who was a coal operator in the Kanawha Valley and died in the fall of 1908; Julia, who died in 1909, was the wife of W. Q. Adams, of Portsmouth, O.; and Sarah, who died in 1908, unmarried.

Daniel F. Connell was born in 1827, in Brook county, Va. He accompanied his father in 1844, in the expedition that removed the Wyandotte Indians to their new location, and in 1846 he went to Columbiana county, O., in 1851 moving from there to Fairview, Hancock county, now West Virginia, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1855, when he moved to New Cumberland, Hancock county, W. Va. In 1868 he organized the Scioto Fire Brick Company, at Sciotoville, near Portsmouth, O., becoming president of the company, selling the works in 1874, when he organized and became president of the Peabody Coal company of West Virginia, and also manufacturers of fire brick and gas retorts for a time at Cincinnati, O. He owned and operated coal mines at North Coalburg, eighteen miles above Charleston, in Kanawha county, on the Kanawha river, also operated the Peabody Coal company in West Virginia and owned a large acreage of mineral land in Craig and Montgomery counties, Va. He was a man of great business foresight and through his thoughtful and intelligent management brought his many undertakings to a successful conclusion. His death was one of those tragic affairs that are of too frequent occurrence in a country that claims to be at the acme of civilization. While traveling on a railroad train, between Charleston and his destination, Richmond, Va., he was suddenly aroused in the middle of the night

from his sleep in a private berth of a Pullman car, by a robber with a demand for money. Mr. Connell replied by a vigorous kick at the intruder, who immediately shot his helpless victim and escaped. Fully fifteen minutes elapsed before Mr. Connell could make the gravity of his injury understood to his fellow passengers, but when the train reached Charlottesville, he was carried forth in a dying condition, and he passed away on August 5, 1891. He was a member of Christ Episcopal church at Portsmouth, O., from which his funeral was conducted.

Daniel F. Connell was married to Catherine Wilhelm, who was born in 1834, in Hancock county, Va., and died in 1907. Her father, George Wilhelm, was a prosperous farmer in Hancock county, Va., to which his father, a native of Germany, had come from western Pennsylvania. George Wilhelm died in Hancock county in 1880, at the age of eighty-eight years. He had two children: Joseph, who was a farmer in Ohio at the time of his death; and Catherine, who became the wife of Daniel F. Connell. They were the parents of the following children: George W.; James B., who died in 1897, at Portsmouth, O., married Nellie Tynes; William A., who is a practicing physician at Kansas City, Mo., was educated at Portsmouth and the Ohio State University at Columbus, and married Miss Young, of Lexington, Mo.; Daniel F., who is bookkeeper for the Kelly Nail and Iron Company, at Ironton, O., married Essie Pixley; Arthur D., who is with the U. S. Steel corporation at Gary, Ind.; Julia A., who is a resident of Kansas City; Anna E., who is the wife of Leonard W. Goss, an attorney at Cincinnati; Louise E., who is the widow of George J. Burke, of Portsmouth, O.; and Mary, who died at Portsmouth, O., was the wife of Augustus A. Brown.

George W. Connell attended school at Portsmouth, O., and for three years subsequently was a student at Kenyon college, leaving at the age of nineteen years, when he accompanied his father to Charleston and soon became interested in the coal busi-

ness. He spent two and one-half years as storekeeper at Quinnamont Furnace, on New river, and then assisted his father for one year in surveying the wild lands which they developed later into fine coal properties and which still later they sold to John Carter, an uncle of Mr. Connell. The latter also became interested in the timber business in Kanawha county and in his many enterprises has shown the wisdom, judgment and foresight of an able business man. When his father died he had charge of the settling up of the large estate, which was one of considerable volume. After the death of his father, Daniel F. Connell had purchased the interest of James S. Connell and also the interest of Judge Paulsley in the immense tract of land they had owned together and at that time there remained about 7,000 acres, which he retained to the time of his death. He also owned valuable lands in Ohio. In 1887 George W. Connell became a resident of Charleston and handling real estate has been his main business, much valuable property having changed ownership through his efforts, while a large amount of capital has been invested here by outside parties which has assisted in the building up and development of the city and vicinity.

In 1883, Mr. Connell was married to Miss Lydia Norvell, who is a daughter of Gaston and Ruth (Smithers) Norvell, an old family of Kanawha county. Mr. Norvell was in the mercantile business at Charleston for a number of years and was a prominent and reliable business man. His death occurred in 1904, when aged sixty-five years. The mother of Mrs. Connell survives and is a member of a substantial family of Kanawha county. Mrs. Connell was reared and educated at Charleston. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Connell: Norvell Gaston, who is in the business of poultry raising, married Maria Hogue, a daughter of William and Anna Hogue, of Charleston; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Malcolm R. Matthews, a member of the Tribune Printing company, of Charleston; George W., Jr., who is with the Lewis Hubbard Co.;

and Catherine, who is in school. The family belongs to the Episcopal church. Politically Mr. Connell is a Democrat.

HON. GROVER CLEVELAND ROBERTSON, M. D., physician and surgeon at Clendenin, W. Va., formerly recorder of the village for two years and a leading and useful citizen, was born August 8, 1885, at Kettle, Roane County, W. Va. His parents are George W. and Delilah E. (Metton) Robertson.

George W. Robertson was born in 1844 and now lives retired at Clendenin. He was a lumberman and merchant during his active years. He married Delilah Elizabeth Metton and ten children were born to them, Dr. Robertson being the youngest. The others are: James A., who is a merchant at Clendenin; Nancy Jane, who is the wife of W. H. Cantebury; Everett E. and Morgan M., both of whom are attorneys at Charleston; Sidney H., and Alvin B., both of whom are merchants at Clendenin; Edgar S., who is a clerk; and George W., who lives at Kettle, W. Va.

After his school days were over and his preliminary medical reading done, Grover C. Robertson entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, where he was a student for four years. In 1907 he came to Clendenin and has built up a large and satisfactory practice here. He belongs to the Medical Society of Kanawha County and to the American Medical Society, and keeps fully abreast with the times in all medical research.

Dr. Robertson was married to Miss Hattie M. Lytton, and they have one child, Lillian Virginia, who was born June 21, 1910. They are members of the Baptist church. He is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America at Clendenin, the Knights of Pythias at Blue Creek and is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to the higher branches at Charleston. In politics a Democrat, Dr. Robertson gives hearty support to his party. He has frequently been elected to office and at present is serving as a member of the village council.

F. M. EASTWOOD, whose beautiful farm in Jefferson district, near Spring Hill, W. Va., contains 500 acres, is one of the well known residents of this section and belongs to an old Kanawha county family. He was born in Malden district, November 18, 1830, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Roy) Eastwood.

Benjamin Eastwood was born in Orange county, N. Y., and came from there in early manhood to Kanawha county and found employment near Malden. There he married Elizabeth Roy, who was born in Jackson county, Ohio, and they had ten children born to them, the only survivor being F. M. Eastwood of this record. Benjamin Eastwood was a Democrat in politics. He died at the age of fifty-six years and his wife when aged fifty-seven years and their burial was in the Cobb cemetery. They were members of the Baptist church, good and worthy people in every relation of life.

F. M. Eastwood attended school in what is now Loudon district and afterward worked in the lumber regions and also became a farmer and the owner of property. His first farm was the one on which D. G. Courtney of Charleston now has his sawmill. After marriage he bought his present farm which had been already improved.

On January 8, 1856, Mr. Eastwood was married to Miss Virginia H. Corley, born in Jefferson district, a daughter of Henry and Katherine Corley, and the following children have been born to them: Nancy, who is the wife of George Senate, of Charleston; Mary Ida, who lives at home; Enos A., who married Willa Smith, and they live in Jefferson district; Frank M., who is a farmer in this district, married Mrs. Eva Meadows; Elbert, who lives in Jefferson district, married Mary Tyler, and an infant son and daughter, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Eastwood has always lived in Kanawha county and he remembers when all the salt barrels for the great salt industry in this section were made by hand, the cooper trade then being a profitable one. He has never been anxious to hold local offices but

for many years has been a member of the school board.

WILLIAM EDWARD NUGEN,* a carpenter contractor doing a large business at Pratt, W. Va., was born at Kanawha Falls, Fayette county, Va., May 9, 1859, and is a son of William E. and Sarah A. (Huddleston) Nugen.

The parents of Mr. Nugen were born at Kanawha Falls and married there. In 1860 they came to Kanawha county and located at Paint Creek, where the father was employed in the cannel coal mines, making oil. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. I, 8th Va. Confederate army and served as a brave soldier until he met death on the battlefield of Lacy Springs, in the Shenandoah Valley, in 1864. As one of his most highly prized possessions, William Edward Nugen has the powder-stained and bullet-riddled Confederate flag that was taken from his father's hand when he fell. The mother survived for many years, dying at the age of seventy-three in 1909. They had three sons—John W., William Edward and George Henry.

William Edward Nugen was a child when his parents came to this section and his father's early death left little provision for the educating of his children. Mr. Nugen made the most of his opportunities and learned the carpenter's trade, starting in with W. H. Hudson at the age of sixteen years. He is well known all through this section as a skilful carpenter and builder and also, since 1901, as a contractor. He erected his own attractive residence at Pratt and also the store building which is occupied by T. S. Chapman.

Mr. Nugen married Miss Emma W. White, a daughter of Robert White, a pioneer of this section, and they have two sons, William Ernest and Ira V. In politics he is a Democrat. He is prominent in Masonry, being a "Shriner," belongs to the Blue Lodge at Montgomery, W. Va., and to the higher branches at Charleston. He is also a member of Lodge No. 202, of Elks, at Charleston, and of Ruth Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Cabin Creek.

PETER A. HALEY, M. D., specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, has been professionally established at Charleston, W. Va., since 1903. He was born in 1874, in Louisa county, Va., and is a son of Rev. L. J. and Mary (Long) Haley.

Rev. L. J. Haley, who for forty years was active in the ministry of the Baptist church, now lives retired on his farm, on Elk creek, in Louisa county. He was one of a family of six children born to his parents, William A. and Mary (Allen) Haley, natives of Virginia, whose closing years of life were spent in Kentucky. He was graduated with the degree of A. M. from Richmond college and then entered the University of Virginia, but the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861, and the closing of the University, prevented his receiving his degree from that institution. He was a man of brilliant parts in early and middle life and until he retired was considered a leading minister of the Baptist church in this section. Formerly he served in the Virginia legislature and for twenty years was county superintendent of schools. He married Mary Long, who was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., and of their eight children, six survive. Nannie is the wife of Dr. George H. Cook. Fannie, who is now deceased, was the wife of W. W. Boxley. William A. is a railroad contractor living at Clifton Forge, Va., married Miss Champ Bupass and they have five children. Littlebury J. resides at Birmingham, Ala., where he is engaged in the practice of law. He married Lella Byrd, and they have one son. Jeter G., who is now deceased, was a physician in practice at Hinton, W. Va. He is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter. John Long is a farmer in Northampton county, Va. He married Anna Thomas. John C. is a railroad contractor, living at Salem, Va., married Flossie Chisholm and they have one son. The youngest member of the family, Peter A., is the only one residing at Charleston.

After completing the High School course, Peter A. Haley entered William and Mary college, that hoary and noted educational

institution of Williamsburg, Va., and subsequently became a student in the University College of Medicine at Richmond, Va., where he was graduated in 1899. He located at Hinton, W. Va., where he engaged in practice until 1903, when he came to Charleston. He is identified with the leading medical organizations, is a member of the National, State and county associations and is a member of the State Board of Council of the State Medical Association.

Dr. Haley was married in Caroline county, Va., to Miss Lula Mahon, who was born there and was educated at Burkville Female Seminary. She is a daughter of Joseph and Lizzie (Butler) Mahon, the former of whom still lives in Caroline county but the mother of Mrs. Haley is deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Haley have two sons: William Allen and John Bagby. Dr. Haley and wife are members of the Baptist church. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Elks.

JOHN MERRELL CHASE, a general merchant doing business at Nos. 525-527 Charleston street, Charleston, W. Va., has been a resident of Kanawha county since 1906. He was born in Meigs county, O., near Rutland, August 18, 1851, and is a son of William and Elvira (Winn) Chase.

William Chase was born in Athens county, O., a son of John Merrell and a grandson of John Merrell Chase, the older members of the family coming from Maine to Ohio, in Indian times and were of English descent. The first John Merrell Chase died in Ohio and his son, John Merrell, in Illinois. William Chase was married in Meigs county, O., to Elvira Winn, a daughter of Armstrong Winn, who was a native of Canada. In 1858 William Chase went to Pike's Peak among the gold seekers and was there when the Civil War broke out and enlisted for service in the 2d Col. Vol. Cav., whose commander, Captain Wagner, was later slain by the bandit, Jesse James. William Chase served through the war and then returned to Colorado with the intention of closing up his mining business. His family

received a letter dated at St. Louis, Mo., to that effect and containing the statement that he expected to start for home within three days of its date. He was never heard of afterward, his death being supposed and his disappearance one of those mysteries which have clouded the happiness of so many families. His widow survived until 1876, her death occurring in Ohio. There were seven children in the family, namely: Julia, who is deceased, was the wife of W. G. Giles, who is also deceased; John Merrell, the third of the name in the family; Alice, who is the wife of J. S. Bradfield, of Harrisonville, O.; Armstrong, formerly a deputy sheriff at Charleston, who now resides in Colorado; Charles F., who is deceased; Lillian, who is the wife of C. F. Morris, of Armel, Colo.; and Effie, who is the wife of Rev. James Martin, residing in Kansas.

John Merrell Chase spent his boyhood on the home farm and attended the district schools and an academy at Wilkesville, O. When seventeen years of age he went to Kansas, where he took up a claim in Elk county and then secured 160 acres in Howard county and remained three years, when he returned to Ohio, where he completed his interrupted education. Mr. Chase then bought a farm in Lincoln county, W. Va., and taught school in both Lincoln and Kanawha counties for fourteen years, after which he went on the road for a shoe firm of Baltimore, Md., and later for the Thomas Shoe company of Charleston, and was a commercial traveler for twelve years. At the end of this period he embarked in the mercantile business for himself, starting with a limited stock but as his trade has increased he has entered into the general mercantile line and has proven his ability as a business man on his own responsibility. Politically he is a Republican and was nominated by that party for the legislature while living in Lincoln county.

On April 16, 1882, Mr. Chase was married to Miss Alef Fisher, a daughter of the late Anderson Fisher, and they have had three children: Effie, who died aged twenty-

three years, was the wife of J. M. Hollingsworth and left one child, Francis Chase; Verne M., who is a teacher in the Charleston schools; and Elvira. Mr. Chase is identified with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Maccabees. The family resides on Indiana avenue, Charleston.

WILLIAM H. SISSON, who has been serving as deputy sheriff since January, 1909, in Charleston, Pocahontas and Union districts, Kanawha county, W. Va., resides on his farm of 100 acres which lies one mile north of Sissonville, the same having been his grandfather's property. He is one of the representative men of this part of the county and was born March 14, 1873, at Sissonville, Pocahontas district, and is a son of Henry C. Sisson, a grandson of Henry C. Sisson, and a great-grandson of James Sisson.

James Sisson was born in Botetourt county, Va., where he was reared, educated and married. His wife was a Miss Cartmill, who was of Irish descent. After marriage James Sisson and wife moved into Pocahontas district, Kanawha county, now West Virginia, and the settlement they started was subsequently named Sissonville in honor of James Sisson. To James Sisson and wife the following children were born: Allen, who made his home in Missouri, died while on a visit in Pocahontas district; John, who also located in Missouri, married there and afterward came back to Pocahontas district and remained until 1856, when he returned to Missouri, where he remained; James lived at Middle Fork, Jackson county, W. Va., married a Miss Aultz and they moved then to Missouri; Sallie, who married Benjamin Milard, lived about four miles from Sissonville and owned much land and there both spent long lives; Eliza, who became Mrs. Koontz, lived in Missouri and sent seven sons to the war; Mary, who married a Mr. Street, and moved to Missouri; Ann, who was reared by her uncle Cartmill, in Virginia, married a Mr. Gorgus during the Civil War.

Henry C. Sisson, grandfather of William

H. Sisson, was born in Virginia and was young when he accompanied his parents to Poca district, Kanawha county. There he became a man of large estate, the lands formerly owned by his brothers coming into his possession. He served two terms as a justice of the peace. His marriage was to Rebecca Samuels and they had the following children born to them: James M., Greenberry, Julia Ann, Henry C. Jr., John W., Benjamin N., Mary C., Thomas, Lizzie and Willie. James M. Sisson of the above family was a well known man in Poca district, where he served one term as a justice of the peace. He married Clara C. Atchinson and they lived and died at Sissonville. Of their nine children, five grew to maturity: Fannie, Joseph, Minnie, Charles and Mary.

Greenberry Sisson was reared and educated at Sissonville and enlisted from there as a soldier in the Civil War. At one time he had a horse shot from under him but survived to return home where he succumbed to typhoid fever in July, 1866. He never married. Julia Ann Sisson died early in married life, leaving her husband, William C. Williams, and one child, Lewis. John W. Sisson resided near Sissonville, married Louisa Ann Jones, and their children were: Mollie, Clement, Effie, Edward, Howard, John H. and Greenberry. Benjamin N. Sisson married Lizzie Johnson and they now reside on the old Sisson farm in Poca district and have seven children—Ethel, Erna, Flossie, Ruth, Harry, Press and Myrtle. Mary C., who is the wife of John G. Newhouse, resides on Grapevine Creek, and they had the following children: Edward, Mollie, Thomas, Vett, Lizzie, Erna and Bert. Thomas, who is now deceased, married Esther Spencer and she is also deceased.

Henry C. Sisson, Jr., father of William H., was born and reared at Sissonville, his birth taking place in 1847, and his death occurring in his fifty-seventh year. He spent his life on the old family homestead and was one of the best known men in his district. Prior to his time the Sissons had always voted the Democratic ticket, but he

was a Republican. The Sissons have all been worthy members and liberal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church. Henry C. Sisson, Jr., married Mary J. McClanahan, who was born and reared in Poca district and still survives, residing at Sissonville. Three children were born to this marriage, namely: W. H., Boyd A., and Benjamin O. Boyd A. Sisson is a resident of Sissonville. He married Dica Ellmore and they have had four children: Mary, Henry Thomas, Earnie R. (deceased), and William Allen. Benjamin O. Sisson died at Sissonville at the age of thirty years.

William H. Sisson has always been more or less interested in farming and stockraising. He is a stockholder in several telephone companies. In politics he is a staunch Republican and has frequently been called upon to serve in district offices. He was constable for six years in Poca district and served two years under Sheriff John A. Jarrett as deputy prior to his present appointment in 1909. Mr. Sisson married Miss Alice Archibald, who was born at Raymond City, Putnam county, W. Va., a daughter of E. G. and Julia Ann (Samuels) Archibald, the former of whom was born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Sisson have three children: Oceia Rebecca, Lucy J., and Julia Virginia.

WILLIAM E. R. BYRNE, attorney-at-law, Charleston, W. Va., was born October 26, 1862, at Fort Defiance, Va., a son of Col. Benjamin Wilson and Mary L. (Holt) Byrne. Her parents had been residents of Braxton county, now in West Virginia, until the breaking out of the Civil War. Col. Byrne was a member of the Constitutional (Secession) Convention of Virginia and afterward was in the Confederate service. At the close of the war the family returned to West Virginia and lived at Weston, Parkersburg and Clay Court House.

In 1871 Col. Byrne was elected to the Constitutional Convention which was held at Charleston and on the first day of January, 1872, moved with his family to this city. In the same year he was elected state su-

perintendent of free schools and served in that office from March 4, 1873, until March 3, 1877. Upon the removal of the capitol from Charleston to Wheeling, in 1875, Colonel Byrne moved with his family to Wheeling, where they lived for almost two years, returning to Charleston in the latter part of March, 1877.

William E. R. Byrne attended the common schools of Wheeling and Charleston until the age of sixteen years when he accepted employment as a member of an engineering corps and for about five years was engaged in the work of civil engineering, devoting some of his spare time to the study of law. In January, 1884, he went to Lewisburg, W. Va., where he read law for about ten months with his uncle, Judge Homer A. Holt, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1884. In April, 1885, he located at Sutton, Braxton county, W. Va., and practiced his profession in Braxton and adjoining counties, and was elected prosecuting attorney of Braxton county for the term from 1893 to 1897, at the conclusion of which, on the first day of January, 1897, he returned to Charleston, where he has since resided. He was elected clerk of the state senate at the session of 1893, and clerk of the House of Delegates at the session of 1899.

Mr. Byrne was married to Miss Amanda Austin, eldest daughter of Dr. Samuel Hunter and Mary (McPherson) Austin, of Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, W. Va., on June 12, 1889, and their children are: George Austin, born April 15, 1891; Marie Louise, born June 16, 1893; Barbara Linn, born July 9, 1895; Charlotte Virginia, born January 23, 1901; and William Eston Randolph, Jr., born December 10, 1906.

The death of Col. Benjamin W. Byrne occurred September 12, 1903, at the age of eighty-three years and four months. His widow survived until December 6, 1906, passing away at the age of seventy-eight years. The surviving members of their family, in addition to William E. R., are: George, who, for a number of years was a journalist in West Virginia, and is

now a member of the editorial staff of the Baltimore Sun; Ella T., who is the wife of J. C. Given; Anne H., who is the wife of M. W. Venable, both of whom reside at Charleston; Lida W., who is the wife of J. M. Boggs, of Big Otter, W. Va.; and Gertrude, who is the wife of Olin White, of Nashville, Tenn.

WILLIAM J. BUCK,* vice-president and a director of the Bauer Meat & Fish Company, wholesale and retail dealers in these commodities at Charleston, W. Va., is one of the active, reliable and practical business men of this city. He was born at Waukegan, Lake county, Ill., October 22, 1863, and is a son of Jacob and Eliza (Tillman) Buck.

Jacob Buck was born in Wertemberg, Germany, and came to the United States in early manhood. He had learned the butcher trade in his native land and followed the same until the time of his death, in 1872, at the age of forty-four years. He was married at Waukegan, Ill., to Eliza Tillman, who was born in Baden, Germany, seventy years ago and still resides in that city. She and husband were reared in the German Lutheran church. Their family consisted of four sons and three daughters, namely: William J.; Fred; Charles, who is a retired retail butcher, residing at Waukegan, has a family; George D., who is in the butcher business at Evanston, Ill., has a family; Eliza, who is the wife of A. F. Rose, a boat-builder at Palm Beach, Fla., has two daughters; Matilda, who is the wife of George Mawman, a newspaper man residing at Lake Bluff, has four children; and Lulu, who married Fred Millimore, and they live at Waukegan and have one daughter.

William J. Buck was nine years old when he lost his father. He remained at school for a few years and then learned the butcher trade and when nineteen years old went into business for himself in his native city, in partnership with his brothers. For thirteen years the firm of Buck Brothers controlled a large part of the best meat trade at Waukegan. For the twelve following



RICHARD O. BAILLIE

years he was with the Swift Packing Company in Chicago, for three years being a resident of that city and from there came to Charleston sent as manager of the Swift plant here. He continued in that position for eight years and then resigned in order to enter into his present business relation. He was one of the incorporators of the Bauer Meat & Fish Company and has a large interest in the concern which is a very important enterprise at Charleston.

Mr. Buck was married at Lake Forest, Ill., to Miss Louise J. O'Neal, who was born in that exclusive suburb of Chicago, and they have one son, William J., Jr., who was born at Waukegan, in 1898. He is a graduate of the Charleston high school, passing his examinations with much credit when only seventeen years of age. For the past five years he has been credit man with the firm of Lewis, Hubbard & Co. Mr. Buck and family are members of the Presbyterian church. Both he and son are members of Kanawha Lodge No. 20, F. & A. M., and Mr. Buck belongs also to the Elks.

GEORGE MYERS, lock master at Lock No. 2, on the Kanawha river, near Montgomery, W. Va., has occupied his present position of responsibility since 1900, having had a large amount of previous experience. He was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., April 30, 1856, and is a son of Charles T. and Mary (Willis) Myers.

The parents of Mr. Myers were natives of the same section of Virginia in which he was born, and they came from there in 1871 to Kanawha county and settled at what was then called Brownstown, but was later changed to Marmet. He operated a blacksmith shop there and was a well known and respected business man. His death took place in March, 1896, when he was aged seventy-seven years, his widow surviving only until the following November, her age being seventy-two years. Of their thirteen children three died young, the others being as follows: James M.; Joel D., who is deceased; Allison; John R.; Charles T.; Alwilda E., who is the wife of Robert

Willis; Josephine, who is the wife of Thomas Daniel; George; Sallie, who is the wife of Charles Chapman; and Crafton T.

George Myers spent his boyhood on the home farm and remained with his parents until he was nineteen years of age, when he began work as a water boy on the section of the C. & O. railroad then in course of construction, and in 1875 became a regular employe of D. M. & C. P. Dull, who were the contractors having the building of the locks and dams in the Kanawha river in charge. He worked first in the construction of Lock No. 5, near Marmet and later on Lock No. 3, near Pratt. From 1882 until 1884 he worked at the carpenter trade and then came back to the river and assisted in the construction of Lock No. 2, and after its completion was made a lock hand, under Lockmaster J. B. Rader, to whom he became assistant and succeeded in 1900. His long experience has made Mr. Myers one of the most reliable men along the whole river.

On May 29, 1878, Mr. Myers was married to Miss Elizabeth Berry, a daughter of William and Mary Berry, old settlers in Kanawha county. Ten children have been born to them, as follows: Margaret, who is the wife of William Dunlap, and they have two children—Pearl and Lonna; Ernest H., who married Percie Dunlap, and they have three children—Vernon, Doris and Maurice; Mary, who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Bettie; George, who died when aged twenty years; and Lee F., Theodore S., Iva, Jennings and Fern. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is identified with the Odd Fellows at Montgomery.

RICHARD OSBORNE BAILLIE, civil and mining engineer and dealer in real estate at Hansford, W. Va., has lived in Kanawha County for thirty-three years and during the larger part of these has been engaged in work pertaining to his profession. He was born August 18, 1861, at Racine, Wis., and is a son of Nathaniel A. and Mary Matilda (Bigelow) Baillie.

Nathaniel A. Baillie was born in Ireland, in 1826. After graduating in civil engineering from Trinity College, Dublin, he came to the United States in 1848 and settled in Western Pennsylvania, but subsequently became prominently identified with railroad construction all over the United States. He was the U. S. civil engineer that built Lock No. 3, at Hansford, W. Va. His death occurred at Lewisburg, September 17, 1892. He was married in Michigan to Mary Matilda Bigelow, who died January 15, 1893, and they were the parents of five children, namely: Mary M., who died December 2, 1905; William, who died November 9, 1867; Nathaniel A., who was a physician, died March 22, 1889; Charles R., who died April 12, 1903; and Richard O., the only survivor.

Richard O. Baillie accompanied the family in 1869 to Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., and in 1872 from there to Baltimore, Md. At the age of sixteen years his father took him out of school in order to give him practical experience in engineering and from then until the death of the father they were associated in business and closely bound by the tie of kindred as well as identical interests. When his father was sent to oversee and assist in the improving of the Great Kanawha River in West Virginia, he accompanied him and assisted in the construction of Lock No. 3.

Mr. Baillie was married February 10, 1883, to Miss Bettie Middleton Doddridge, only daughter of Philip and Sallie Hansford Doddridge, and granddaughter of Mrs. Felix G. Hansford, who, on that day celebrated her ninety-second anniversary. The father of Mrs. Baillie was born at Wellsburg, Brook County, Va., a son of Philip and Juliana (Musser) Doddridge. He was a noted attorney and a prominent man in public affairs, serving for seven consecutive terms in the U. S. Congress. The mother of Mrs. Baillie was a daughter of Felix G. Hansford, Sr., and his parents were Major John and Jane (Morris) Hansford, the former of whom gave the name to the present town of Hansford and erected the first

house in the county with glass windows, outside of Charleston. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Baillie was built in 1824 by Felix G. Hansford, Sr. Mr. and Mrs. Baillie have three children: Sallie D.; Mary M., wife of J. Albert Schroeder, of Piqua, O.; and Eleanor. The family belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Baillie is a Republican.

JOHN H. BARRETT, president of the Barrett, Shipley & Co. department store, a large and prospering business enterprise of Charleston, W. Va., was born in Isle of Wight county, Va., in October, 1877, and is a son of Joseph Alfred and Alice (Crumpler) Barrett.

The Barretts have belonged to Virginia since prior to the Revolutionary war and the grandparents of John H. Barrett, John and Mary (Hancock) Barrett, spent their long lives in Isle of Wight county, living on their large plantation and being substantial and representative people. They had eight children and all survive except Joseph Alfred, father of John H., who was born in 1849 and died in 1902. He followed farming and stock raising and became a man of considerable prominence in his district. He married into an old and aristocratic Virginia family and his widow now resides at Norfolk, Va. She was reared in the Baptist church, but after marriage united with her husband, with the Christian church. The five children born to this marriage were: D. P., who is a minister in the Christian church; John H.; Maggie E., who is the wife of F. H. Snipes, a railroad contractor; Eunice L., who is a resident of Norfolk, Va.; and Mills Pressley, who resides with his mother at Norfolk.

John H. Barrett secured a good, practical education and then was trained along mercantile business lines. He came to Charleston from Baltimore, Md., where he had been in the jobbing trade from 1901 until 1905, and during the last two years had been the commercial representative of a dry goods house. His present business was established in 1905 at Charleston as a co-

partnership under the firm name of Warwick, Barrett & Shipley Company, and was incorporated with John J. Warwick as president; John H. Barrett as vice-president, and C. R. Shipley as secretary and treasurer. In July, 1911, the outstanding stock was called in and Mr. Warwick retired and under the reorganization Mr. Barrett became president and secretary and Mr. Shipley, vice president and treasurer. It was capitalized at \$50,000, with paid in capital of \$25,000, for doing business as a department store, and its first quarters were in a building 25x125 feet in dimensions. In 1907 a new building, just double in size was utilized and in 1910 an addition to these was completed, 75x120 feet, four stories in height. The present building is of solid steel frame and brick construction, has a frontage of 125 feet on Quarrier street, 120 feet on Hale street, and 120 feet on Dickinson street, three and four stories high, with basements, and two passenger and one freight elevator are in use. The immense store is divided into fifty departments and here every want of a discriminating public can be supplied. This is one of the most modern establishments in the state. Their business is both retail and wholesale, the latter line including furniture and groceries.

Mr. Barrett was married at Baltimore, Md., to Miss Sue Ward Clark, a daughter of James and Emma V. (Lumpkin) Clark, old Southern families of distinction. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have one daughter, Virginia Lumpkin, who was born September 11, 1910. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics a Democrat, Mr. Barrett gives his support to Democratic candidates but is no active politician himself, his interests being mainly along business lines and in this connection he is a valued member of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce.

NATHAN GUTHRIE,* who owns a valuable farm of eighty-six acres, lying in Union district, seven miles west of Charleston, belongs to one of the old settled families of this section. He was born in Kan-

nawha county, five miles northwest of Charleston, July 22, 1848, and is a son of John Guthrie and a grandson of James Guthrie, who was one of the pioneers of this county, being one of three brothers who emigrated to America from Ireland, the Scotch-Irish parents and other members of the family remaining at home. James Guthrie prospered in the new country and acquired an ample estate in what is now West Virginia.

John Guthrie was born on his father's farm in Kanawha county, on which his son Nathan was later born, and obtained his education in the early subscription schools. He remained at home with his father and when he came into possession had 533 acres, all of which land is still owned by his heirs. He cleared the larger part of this property and as he had natural mechanical ability was able to erect his own buildings, doing even the stonemason's work. He was a man of enterprise and vigor, and notwithstanding much hard work, he lived to be ninety-three years of age, his death occurring on February 14, 1910. His wife had died ten years previously. Their burial was on the home farm, as was then a general custom and with many families an exclusive privilege. In politics he was a Democrat and he served as a trustee of his school district. In his later years he was a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

John Guthrie married Mary Wallace, who was a daughter of Alexander Wallace, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a family of eleven children was born to them, as follows: Alexander, Harriet, Nancy, Louisa, Nathan, Virginia, Carolina, F. J., John I., S. A., and William G. Nancy and Louisa died young. The mother of the above mentioned family was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Nathan Guthrie attended school with some regularity in Union district until he was about sixteen years of age, after which he exerted his young strength in the hard work that is necessary in properly taking care of land and stock. That he never over-

strained himself was owing perhaps to good luck, for he has always been very industrious and has possessed a robust constitution, and now can do more hard work in a day than two men can ordinarily accomplish. He continued to live in Kanawha county for twenty years following his marriage and then moved to Cleveland county, Okla., but two years later returned to his native county and purchased his present farm in Union district, fifty-five acres of which is finely cultivated. He put up all the substantial buildings on the place and has made the excellent improvements. Mr. Guthrie takes no active interest in politics but casts his vote with the Democratic party. He has been ordained to the priesthood in the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

Mr. Guthrie was married in 1868 to Miss Rachel Lewis, who was born in Nicholas county, a daughter of George Lewis, and they have had a family of eight children born to them, namely: Silas, who is now deceased; Monroe; Miles G., who is now deceased; Fred, who married Aldie Gertie Crews; Mary, who is deceased; Jesse, who married Della Carter; John, who married Mabel Sawyer, and lives in Oklahoma; and Mettie, who is unmarried.

BEVERLY N. BURRUSS, who has been engaged in the mercantile business at Spring Hill, W. Va., for some twenty-seven years and is identified with the leading interests of the place, was born November 14, 1853, in Goochland county, Va., and is a son of Rodger D. and Elizabeth Ann Burruss.

The parents of Mr. Burruss were also born in Virginia and there the father died at the age of seventy-six years. He was a man of culture and education and during the larger part of his life was an educator. The mother survives, being now in her seventy-sixth year. Five sons and four daughters were born to them, the family record reading as follows: Josephine, deceased; Olivia, wife of Benjamin McClelland of Richmond, Va.; Lottie, wife of Arthur Chapin, of Richmond; Lula, wife of Parker

Lacy, a farmer near Louisa Court House; William Joseph, deceased; Walter James, a miller, living in Virginia; Rodger, a carpenter, living at Richmond; and Beverly N.

Prior to coming to Kanawha county, Mr. Burruss was variously engaged after his school period was over, and in 1884 he embarked in the mercantile business at Spring Hill, in which he has been continuously engaged with the exception of two years. He has partners in his present enterprise which is known as the Spring Hill Grocery Company, the stockholders being B. N. Burruss and A. R. Shepherd, the latter of whom is postmaster at Spring Hill, Mr. Burruss being assistant postmaster. With the exception of a serious loss by fire at one time, the business has prospered and is an important one in the commercial life of the place.

Mr. Burruss was married in 1884, to Miss Mary Josephine Ellett, a daughter of Wm. H. Ellett, of Fife, Va., and they have had five children born to them, namely: Annie Fenton; Norval Hansford, who is a billing clerk in the offices of the C. & O. Railroad at Catlettsburg, Ky.; Mary B., who is the wife of James Feamster, of Middleport, O.; Josephine and William Frederick, both of whom are students at Charleston. Mr. Burruss and family attend the Methodist church. He is a Democrat in his political views.

JAMES EDWARD HANSHAW, of the firm of Hanshaw Brothers, No. 102 Charleston street, Charleston, W. Va., was born on his father's farm in Clay county, W. Va., May 6, 1873, and is a son of Francis and Polly Ann (Bloomer) Hanshaw.

Francis Hanshaw was born in Clay county, then in Virginia, near the Kanawha county line, and was a son of J. Hanshaw, who moved to Kanawha county. The latter owned a boat that he navigated on the different rivers and in later years went to Missouri. Francis Hanshaw remained in Clay county until the opening of the Civil war, when he became a soldier. After three years of service he returned to Clay county

and married and then engaged in farming, moving later to a rented farm in Cooper's Creek, in Kanawha county. The family then spent two years in Texas but subsequently took up their residence in Kanawha county and the father now owns a farm on Sugar Creek in partnership with his sons. Of his children, James Edward is the youngest, the others being named as follows, all but three surviving: Mary, who is the wife of William Tulley; David; Josephine, deceased, who was the wife of Clinton Copeland; Anna, deceased, who was the wife of Jacob Kessler; Maggie, who is the wife of Alfred Rogers; and Bertha, Amos, George W., Robert and William M., Robert dying at the age of seven years.

James E. Hanshaw was fourteen years of age when the family came to Kanawha county, where he remained, not accompanying his father to Texas. When he was seventeen years old he became a street car driver and thus continued for two years, when electricity was installed and he then turned his attention in another direction. For one year he traveled for the firm of L. Bluestein & Co., buying ginseng, wool and hides. He then embarked in the meat business, opening his store in 1901, in partnership with S. Ellis, under the firm name of Hanshaw & Ellis, two years later buying the Ellis interest. He then admitted H. B. Graham as a partner and for two years the firm style was Hanshaw & Graham. In February, 1911, William M. Hanshaw bought the Graham interest and since then the firm style has been Hanshaw Bros. In 1906 they took possession of their present commodious quarters and here they have a large trade. They do their own butchering and attend personally to the business, James E. being the inside man and William M. operating a wagon. They have many particular customers who much prefer home cured meats to the packing house products.

Mr. Hanshaw was married in 1895 to Augusta R. Cooper, a daughter of W. J. and Electa Cooper, and they have four children: Cora Belle, Earl, Norris and Mildred. The family residence is at No. 530

Wyoming street. Mr. Hanshaw belongs to the order of Maccabees and to the American Mechanics.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS, retired lumberman and one of the well-to-do residents of Charleston, was born near Malden, Kanawha county, W. Va., June 21, 1850, son of John D. and Betty (Darneal) Lewis. His immigrant ancestor came to America from the north of Ireland and was of Scotch-Irish blood.

Charles Lewis, son of the immigrant, was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. He enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812-15, subsequently became a colonel, and was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, in Mason county, (now) W. Va. He left a family, including Charles Lewis, Jr., the grandfather of our subject, who was a young man at the time of his father's death.

Charles Lewis, Jr. settled in Mason county, near Point Pleasant, on the Ohio river, which had been the scene of his father's death. Here he followed agriculture. He married and had a small family, among whom was John D., the father of William D. Lewis.

John D. Lewis was born in the Old Dominion in the year 1800 and died at Kanawha Salines, a mile below Malden, this county, in December, 1882. He was but a boy when his parents settled in Mason county where he was reared. Later he came to the Salines on the Kanawha river and engaged in the business of salt making, being among the first to engage in that industry here. He also became a large land owner, owning in his own right 70,000 acres of timber land, underlaid with fine coal deposits, though the latter source of wealth was then unsuspected. This land, much of which he obtained for an almost nominal price, is now worth millions on account of its coal and timber. He was a successful and wealthy man and at one time owned as many as 100 slaves. He was a very well known and highly esteemed citizen and was once a delegate to the legislature. He died on his own estate at the age of eighty-two years and his funeral was attended by almost everybody, white and black, for miles around. A man of great energy, he was accustomed to ride twenty

miles from his home to Charleston to attend court, returning the same day. While insisting upon industry in his servants, he was never a hard master but was always kind to them. He was always ready and willing to help anyone who needed assistance, provided they showed a disposition to help themselves. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Democrat, and religiously he was a most staunch member of the Episcopal church.

John D. Lewis was four times married, first to Miss Shrewsbury, who died in early life, leaving one son Joel S., now deceased, who was married and left five children. The second marriage of John D. Lewis was to Ann Dickinson, who died in the prime of life, leaving three children, namely, Charles C.; Sallie J., residing on Virginia street, Charleston, who is the widow of H. Clay Dickinson, and has three children; and Mary D., wife of John Q. Dickinson, the well known business man and financier of Charleston, who has two sons.

John D. Lewis was married the third time in this county to Betty Darneal, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1851, when under thirty years. She was the mother of two children, Julia D. and William D., the latter being the direct subject of this sketch. The former, Julia D., is the wife of Jafnes M. H. Beale, an extensive farmer of Point Pleasant. They have six children, namely: Charles, William L., Thompson, V. M., Julia M., Josephine and Rebecca.

John D. Lewis's fourth marriage was with Mrs. Sarah Spears, a native of Virginia, whose first husband was killed while serving in the Confederate army. By him she had a daughter, who is now married and resides in Birmingham, Ala.

William D. Lewis was educated at Washington-Lee University, at Lexington, Va. and since his graduation has kept in close touch with his alma mater, of which he was made a trustee in 1907. After his student days were over he became identified with the lumber industry, looking after the timber lands left by his father and operating as a lumber manufacturer. He retired some time ago from active participation in this industry and is now practically retired, residing in a pleasant home at

No. 417 Broad Street. He is, however, interested in the firm of Hubbard-Bedell, wholesale grocers of Charleston. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian church and in politics is a Democrat.

Mr. Lewis was married in Malden, this county, thirty years ago to Jennie G. Stanley, who was born, reared and educated in Kanawha county. She is a daughter of Joel Stanley, who passed nearly all his life in Kanawha county and who died near Malden when advanced in years. Mrs. Lewis's mother is also deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are as follows: William D. Lewis, Jr., residing in Charleston; is unmarried. John D., also unmarried, is a commercial man in the employ of the Hubbard-Bedell Company. Linn, a daughter, who was educated in Lewisburg, W. Va., resides at home with her parents and is unmarried. Brown is now a student in Washington-Lee University, Class of 1912. Julia Beale, is attending the city high school, being a member of the class of 1913.

HON. WILLIAM SYDNEY LAIDLEY, a prominent citizen of Charleston, W. Va. and author of this history of Kanawha County, is by descent, from the Laidlaws of Ayrshire, Scotland; and from Baron Jost Hite of Strawsburg, Germany; there is also a mingling of English and French blood in his veins from the Scales and Du Bois.—to some one of these nationalities he is indebted for his humor and his artistic and literary taste; so marked in the man. He was born June 27, 1839 at "Lamartine," the Laidley homestead, in Cabell County, Va. He was the seventh son of John Osborn Laidley and Mary Scales Hite. His schoolmates dubbed him "Doc," remembering the old saying "the seventh son must be a doctor." He attended school at Marshall College until he was nearly grown, then went to North Carolina to assist his brother, Col. T. T. S. Laidley, commander of the arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C. After his father's death in 1863, Mr. Laidley came to Kanawha (at the earnest solicitation of his brother-in-law, Judge George W. Summers); he entered his office and read law with him, in 1865 was

admitted to the Bar, and the firm of Summers and Laidley was formed but did not last for many years, as the Judge's health failed and in 1868 he died. Then Mr. Laidley and Col. W. H. Hogeman (a talented young lawyer from New York) formed the new firm of Laidley and Hogeman. This continued for seventeen years. Besides their general practice they were attorneys for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and interested themselves in all public matters of importance—legal, social, and political. In 1885 Col. Hogeman died, and Mr. Laidley was again left alone, lamenting the loss of a congenial friend and able partner. He declined all proposals of new partnerships, remaining in the office by himself until the present time, when he has his son associated with him under the title of Laidley & Laidley. Mr. Laidley has been a resident of Kanawha for nearly fifty years and has seen the many changes that have swept over Charleston, how the little aristocratic village grew to the beautiful cosmopolitan city of to-day, and has ever been interested in her welfare, her citizens and her beauty, doing his share to help the home of his adoption.

He has followed his profession industriously, especially practicing, with pleasure and success in the Appellant Courts of the state, but still has found time to serve the town, as City Solicitor and as a Councilman for years and the County as Judge of the County Court to which office he was elected in 1900, when every other Democrat was defeated. During his term of office, the present Court House was erected, the road to Sissonville rebuilt and many other permanent improvements made, showing the wisdom and good management of the Court. He resigned before his term expired. He was elected to the legislature and served in the sessions of 1872 and '73. Ever a staunch Democrat, serving his party when and where he could, never bitter or vindictive, he always had many friends among his opponents. For years he was either the Chairman or the Secretary of the County Democratic Executive Committee and had much to do with the success of the party. In the councils of the Church he was well known too; many times he was sent as a delegate to the

Diocesan Councils and to the National Council—the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. As a man he is quiet and unpretentious, genial in manner, with a keen sense of humor and fine appreciation of a good joke, clear and concise in his arguments, honest and true in his dealing with all men, inheriting his father's integrity and love of justice and disgust with all that is mean and tricky, a great reader, always happy with his books and especially fond of historical research. He was a member of the Historical Society while it lasted and editor of the Historical Magazine, doing much of the writing himself and stirring up others to good works, thus preserving much of interest and value in the history of the state, for future generations that would otherwise have been lost.

He never sought an office, but when elected he served honestly and ably, thinking only of the good of the public and not of his own aggrandizement. With much labor he has gathered from many sources the facts presented in this valuable history and transcribed them, thus saving from oblivion much interesting data that every Kanawhaian will appreciate.

J. R. BOHANNON

CHARLES D. BURDETTE, who is one of Charleston's enterprising and able young business men, secretary and treasurer of the W. F. Shawver Company, No. 620 Kanawha Street, has resided in this city since the spring of 1895 and has been identified with business interests here. He was born on his father's farm in Greenbrier County, W. Va., May 14, 1870, and is a son of Lewis and a grandson of Miles Burdette.

The Burdette family is of English extraction and probably the father of Miles Burdette was the first of the name to settle in Virginia. Lewis Burdette was a child when the family became established in Greenbrier County, where he grew to manhood, married and continued to live until he was thirty-five years of age, when he moved with his family to Roane County and followed farming there for six years, afterward returning to Greenbrier County and purchasing the

farm on which he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1898, at the age of sixty-nine years. His widow survives and makes her home with her son in Greenbrier County. The family consisted of four children: Etta, who died when aged twelve years; Charles D.; Clouny V.; and Nancy A., who is the wife of Charles A. Surbaugh, residing in Greenbrier County.

Charles D. Burdette was educated in the public schools and also attended a business college at Danville, Ind., after which he taught several terms of school in Greenbrier County. Shortly after coming to Charleston in April, 1895, he entered the offices of the firm with which he is now officially connected, and worked four years in the home office and then went out for this firm as a commercial traveler. In 1901 he was admitted to a partnership, the firm name being then W. F. Shawver & Co., the present style being adopted when the business was incorporated in 1903, and Mr. Burdette has been secretary and treasurer since that time. He has always been an active citizen but not particularly along political lines although he is a stanch Democrat.

On February 22, 1911, Mr. Burdette was married to Miss Elizabeth Lory, a daughter of Fred Lory, of Charleston. They reside at No. 509 Capitol Street, Charleston. He is a member of the U. C. T., and of the K. of P. and the D. O. K. K., all of Charleston.

WILLIAM R. JARRETT,* superintendent of the U. S. Mails at the Charleston, W. Va. Post Office, has been identified with the post office here since 1895, under several administrations and has been thoroughly trained for his present responsible position. He was born at Charleston, November 21, 1876, and is a grandson of William Jarrett and a son of Strawther and Nancy (Young) Jarrett.

William Jarrett was born in Kanawha County and spent the greater part of his life on the Elk River, in Elk District, late in life retiring to Charleston, where he con-

ducted a hotel on Kanawha Street for some years. He married a member of the Atkinson family, to which former Governor Atkinson also belonged, and they reared a large family. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In early days he was a Whig in politics and later became a Republican and one of his brothers, John Wise Jarrett, served through the Civil War in the Federal Army.

Strawther Jarrett was born in 1848, in Elk District, and died at Charleston, June 22, 1898. For some years he was engaged in manufacturing barrels for the salt trade, being a practical cooper, and afterward became connected with gas manufacturing for the city of Charleston and his life covered the period that saw natural gas supplanting the artificial commodity. Although he was no politician, he contributed his vote in support of Republican policies and candidates. He married Nancy Young, who was born in 1852, near Charleston and is a resident of this city, a member of the family of her son, William R. She is a devout Methodist as was her husband. To Strawther Jarrett and wife two children were born: William R. and Ida F. The latter is the wife of E. W. Waugh, who is manager of the Colonial Amusement Company of Huntington, W. Va., and they have one daughter, Alise.

William R. Jarrett was educated in the Charleston schools and before he completed his High School course, was given a position in the Charleston Post Office and has served under four postmasters: Kenna, Petty, Dana and Hudson, for four years being manager of the registry department, and being advanced to his present position in 1908. In political affiliations he is a Republican. He belongs to Lodge No. 20, Kanawha A. F. & A. M., and also to the National Insurance Union.

PETER H. CAMP, justice of the peace for a number of years at Clendenin, W. Va., and an attorney with a good practice, is also interested in the real estate business. He was born May 26, 1873, near Walton,

Roane County, W. Va., a son of John A. and Virginia (Hammock) Camp, and a grandson of St. Clair Hammock, of a well known Roane County family.

John A. Camp was born in Monroe County, Va., sixty-two years ago, and is now an active business man in the State of Washington, where he is interested in lumber. He followed farming in Roane County until 1898, when he moved to the West. He married Virginia Hammock, and they have had twelve children born to them, Peter H. being the second oldest. The other members of the family are: Ulysses S., who is a resident of Milwaukee; Ida, who is the wife of Scott Hickman, of Roane County; Mary A., who is the wife of T. A. Gandee, of Arizona; William A., who lives at Clendenin; Cora E., who is the wife of W. Fisher, of Roane County; Rebecca, who lives in Wetzel County; Margaret, who is the wife of F. Lawrence of Roane County; Henry A., who is a resident of Charleston; Gertrude, whose home is at Akron, O.; and Emmerson, who continues to live in Roane County.

After he had completed his school attendance, Peter H. Camp engaged in farming until he was twenty-four years old and for three years afterward was employed on public construction work and then filled the position of weigher in the coal mines for the Elk Coal Company for three years, and it was during this time that he completed his course in law by utilizing his spare moments in study with the National Correspondence School of Indianapolis, Ind. He then opened a law office at Clendenin and has built up a remunerative practice. He is a Republican in politics and in 1908 was elected a justice of the peace. He is also local agent for the Union Accident Insurance Company and along every line is one of the town's enterprising and progressive men.

Mr. Camp was married to Miss Sallie Lynch, who was born August 12, 1877, in Roane County, a daughter of John W. and Mary (Looney) Lynch, and they have three children: Mary Dulcie, Macil and

Orville, all at school. Mr. Camp is identified with the Red Men at Clendenin; the Senior Order of American Mechanics at Walton, W. Va., and the Junior Order of this organization, at Berrien Creek, W. Va.

MARION SNODGRASS,* who is owner and proprietor of a general store at Marmet, formerly called Brownstown, Kanawha County, W. Va., was born near this place March 12, 1853, and is a son of Thomas and Eliza (Price) Snodgrass.

Thomas Snodgrass, who was a farmer in Kanawha County from early manhood until his death, at the age of twenty-four years, was born in Giles County, Va. He married Eliza Price and they had six children born to them, namely: Benjamin, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Letha, who resides at Patonia, in Boone County, the wife of J. C. Edleman; Lucinda, who is the wife of Fred Tilton and lives at Kingston; Marion; Fenton, who is deceased, and an infant also deceased.

Marion Snodgrass attended the old log school-house in the neighborhood of his father's farm in boyhood, and then was engaged in farming for some years, after which, some thirty-four years ago he opened his general store and has continued it on the same site ever since. At one time he operated a second store in the center of the town but as this section became more closely settled, sold his other establishment. He is also an undertaker and carries in stock a full line of undertaking goods, owns a funeral car and takes personal charge of all funeral directing. He owns his own buildings and a considerable amount of other property at Marmet, together with lands at Henshaw, St. Albans and Andalia and a farm in Boone County.

Mr. Snodgrass married Miss Rachel Harless, a native of Virginia, and they have had the following children: Virginia, who died February 24, 1911, was the wife of Smith Hayhurst, and they had three children, all now deceased; Alice, who is the wife of B. W. Welaker, lives at Shelin and they have three children; William, who is deceased; William H., who is a railroad man, married Jessie J. Fowler, of Russell, Ky.; and Blanche, who re-

sides at home. Mr. Snodgrass and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Politically he is a Democrat and he served six years in the office of constable. He belongs to the order of American Mechanics.

JAMES R. THOMAS, president of the Carbon Fuel Company, a business corporation with vast interests in Cabin Creek District, Kanawha County, W. Va., has additional business connections at other points and is one of the men of large affairs in the commercial world today. He was born in Virginia, a son of Rufus W. and Sarah F. (Hopkins) Thomas. The mother died some years since but the father survives and is a remarkable example of vigorous old age, at the age of eighty-seven years not hesitating to attempt a horseback ride of twenty-five miles. He served in the Civil War in a Virginia regiment and at one time was severely wounded. For fifty years he has been an elder in the Presbyterian church.

The Carbon Fuel Company started into business as active miners in 1902 and James R. Thomas has been the only president, while Charles A. Cabell is secretary and treasurer and W. J. MaGee is general manager. The company was organized to open mines and produce and sell coal. The company owns the Carbon Coal Company, the West Virginia Colliery Company, the Republic Coal Company and others, and the aggregate of their investment is more than \$1,000,000. The mines are all located in the Cabin Creek District on the C. & O. Railroad, there being thirteen mines with a capacity of 2,000,000 tons of coal per year. The business is divided into two departments, the operating and the selling, the former being under charge of C. A. Cabell, with headquarters at Carbon, W. Va., and the latter in charge of W. J. MaGee, with headquarters at the office of the Carbon Fuel Company in the Traction Building at Cincinnati, O. President Thomas divides his attention between both ends of the business. The number of employes varies from 1,000 to 1,500 people. The various compa-

nies own and operate 10,500 acres of land lying on the head waters of Cabin Creek extending into Kanawha and Fayette counties. The coal produced from these mines is of high grade and is sold largely to traction lines, railroad companies and manufacturers in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, quantities going to the docks on the great lakes during the summer months.

WILLIAM GORDON MATHEWS,* a well known attorney of Charleston, a member of the firm of Mollohan, McClintic & Mathews, and a man who has taken a prominent part in public life, was born in Greenbrier county, W. Va., in 1877, a son of Henry Mason and Lucy (Fry) Mathews. The branch of the Mathews family now settled in West Virginia is descended from Thomas Mathews, a Welshman, who served in the British navy under Admiral Bing (1751).

Capt. John Mathews, son of the naval officer, emigrated to America in 1730, settling in Augusta county, Va. His son, Capt. George Mathews, born 1739, commanded a company of regular soldiers at the battle of Point Pleasant, Va., in October, 1774. Later Capt. George Mathews went to the state of Georgia, where he became a leading citizen and was elected governor, serving from 1780 to 1794. His death took place in 1812.

The direct line of descent to the subject of this sketch is represented in the next generation by Joseph Mathews, a nephew of Capt. George Mathews, and great grandfather of William Gordon Mathews. Joseph was a merchant and farmer and a much respected citizen of Greenbrier county, where he spent his entire life and was married. His wife in maidenhood was Mary Edgar, a daughter of James and Mary (Mason) Edgar, of Rockbridge county, Va., and they were the parents of several children, including Mason, our subject's grandfather.

Mason Mathews was born at Lewisburg, Va. (now W. Va.), in 1804 and died at his native place in 1878. He was a man prominent in the public affairs of Greenbrier county. He held many local offices, was a member of the County Court, and by virtue

of that office a commissioner, and was a delegate to the Virginia legislature just previous to the Civil war, being in sympathy with the cause of secession. He was one of the largest landholders in Greenbrier county.

He was married in his native county to Eliza Shore Reynolds, a daughter of Thomas Bird and Sally Ann (McDowell) Reynolds, and a member of an old and prominent family. They were the parents of seven children: Mary, Henry Mason, Alexander, Sallie, Eliza, Joseph William, and Virginia Amanda,—whose record in brief is as follows: Mary married Richard Manzy, who was for many years editor of the Staunton (Va.) Spectator, and both are now deceased. They left two daughters—Birdie and Christiana. Henry Mason was the father of the subject of this sketch and will be again referred to herein. Alexander, formerly president of the Lewisburg Bank, of Lewisburg, W. Va., died in 1907. He was also one of West Virginia's eminent lawyers, and was prominent in public life. A Democrat in politics, he was a delegate to the National convention of his party which nominated Grover Cleveland in 1892, and was a presidential elector in 1904. He married Laura Gardner, of Christiansburg, Va., who is also now deceased. Their living children are Mason, Charles, Henry A. and Patty, all of whom are prominent members of society. Mary Miller, Florence and Maude, the other children of Alexander, died after attaining maturity. Sallie (daughter of Mason and Eliza S. Reynolds) married Henry Dunn, who is now deceased. She resides in Lewisburg with her daughter Hannah. Eliza married Andrew Mathews, of Pulaski county, Va., who spent the latter years of his life in farming in Greenbrier county, but is now deceased. She resides in Lewisburg, her children being Andrea (an unmarried daughter residing in Philadelphia), and Elizabeth Shore, wife of David Lloyd of New York City. Joseph William, now deceased, married Rose C. McVeigh, of Baltimore, Md. His widow survives and has four surviving children. Her son, John W., married Anna McVeigh, who is now deceased. Another son, Joseph William, was cashier of the bank of Lewisburg,

W. Va., from its organization until his death in 1897.

Virginia Amanda married Dr. Alfred S. Patrick, of Kanawha county, a son of Spicer Patrick, one of the most prominent citizens of this county. Dr. Alfred S. Patrick was a prominent physician of Charleston, and served throughout the Civil war as surgeon in the 22d Virginia Regiment. Dr. Patrick died leaving three children, namely: Lieut-Col. Mason Mathews Patrick, of the United States Engineer Corps, who married Miss Grace Cooley, of Plainfield, N. J.; Virginia S. Patrick, who married Joseph W. Hill, of Dayton, Ohio; and Mary Maud Patrick, a teacher in the high school at Charleston.

Gov. Henry Mason Mathews was born in Frankford, Greenbrier county, West Virginia (then Virginia), in 1834 and rounded out an active and distinguished career of half a century, dying April 24, 1884. He prepared for college at Lewisburg Academy and was afterwards graduated from the University of Virginia with the degree of B. A. While at the University he studied law and he later continued the study of that profession under Judge John W. Brockenborough at Lexington, Va., graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began the practice of his profession in Lewisburg in 1857, but subsequently accepted the chair of History, Modern Languages and Literature in his Alma Mater, at the same time however, continuing to practice in the courts.

In 1861 he volunteered for service in the Confederate army and saw three years of active service in the field, gaining the rank of major of artillery. He took part in many hot engagements and was in every sense a veteran soldier when the war closed. Elected to the State Senate after his return home, he was unable to take his seat because he could not take the required oath that he "had not aided or abetted the rebellion."

In 1872 he was elected attorney general of West Virginia and served in that office creditably for four years. In the same year also—1872—he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1876 he was elected governor of West Virginia by the largest majority ever

given a candidate in this state. His superior educational attainments rendered him peculiarly well qualified to serve in this high office and his administration was all that could be desired and reflected great credit both on himself, his party and the state.

Gov. Mathews married Lucy, daughter of Judge John M. Fry, an eminent lawyer of Wheeling, W. Va., the marriage taking place in November, 1851. She was a granddaughter of Joshua Fry, who was a professor in William and Mary College and subsequently colonel of the First Infantry regiment serving under General Braddock in the French and Indian war, and of which George Washington was Lieut-Colonel. Her maternal grandfather was Rev. John McIlvaney, D. D., who was the founder of the Presbyterian church in the Great Kanawha Valley, and who was pastor of the "Old Stone Church" at Lewisburg, built in 1789, for sixty years.

Gov. Henry Mason Mathews and wife had three children—William Gordon, Lucile Josephine, and Laura Hearn, the last mentioned of whom died in 1897, at the age of eighteen years. Lucile Josephine is a graduate of New Windsor College, of New Windsor, Md., and resides with her brother in Charleston.

William Gordon Mathews, after the usual period of public school attendance, became a student at Lewisburg Military Academy, and subsequently at Washington College, in the Law Department, being later graduated from the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, in the class of 1897 when only twenty years of age. The following year, being then of age, he was admitted to practice, and coming to Charleston, became a member of the firm of Mollohan, McClintic & Mathews, this being in 1900. In 1908 he was nominated by acclamation, on the Democratic ticket, as candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, but lost the election by a small majority. He has been a delegate to every state convention of his party ever since he was twenty-two years old, and was an alternate delegate to the National convention at St. Louis in 1904. He takes a keen interest in public affairs and is a strong worker for his party. As a lawyer he has gained an excel-

lent reputation, the firm of which he is a member being one of the strongest legal combinations in the county.

On January 28, 1903 Mr. Mathews was married to Miss Helen Bradley Davis, who was born in Charleston, W. Va., and was educated in the city schools. Her parents were F. O. M. and Margaret (Stockton) Davis, the latter of whom is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews are prominent in the social circles of Charleston. They have two children—Lewellyn, born January 30, 1904; and Helen Clayton, born January 11, 1908.

JAMES B. WEIR, coal, oil and gas operator, is one of the busy men of affairs in Kanawha County, W. Va., and a potent force in the business circles of Charleston, of which city he has been a resident for the past ten years. He was born in the city of New York, which, in spite of the many social claims and business advantages presented him by this section of West Virginia, he still calls home. He was educated in the great metropolis and was trained in business methods in that world's center.

The Weir family has been interested for many years in the development of the great natural resources of the Kanawha Valley and the father of James B. Weir, James B. Weir, a New York capitalist, for the last fifty years has been identified with coal and oil production in this section. With his family he was concerned in the building of the Elk & Gauley Railroad, and the Weirs shipped the first oil ever sent out of Kanawha County, which they produced from their own wells.

James B. Weir is treasurer and secretary of the Falling Rock Cannel Coal Company, which was incorporated in 1893, with R. W. Weir as president, and has prospered from the first. In addition to developing the eleven wells which are now producing, cannel coal mines are also operated. Mr. Weir is also president of the Elk & Gauley Railroad and has additional business interests, all of which are managed with the quiet, efficient, systematic methods which mark

the trained and successful business man. Genial, although ever busy, Mr. Weir is a man of agreeable personality and he and family are welcome in the social circles of Charleston. He was married in New York, to Miss Rosamond Floyd Macdonald, and they have one son, Donald.

JAMES VINTON JORDAN,* farmer in Elk District, Kanawha County, W. Va., who was born in Poca District, August 20, 1865, is a member of a well known family of this section. He is a son of Wesley and a grandson of Woodson Jordan, the latter being one of the first to settle in this part of Kanawha County and the founder of the family here.

Woodson Jordan was born in North Carolina and died when aged sixty-seven years. Wesley Jordan, son of Woodson and father of James V. Jordan was born also in North Carolina, March 8, 1830, and died in 1896, aged sixty-seven years. He followed farming and stock raising. In 1850 he married Martha Cavender, born June 10, 1830, in Kanawha County, daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Caldwell) Cavender, the Caldswells being natives of Ohio. After marriage, Wesley Jordan lived on Tupper's Creek for twenty years and then moved to Elk District on the farm now owned by his son, James Vinton Jordan. He was a member of the Baptist church. In politics he was a Republican and at times filled many offices of responsibility in his district. Mrs. Jordan still survives and has two brothers: Wilson Cavender, who lives on Cooper's Creek; and Morrison Cavender, who lives on 2-Mile Creek. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Jordan, was John Cavender. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, five of whom survive: Charles, Frank A., James Vinton, Silas, and Nancy, who is the wife of John Creed.

James Vinton Jordan was educated in the local schools and then turned his attention to farming and stock raising in which he has been interested ever since. After spending two years in the western country he engaged in farming in Poca District for

two years and then sold and settled on his present farm and at present is one of the most extensive and most successful stock-raisers in Elk District.

Mr. Jordan married Miss Martha Nutter, a daughter of Thomas Nutter, now deceased who served in the Civil War with rank of colonel and they have three children: Bessie, Grant and Emory V., their ages ranging from twenty to twelve years.

CHARLES W. DERING, who occupies a very important position as chief clerk in the office of the state auditor of West Virginia, assumed the duties of this office in March, 1909, having been previously connected for two years with the office of the state tax commissioner, and before that served in other public capacities. He was born at Morgantown, Monongalia County, W. Va., November 12, 1864, and is a son of E. W. S. and Cordelia (Walker) Dering.

The father of Mr. Dering was also a native of Morgantown, while the mother was born at Newark, O., where they were married. Her death occurred at the age of forty-seven years and his in his sixty-first year. They were members of the Presbyterian church at Morgantown.

Charles W. Dering was given educational advantages at Morgantown, after which he served an apprenticeship of four years with a local cabinetmaker and subsequently followed that trade for eleven years. In the meanwhile he had moved to Kingwood, W. Va., and while there he was tendered a remunerative clerical position if he would learn the art of stenography. In a short time he had mastered the dashes, curves, shadings and phrasings of this fascinating and useful accomplishment. He came to Governor Dawson, in 1902, when he was secretary of state, at Charleston as his private secretary and afterward became chief clerk with Secretary of State Charles W. Swisher and was connected with his office for two years. His subsequent business connections have been mentioned. He has not only been satisfactory in every position he has held—his accuracy, promptness, in-

telligence and fidelity commanding respect and inviting confidences never betrayed—but his uniform courtesy has won him hosts of friends among the public.

Mr. Dering was married at Kingwood to Miss Bertha Wilcox, who was reared and educated in Preston County, a daughter of Richard and Mary (Marsden) Wilcox. The father of Mrs. Dering was born in New York and the mother in England. The latter is still living but Mr. Wilcox died in his native state when in the prime of life. Mr. and Mrs. Dering are members of the First Presbyterian Church. An ardent Republican, as was his father and grandfather, Mr. Dering has consistently supported the cause of his party and often has proven an able champion of needed reforms. He is prominent in Masonry and is a member of Benikedem Temple, Mystic Shrine, Charleston.

CREED J. PEARSON, president of the First National Bank of St. Albans, W. Va., is a progressive young business man of this place, who has been remarkably successful in his business undertakings. He was born in Franklin County, Va., May 15, 1877, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah J. Pearson.

Mr. Pearson comes of an agricultural line, both grandfathers having been farmers. The paternal grandfather Peyton Pearson, who died at the age of 94 years, resided in Franklin County all of his life. The father Rev. Thos. P. Pearson, was a minister in the Missionary Baptist church. Thomas Pearson and his wife were both born in Franklin County, where the latter still lives. Thomas Pearson died in 1909, aged seventy-eight years. His family consisted of four sons and four daughters, all of whom survive: Peyton S. is a farmer in Kanawha County; Edmond I. is a contractor at Covington, Va.; Creed J.; George V. is a contractor at Andover, N. J.; Bettie is the wife of J. J. Williams, of Franklin County; Ruth is the wife of F. L. McGhee of Franklin County; Sarah is the wife of A. M. McGuffin, of Franklin County; and Jerusha, who is unmarried, resides with her mother. The Pearsons have all been members and

liberal supporters of the Baptist church. The ancestry of the family leads back to England on the paternal side and to Scotland on the maternal.

Creed J. Pearson attended the public schools in Franklin County and later took a civil and mining engineering course in the Scranton School of Correspondence, after which, for eight years, he was engaged as an engineer in West Virginia and Kentucky, during the larger part of this period having his office at Charleston, but he has been a resident of St. Albans since 1907 and has been president of the First National Bank of St. Albans since its organization in 1910, at which time he was the youngest National bank president in the State of West Virginia.

The First National Bank of St. Albans opened for business on January 26, 1910, with a capital stock of \$25,000, with Creed J. Pearson as president, M. W. Stark as vice president, and R. C. Sweet as cashier. In addition to the officers of the bank the board of directors has two other members: W. H. Wilson and Z. H. Throwbridge. Mr. Pearson owns the bank building and much other property here including his handsome residence, which he erected in 1907. In addition to his other business interests, he deals in real estate.

Mr. Pearson was married in 1905 to Miss Effie Morris, a daughter of the late J. H. Morris, of Spangler, Kanawha County. He came to this section from Bedford County, Va., embarked in the mercantile business and continued until his death in the spring of 1911. He married Mary Johnson, whose mother belonged to the old Shelton family. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pearson: Mildred, Heloise and Phillis. In politics he is a Republican but he is not as much interested in public matters as he is in advancing the business growth and development of his town. He is identified with Odell Lodge No. 114, F. & A. M., at Madison, W. Va.

JOHN J. CARMACK,* contractor, at Charleston, W. Va., and a survivor of the

great Civil War, was born in Bedford County, Pa., in 1848. He is of Scotch and German ancestry. In boyhood he accompanied his parents, Samuel and Catherine (Appleman) Carmack, to Ashland County, O., they being then in middle life, and their subsequent lives were spent in Ohio. The father dealt in stock and was well known in that section as a drover, on many occasions driving his cattle, sheep and hogs long distances to find good markets. Thirteen children were born to Samuel and Catherine Carmack, eleven of whom reached maturity and ten of whom married. The only survivor is John J. Carmack. One brother, Daniel J., a member of the 64th O. Vol. Inf., in the Civil War, was killed at Chickamauga, and another, Thomas J., a member of the 57th Pa. Vol. Inf., was killed in the battle of the Wilderness.

John J. Carmack was reared on the home farm and attended the district schools for a time but was only fifteen years of age when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. E, 64th O. Vol. Inf., under Captain Colter. This was in the latter part of 1862 and he was in active service until he was made a prisoner by the Confederate forces at Franklin, Tenn., and following his capture was confined in the prison at Selma, Ala., until he was exchanged and started for home on the ill-fated steamer, Sultana. This vessel was destroyed by an explosion when a few miles north of Memphis, with an appalling loss of life, of the 21,000 soldiers on board, 18,000 perishing. Of the pitifully small number who escaped, Mr. Carmack was one, he succeeding in securing a bale of hay, on which he supported himself in the water until a boat picked him up. His honorable discharge from the army followed and he returned home, being then not yet eighteen years old but having the rank of a second sergeant in his company.

Mr. Carmack then embarked in a mercantile business and some years later became a contractor and builder. In 1900 he came to Charleston and with other Ohio men of means and foresight, purchased the

traction company at the receiver's sale, paying the sum of \$21,000. In the reorganization of the business, Mr. Carmack became a stockholder and was given the superintendence of the rebuilding of the road, an undertaking he successfully completed, his association with it continuing for six years. Later Mr. Carmack made railroad contracting his leading business interest and has been successfully identified with much work along this line in West Virginia. He built the Blue Creek branch of the Kanawha & Western Railroad and recently has had charge of the building of the Charleston & Dunbar Traction Company, five and one-half miles of this line having been already completed. He is an able and far-seeing business man and is well known in both Ohio and West Virginia. Mr. Carmack has been a Republican all his mature life and has been more or less prominent in public affairs connected with politics, for years, frequently serving as a delegate to important conventions and being particularly active during the political campaigns of his personal friend, the late President McKinley, on several occasions introducing the distinguished statesman to audiences. He was in close political friendship with many of the party leaders in Ohio, notably the late Senator Mark Hanna, and Hon. T. E. Burton.

Mr. Carmack was married at West Salem, in Wayne County, O., to Miss Theresa J. Felger, who was born, reared and educated there. She is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Faulk) Felger, natives of Wayne County, where Mr. Felger still resides, being now in his eighty-seventh year. The mother of Mrs. Carmack died in middle life, leaving four children, three of whom survive. Mr. and Mrs. Carmack have one son, Mont J. He was born at West Salem, O., in 1876. After completing the High School course at Cleveland, O., he became a mechanical and a civil engineer and is now at the head of the Kanawha Engineering Company, which takes and completes contracts for all and every kind of engineering work. He is unmarried and, like his father, is a

stanch Republican. The family from the time of the grandparents, have been Methodists.

CLARKE WESLEY SHEPHERD, M. D., who has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at Spring Hill, in Kanawha County, W. Va., for the past nineteen years and deservedly stands high both personally and professionally in this section, was born in the city of Charleston, W. Va., January 27, 1864, and is a son of John and Louesa (Aultz) Shepherd, and a grandson of Robert and Maria Shepherd, who settled in Kanawha County after the birth of their three sons.

John Shepherd was born in 1834, in Prince Edward County, Va., and moved later to Roanoke, Va., enjoying excellent educational advantages, and before he came to Kanawha County, taught school for two years in his native state, and after becoming a resident of this county, prior to the Civil War, continued to teach school. He became one of the leading educators of West Virginia and was a member of the first board of education in this the capitol city. He was one of three brothers, all surviving until his death, March 17, 1910, which took place at the home of his son, Judge A. R. Shepherd. He was a man of strong character and exerted a wide influence for good. He was almost a lifelong member of the old State Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Charleston. During the Civil War he served as an internal revenue collector and during his earlier years was identified with the Republican party but later became thoroughly interested in the Prohibition party and labored for the promulgation of its principles and several times was nominated by that party on the legislative ticket.

In 1863, John Shepherd was married to Louesa Aultz, a twin sister of the wife of his brother, B. King Shepherd, now of Charleston. She was a daughter of Adam and Martha Aultz and was five years younger than her husband. She died in April, 1908. She was the mother of the fol-

lowing children: Clarke Wesley; L. Ella, who is a resident of Raleigh County; A. R., who is presiding judge of the Kanawha County court, married Bessie Elliott, a native of Virginia; J. King, who is deputy sheriff of Kanawha County; and Mattie M., who is the wife of C. L. Pauley, who is manager at Glen White of the E. E. White Coal Company stores.

Clarke W. Shepherd's early education was carefully looked after by his father and later he became a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. His medical studies were pursued in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore and the University of Maryland, and he was graduated in the class of 1891, from the Baltimore University. In January, 1892, he located at Spring Hill, and this place and its environs has been his field for professional work ever since. He is identified with medical organizations and belongs also to Spring Hill Lodge, No. 140, Odd Fellows, and to Naragansett Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men at South Charleston, W. Va., and holds the position of Great Keeper of Wampum in the Great Council of W. Va.

Dr. Clarke Wesley Shepherd was married in April, 1889, to Miss Lucy T. Tisdale, of Lunenburg County, Va., a daughter of R. W. and M. C. Tisdale, and they have one son, Tisdale Talmadge, who is a student (1911) in the junior class in the Charleston High School, and in the current year was elected class president. One child died in infancy. In his political preference, Dr. Shepherd is a Republican.

WILBER S. MAY, general farmer and stock raiser, who owns 106 acres of finely improved land on Coal River, three miles southwest of St. Albans, Jefferson District, Kanawha County, W. Va., was born at Griffithville, Lincoln County, W. Va., October 17, 1875, and is a son of J. C. and Edna Jane (Spurlock) May.

J. C. May, who is a son of Jacob C. May, is a resident of St. Albans, Kanawha County. He married Edna Jane Spurlock.



CLARKE W. SHEPHERD, M. D.



who was born in Lincoln County, W. Va., a daughter of Alfred Spurlock, a resident there.

Wilber S. May attended what was called the Lower Beech Grove school in Lincoln County and afterward worked in the timber and at farming and continued to reside in Duval District after his marriage until he moved to St. Albans. There he remained a resident for two and one-half years, when he bought his present farm, purchasing it of Grant P. Hall, who erected the fine buildings, the barn on this place being considered the best on Coal River. Mr. May has added many improvements. He owns additional property including seventy-five acres of land in Lincoln County where he has eight producing oil wells and he also has a house and three lots at St. Albans. He is a charter member and a stockholder of the First National Bank of St. Albans and also of the Oilfield Bank at Griffithville. Formerly Mr. May raised and handled stock extensively.

Mr. May was married February 27, 1898 to Miss Allie Margaret Oxley, who was born in Putnam County, a daughter of Nathaniel and Malinda Oxley of Lincoln County, and they have six children: Freer Clarence, Reba Pearl, Ethel Carrie, Harold Frazier, Hobart Creed, and Ophir Earl. Mr. May is identified with the Republican party but takes only a good citizen's interest in public affairs.

DANIEL H. GATES,* whose business standing at Charleston, W. Va., is very high, is well known all through Kanawha County and beyond as the able manager of the J. M. Gates' Sons Company, manufacturers of paints and oils and retail and wholesale dealers, with quarters at Nos. 27-29-31 Summers Street. This business was established by his father, the late James Madison Gates, in 1861, and has been conducted by the family for the last fifty years.

James Madison Gates was born in 1834, at Gallipolis, O., and died at Charleston, W. Va., in 1904. He came to this city in

1861 as the agent of the Cincinnati, O., Enquirer, and as he accumulated a little capital started into the grocery business in a small way and to his stock added oils and paints as there seemed a demand for those articles, and gradually increased his stock along that line, subsequently going into manufacturing and making this his main business. To this line he added wall papers and the house does an extensive business in the paper line as well as in oils and paints. The first location of Mr. Gates was on Kanawha Street but since 1873 the business has been conducted at the present location, enlargement having frequently become necessary as the business has expanded. Mr. Gates was a man of some prominence in politics and at one time was a strong supporter of what was known as the Greenback party. At all times he was a worthy citizen and was held in respect by all who knew him. He was a member of the Universalist church. He was married at St. Albans, W. Va., to Virginia Rand, who survives and resides at Charleston. Eleven children were born to them, four of whom died young and one son, Edward, was accidentally drowned at the age of thirteen years, while bathing in the Kanawha River. The survivors are as follows: James, who is in the clerical department of the company above referred to; Cora M., who is the wife of S. C. Savage, of Charleston; George D., who is in business at Charleston, and who married Alice Moran; Daniel H.; William S., who is connected also with the above company as is the next son, Jesse; and Virgie, who is the wife of Alva S. Fisher, of Charleston.

Daniel H. Gates was born at Charleston, December 21, 1871, and was educated here and after completing his High School course, at the age of eighteen years, entered the business house of J. M. Gates' Sons Company, with which he has ever since been identified and of which he has been manager for some time. In politics he is a Democrat and he has served as a member of the city council from his ward.

Mr. Gates was married at Perry, N. Y.,

to Miss Kate B. Gate, who was born there and educated in the Perry Academy. They have had four children: Frank S., who was born July 11, 1895; W. Haskell, who was born January 15, 1901; and twin daughters who died at birth. The sons are creditable students in the public schools where they are being prepared for the business responsibilities which may come to them. Mr. Gates is an active and prominent Mason, a Knight Templar and belongs to Benikedom Shrine, A. A. O. U. M. S. Mr. and Mrs. Gates are members of the Universalist church.

THOMAS WILSON, who is the second one to fill the position of sexton of that beautiful tract set aside by the people of Charleston, W. Va., as their City of the Dead, Spring Hill Cemetery, succeeded his father in office and is well qualified for the duties to which he fell heir. He was born in Braxton County, now in West Virginia, February 10, 1857, and is a son of Andrew A. and Rebecca (Frame) Wilson.

Andrew A. Wilson was born in Lewis County, Va., and remained there until twenty years of age, when he moved to Braxton County, where he conducted a general store and served in different county offices. In 1871 he moved with his family to Kanawha County and was made sexton of Spring Hill Cemetery when it was established, and he held this position until his death in 1876, when aged fifty-two years. He married Rebecca Frame, who was born in Braxton County and she survived him, her death being in her seventy-second year. They had seven children, namely: Perry, who died at the age of sixteen years; Virginia, who is the wife of Burton Frist; John; Thomas; Minnie, who is the wife of Edward C. Lynn; Emma, who is the wife of W. V. Legg; and Lelia, who died at the age of nine years.

Thomas Wilson accompanied his parents to Kanawha County and almost his entire life has since been spent caring for and beautifying the grounds that now are included in Spring Hill Cemetery. He worked

under his father on the small tract first dedicated to cemetery purposes and after the death of his father was appointed to the same office. Wonderful improvement has been made since he accepted the appointment on August 6, 1876, and Charleston has reason to feel indebted to Mr. Wilson for his unremitting care and interest.

Mr. Wilson was married in 1887 to Miss Minnie Martin, a daughter of E. E. and Elizabeth Martin, old settlers of the county, and they have two children: Robert Lee and Virginia A. The former attended the Caton public school and is a graduate of the Charleston High School, after which he entered the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated and subsequently passed the State Board at the head of his class. Mr. Wilson and family have a very comfortable home, the residence standing at No. 1525 Piedmont Road, Charleston. He is a Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow, belonging to the Encampment, and is identified also with the National Union and the American Mechanics, all at Charleston.

DAVID R. ISAAC,* manager of the Cut Stone Company, stone contractors at Charleston, W. Va., doing business on Lewis Street and the C. & O. Railroad, is a practical stone cutter and a well known business man of this city. He was born in Fayette County, W. Va., February 16, 1873, and is a son of John and Ann (Lewis) Isaac.

John Isaac was born in Carmarthenshire, Wales, in May, 1847, and shortly after his marriage, in 1869, decided to come to America. The party included himself and his wife, his brother, David R. and his sister, Martha Isaac, all taking passage on a sailing vessel out from Liverpool and in the course of a few weeks being safely landed at New York. John Isaac had learned the stone cutting trade in Wales and in the new country soon found employment with the C. & O. Railroad, assisting in the building of culverts and doing other stone construction work. He built the first coke oven

on the C. & O. Railroad at Quinнемount, in Fayette County and was in business for some time with his brother, W. D. Isaac, and then engaged in cutting stone according to his trade, during the remainder of his life and was known as a capable man in his line of business. His death occurred April 24, 1908. In politics he was identified with the Republican party, while in church relation he was a Methodist. He married Ann Lewis, who was born in 1849, in Wales, and resides with her son, David R., in the latter's home at No. 1526 Jackson Street, Charleston. She also is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Four children were born to John Isaac and wife, namely: Cassie, born at Charleston in 1870, who is the wife of John Cundiff, residing at Huntington, an engineer on the C. & O. Railroad, and has one son and four daughters; Mattie, who is the wife of Luther A. Emick, residing in South Charleston where he is connected with the Kanawha Chemical Works, and has four daughters; David R.; and Gwen, who died at the age of twelve years.

David R. Isaac has been in the stone business ever since he left school, learning the trade very thoroughly and becoming an expert prior to going into business with his cousin, George R. Isaac. They established the present business in 1906 and have developed it into one of large volume, importing their stone and doing all kinds of stone work. Examples of their fine work may be seen in the First Methodist Church, the the Bream Memorial Church and the great mausoleum in Spring Hill Cemetery.

David R. Isaac was married at Charleston to Miss Carrie L. Edwards, who was born at Bloomington, Ind., the only surviving child of her parents' family, they dying when she was two years old. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac attend the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally is identified with the Elks.

W. W. STARK, president and general manager of the American Column and Lum-

ber Company, of St. Albans, Kanawha County, W. Va., has been identified with the lumber industry for many years. He was born in Delaware County, O., was educated at Columbus, O., and remained in his native county until 1872, when he moved to Columbus, where he spent the next decade. In 1882 he removed to Mansfield, where his business connections are important and where he has resided ever since.

In early manhood Mr. Stark married Miss Virginia Wilson, a daughter of Gen. Henry Wilson, of Columbus, O., and they have one daughter and three sons: Mrs. J. E. Cosgrove, of Cleveland, O., Medary Wilson, James H. and Edwin M. The young men are of brilliant intellectual attainments, the second son having devoted himself to special lines of study and investigation for the past ten years, while the others are active in business life. Medary Wilson Stark, the eldest son, is a graduate of Yale College, in the class of 1908. He is vice president of the First National Bank at St. Albans, W. Va., and is secretary and treasurer of the American Column and Lumber Company and resides at St. Albans. Edwin M. Stark, the youngest son finished his education at Leland Stanford University, California, in the class of 1908, and is sales manager of the American Column and Lumber Company. This concern is an important one in West Virginia, has an abundant working capital and is managed according to sound business principles. The Messrs. Stark are well known in lumber circles all over the country.

QUARRIER FAMILY—William Quarrier, born in 1711 in Shire of Fife, on the estate of his father; married Margaret Alexander of Edenburg. His children were: Keith, John, Alexander and James.

Col. Alexander Quarrier was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1746. He emigrated to America in 1774, resided in Philadelphia, where he entered the Revolutionary army and served during the war. He then went again to Philadelphia and married in 1783. He removed to Richmond, Virginia, in 1786,

and from thence he removed in 1811 to Kanawha, where he died in 1827. He was made captain of the Public Guard in Richmond and was well known and highly respected by Mr. Jefferson, Chancellor Wythe and other like distinguished citizens of Virginia. He served in Kanawha as member of the County Court and resided at Willow Bank. His first wife was Elizabeth Dannenberry, of Philadelphia, and in 1798 he married Sally Burns. His children were: Harriet B., married Jas. G. Laidley; Eliza W., married S. Dryden, then J. F. Faure; Margaret, married Jas. Lynde, then R. C. Woods; Helen Starke, married Dr. John Eoff; Alex. W., married Caroline Shrewsbury; Betsey, married Aaron Whitteker; William B., married Mary A. L. Hudson; Monroe, married Elizabeth Wilson; James Y., married Letitia B. Chilton; Gustavus B., married Elizabeth R. Hudson; Archibald A. McR., married Mary H. Fitzhugh; Fannie B., married Joel Shrewsbury, Jr., Virginia S., married John F. Snodgrass, and then Beverley Smith.

Alexander W. Quarrier, son of Col. Alex. Quarrier, was born in Richmond in November, 1795, and died in Charleston in July, 1863. In 1822 he received the appointment of clerk of the County Court of Kanawha County, and of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery in 1830. He continued to hold these offices until 1861, when he was required to take an oath, under the provisions of the Wheeling reorganized State Government, the said offices were declared vacant. It has been said that he was among the best known men of this county and was highly esteemed by every one—none more beloved and entirely trusted and none whose death was more regretted. He was the eldest son of a large family of brothers and sisters, and in fact every one looked up to him for help and advice. He was of a buoyant, cheerful spirit, of benevolent heart, useful life, cultivated mind and refined taste, that made him one of the most popular men in the country. He helped the needy and cheered and encouraged the poor with true sympathy and an

elevated hope. In the discharge of his duties he was honest, faithful, exact and accommodating. He was kind to all and spared no trouble for the wishes and wants of all. All business transactions with him was a real pleasure, and he was full of anecdote and humor. No one who ever met him will ever forget him or his hearty laugh and benevolent face—the beloved old County Clerk. He married Caroline, daughter of Joel Shrewsbury, of Kanawha, the beloved wife of an excellent husband. Their family was as follows: Elizabeth S., married David J. W. Clarkson in 1841; Helen M., married Samuel A. Miller in 1845; William A., married Cora A. Greenhow in 1865; Sallie Lewis, died young; Joel Shrewsbury, married Fannie C. Friend in 1855; James Monroe, died young; Caroline S., married Isaac N. Smith in 1860.

William A. Quarrier was born 1828 in Charleston, where he attended the schools and Mercer Academy and completed his course at the University of Virginia and graduated in the Law Course, and began at once to practice in the County of Kanawha and adjoining Counties. He was one of the best lawyers of his State, and stood at the front of the Bar. It has been said of him that he was the best lawyer in a bad case that ever was at this bar, and his practice was large and important, and his services selected on one side in each complicated case. He was one of the lieutenants in the Kanawha Riflemen, and he was appointed to superintend the making and distribution of salt, with headquarters at Saltville, and his office was one to be relied on for the salt in the Confederacy. After the war he was married to Miss Cora A. Greenhow in August, 1865. He was the attorney for the Kanawha & Ohio Railroad Co.—now the Kanawha & Michigan Railroad. He was twice sent to the Legislature, with special reference to the subject of the Capitol, and was associated with Judge Ferguson and E. W. Wilson. He was active and efficient in this service as in his practice. In later years he was a candidate for the Senate of the United States, but Mr. Kenna was

selected—Mr. Quarrier delayed entering the campaign until it was too late. He was one of the building committee of the Episcopal Church, and he was the first for whom the funeral service was used—September 10, 1888. His death was sudden, even instantaneous, and the whole town mourned his loss. His family consisted of Alexander W., Russell G., Keith D., Carroll W., Emily A. and William A., Jr.

Alexander was lost in the river in 1893 and Emily died of fever in 1901.

Russell G. Quarrier is an attorney-at-law, and is one of the best to examine land titles and decide upon validity and rights thereto, in the country. He married Elizabeth W. Summers, daughter of Lewis Summers of Glenwood, and they have Lucy S., Elizabeth G. and Alexander W. Quarrier.

William A., Jr., married Margaret Bowles, and they have Wm. A.; Keith D., married Margaret Thompson.

It will be noticed that there were two Scotchmen that left Edinburgh in 1774, and came to Philadelphia; both were in the Colonial army; one's son married the daughter of the other, and their descendants again intermarried—in the case of Russell Quarrier and Miss Summers.

FRANCIS MARION REVEAL,* who, for twenty-three years has been superintendent of the yards of the Kanawha Brick Company, at Charleston, W. Va., was born January 26, 1858, on Sugar Creek, Kanawha County, a son of William Park and Sophronia (Lacy) Reveal.

William Park Reveal was born on Elk River, Kanawha County, in 1832 and died in 1906. He was a son of James Reveal, who died on Elk River prior to the Civil War, farming being the main business of both son and father. In politics, William P. Reveal was a Democrat but never sought public office. He married Sophronia Lacy, who was born in 1835 and survived her husband but three months. Her parents, Caleb and Lydia Lacy lived many years in Elk District and died there. Both William Park Reveal and wife belonged to the Advent

Baptist Church at Charleston. They were parents of seven sons and four daughters, all of whom, except one daughter, grew to maturity and seven still survive.

Francis Marion Reveal was the fourth child born in his parents' family and as soon as old enough, took upon himself the burden of self support, going to work as a boy in a brick yard. Later he learned the brick business, becoming an expert brick moulder. In that day brick were made by hand and it was no light task to turn out 5,000 bricks a day, which was his record. Mr. Reveal has continued to be interested in the brick business and, as stated above, has occupied a responsible position in one of the leading brick companies of this city for almost a quarter of a century. An active and influential Democrat, he has been quite prominent in political affairs in the city and for five years has served as a member of the city council.

Mr. Reveal was married here to Miss Victoria Brown, who was born in Kanawha County, July 9, 1861, a daughter of Amos and Mary F. (Odaugel) Brown, both of whom were born and spent their lives in Kanawha County, the father dying at the age of sixty-five years and the mother when five years younger. They had three children: Elizabeth, who died aged forty years; Roxie, who died in Kanawha County, and who was the wife of Marcellus Lacy and is survived by three children; and Victoria, Mrs. Reveal, the youngest of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Reveal have the following children: Ernest, who was born April 15, 1880, who is in business at Chicago, Ill., and who married at Silver Lake, Ind., Edna Wiltrout, and has one daughter, Virginia G.; Carrie, who is the wife of Lovely Thaxton, of Charleston, and has one child, Madena; Everett, who is a bricklayer by trade and lives at home; Dorothea, who is the wife of Olie Rust, of Charleston; and Dewey, Earl, Florence and William Isaac, all of whom are at home. Albert, Grover C., William J. and Bennett, are deceased. Mrs. Reveal is a member of the Baptist church.

JOHN W. MOORE, treasurer and general manager of the Hughes Creek Coal Company, with offices in the Kanawha Valley Bank Building, Charleston, W. Va., is a practical miner with an understanding of all the details of successful mining together with the larger questions which make mine operating remunerative. He was born at Summersville, Nicholas County, W. Va., November 5, 1867, a son of Melchisedeck and Sarah (Bradley) Moore.

Melchisedeck Moore was one of the older members of his parents' family of thirteen children and was born in Clay County, W. Va., sixty-eight years ago. Both he and wife now live retired at Pratt, having formerly resided on their farm in Nicholas County. They are members of the Baptist church. They had the following children born to them: Rosella, who is the wife of T. J. Kelly, a miner, and lives on Paint Creek; John W.; Robert M., a merchant at Pratt, W. Va., who married Rosa Young; Mary C., who died at the age of twenty-eight years, and was the wife of Walter Gibson; Noah, a saw mill man in Clay County, who married Lillie Vickers; George W., a railroad engineer, who lives at Middleport, O., and married Emma Bryant; Christopher C., who is a merchant at Chelyan, W. Va., married Anna Burns; Meredith, who is a merchant at Logan, W. Va., married Pearl Giles; and Moses, who is a railroad man at Middleport, O., married Kate Johnson.

John W. Moore was two months old when his parents moved from Nicholas to Kanawha County, where he obtained his education and his early mine experience. He was twenty years of age when he went to work in a commissary store at Malden and three years later he became connected with the Chesapeake Mining Company at Hanley, remaining one year as a clerk in the store and four years as bookkeeper. For five years afterward he was superintendent of mines for the Coalburg Colliery Company, at Ronda, W. Va. Going then to Smithers he organized the Kanawha Gas Coal Company, of which he was

manager, and opened and developed mines which two years later he sold, after which he became associated with John Q. Dickinson and others in the Hughes Creek Coal Company, the principal works of which are located at Hugheston, twenty-two miles east of Charleston on the K. & M. Ry. This company was incorporated in 1903, with John Q. Dickinson as president, S. P. Richmond as secretary, and John W. Moore as treasurer and general manager. The company owns and operates its own mines and their output is superior grades of coal. The company has adequate financial backing, has the finest of transportation facilities and an unlimited product to draw from and business is in a very prosperous state.

Mr. Moore was married at Malden, W. Va., June 26, 1889, to Miss Nellie May Spriegel, a daughter of Jacob and Martha (Jacobs) Spriegel, the former of whom is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have five children: Lio F., born in 1891, who is his father's secretary; Herbert Spencer, who was born in 1893, a student in the High School; Gladys May, who was born in 1895, and Sallie Inez, who was born in 1897, both attending the public schools; and Ida Louise, who was born in 1900. Mr. Moore and his family are members of the Baptist church. He is prominent in Masonry, being a Knight Templar and also a member of Beni-Kedem Shrine at Charleston, and additionally is a life member of Lodge No. 202, Elks, of this city.

GEORGE W. STUMP, Jr., justice of the peace at Clendenin, W. Va., and a leading citizen of Big Sandy District, Kanawha County, was born July 26, 1868, in Pike County, Ky., and is a son of George W. and Mary A. (Dillon) Stump. George W. Stump, Sr., was born in Tazewell County, Va., and in 1878 moved with his family to Kanawha County, locating on Little Sandy Creek, where he owned farming land. In 1882 he engaged in business as a merchant at Little Sandy Creek and continued until his death, March 12, 1904, at the age of seventy-one years. His parents were Wil-

liam and Nancy (Hagar) Stump, natives of Virginia, who later moved to Kentucky and died there. George W. Stump, Sr., married Mary A. Dillon, who now resides at Hunt, Kanawha County, and is in her seventy-eighth year. They had the following children: Charles A., living in Big Sandy; Mary, wife of M. Hagar, of Kentucky; James H., residing in Texas; Aaron, deceased; George W.; Lorenzo D., living at Hunt, W. Va.; Prissy J., a widow, living at Clendenin, and two babes that died in infancy.

George W. Stump, Jr., who bears his father's name, followed farming and work at the carpenter trade after his school period was over. In 1904 he came to Clendenin, where he has lived ever since and has been an active and useful citizen. Politically a Republican he has been a loyal party worker and has filled numerous public offices with the greatest efficiency. He was deputy assessor for three years under Assessor Morris, and for three more under Assessor Copenhaver; was constable for one term and road supervisor for four years. In 1906 he was elected a justice of the peace and has served acceptably ever since.

Mr. Stump was married to Miss Minnie M. James, who was born November 6, 1870, a daughter of Jesse and Nancy (Jarrett) James, the former of whom is a retired farmer. Judge and Mrs. Stump have the following children: Ella, who is the wife of N. Snyder; James Buell, who is a clerk lives at home; and Stella May, Della, Ray E., Gladys A., Roma H., Dalbert, and Sybil, all of whom reside at home. Judge Stump belongs to Lodge No. 126, A. F. & A. M., at Clendenin.

GEORGE H. HERMANDSORFER,* who is a farmer in Elk District, Kanawha County, W. Va., and also a practitioner of veterinary science, is one of the well known citizens of this section and he was born on the old homstead, October 25, 1882, and is a son of George Hermansdorfer. After his school period was over, Mr. Hermensdorfer assisted his father on the home farm. For

the past nine years, however, his time has been largely taken up by veterinary work, his practice extending all over Elk District.

Mr. Hermansdorfer married Miss Susie Leigenthaler, who was born March 4, 1886, on Cooper's Creek, Kanawha County, a daughter of John and Mary (Ort) Leigenthaler, and a sister of Dr. Leigenthaler, Mr. and Mrs. Hermansdorfer have one son, Carl Edward, aged four years, and a second son, Theo Franklin, aged three years. Mr. and Mrs. Hermansdorfer are members of the Lutheran church. He is a Democrat in politics but has never been willing to serve in any public office.

LEROY SWINBURN, general manager and director of the Elk Milling and Produce Company, with plant on Bullitt Street and the K. & A. Railroad, Charleston, W. Va., is the oldest produce dealer in point of years, in this city. He was born in Kanawha County, W. Va., in 1870, and is a son of Thomas Swinburn.

Mr. Swinburn had but meager educational opportunities, and after a short period at school, became a clerk and continued to gain mercantile experience. In 1887 he became connected with E. M. Handley & Co., feed and produce dealers, serving six years with this firm. In 1893 he became connected as an employe with the wholesale produce company, now the Charleston Milling and Produce Co., and thus continued for eleven years. He was the pioneer to bring produce to the city in car load lots. He was then in a retail business at Decato on Cabin Creek for four years. He was one of the promoters and a charter member of the Elk Milling and Produce Co., which was incorporated in 1907, in which year the mill was built. This brick mill, with three stories and basement, is 100 x 160 feet in dimensions and is thoroughly equipped for the milling business, and with the hay warehouse, with dimensions of 40 x 100 feet, and stables in which to stall twenty head of horses, occupies one whole city block. Feed and meal are manufactured and the company are

jobbers in flour, feed, hay, grain and all kinds of produce in season, their market being the State of West Virginia, and employment is afforded a force of forty people. The officials of the company are: James Kay, president; George E. Thomas, vice president; D. F. Hostetler, secretary and treasurer, and Leroy Swinburn, general manager.

Mr. Swinburn was married in Kanawha County, to Miss Henrietta Copen, who was born and educated in Elk District, a daughter of Augustus Copen, a former Confederate soldier, now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Swinburn the children born were: Clyde, Beatrice, Neva, Lillian and Irine. Mrs. Swinburn is a member of the Baptist Church. Politically Mr. Swinburn is a Democrat. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the United Commercial Travelers and for the past five years has been a member of the executive committee of the last named organization, for some years having been a commercial traveler himself. The family residence is situated at No. 110 Roane Street, Charleston.

HON. R. M. HUDNALL, M. D.,* a member of the West Virginia State Legislature, a prominent physician and since 1892 a resident of Cedar Grove, Kanawha County, was born March 5, 1865, near Putney, in Malden District, Kanawha County, W. Va., a son of William P. and Wilmuth (Gillespie) Hudnall.

Benjamin Hudnall, the great-grandfather, with two of his brothers served in the Revolutionary War and the brothers were killed at the battle of Camda, S. C. Benjamin came to this section in Indian days and died at Kelly's Creek, at the age of ninety-seven years. The man for whom this creek was named was killed by an Indian.

William P. Hudnall, father of Dr. Hudnall, was born in Cabin Creek District, Kanawha County, a son of Morgan Hudnall, who was also born here. The former became the owner of flat boats and operated

up and down the river for about fifty years, in the employ of the salt manufacturers, and is the only representative of the old river flatboatmen still surviving here. He has reached his eighty-first year and is a member of his son's household. His wife died in 1902 at the age of seventy-eight years. She was a daughter of Robin and Margaret (Cole) Gillespie. Eight children were born to the parents of Dr. Hudnall, he being fifth in order of birth. The others are as follows: John C., who lives in Malden District; Mary, who is the wife of James Rutledge, residing at Riverside; Louis, who lives in Elk District; Lucy, who is the wife of William Weaver, of Cabin Creek District; Addie, who is the wife of Ulysses Myers, of Elk District; Samuel; and Annie, who is the wife of Luther Knabb, residing near Putney.

Robin Morrison Hudnall spent his boyhood on the home farm and learned how to grow tobacco, and in the country schools advanced far enough in his books to become an acceptable teacher. He taught school for ten years, in Loudon, Malden and Cabin Creek Districts and twice received the highest grade certificates in the state, his average being 100 per cent. In 1888 he began the study of medicine under the late Dr. John Parks, at Malden, and graduated from Transylvania College at Lexington, Ky., and in 1892 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Md., and in the same year began practice at East Bank, Cabin Creek District. Dr. Hudnall is recognized as one of the leading men of this part of Kanawha County. He served for five consecutive terms as mayor of Cedar Grove, in 1908 was elected a member of the board of Education, and in 1910 was elected to the Legislature, all these honors being accorded him as a Democrat in a strong Republican district.

Dr. Hudnall was married in August, 1894, to Miss Mary E. Ault, a daughter of the late Charles Ault, and they have four children: Minnie, Kathleen, Justin and Helen.

For twenty-five years Dr. Hudnall has been an Odd Fellow, attending at Cedar Grove but uniting with the order at Malden.

EDWARD CONKER, contractor, a member of the prominent general contracting firm of Conker Bros., at Charleston, W. Va., was born at Hartford, W. Va., October 28, 1869, and is a son of Jonathan and Lydia (Cunningham) Conker, who were parents of six children, namely: Adam; William Mack, who is manager of a dry goods house; Robert, who is a mechanic and carpenter; Charles, who, with his next younger brother, Edward, makes up the contracting firm of Conker Bros.; and Louise, who is the wife of Alexander Turley, of the firm of Turley, Hutchinson & Co., clothing merchants on Capital Street.

Edward Conker attended school in boyhood near his fathers' home and after learning the carpenter trade worked at the same as a journeyman and then went into partnership with his brother Charles in a general carpenter contracting business which they have conducted for some twenty years in this city, where they have erected numerous private residences, business houses and public buildings. Among these may be mentioned the Bream Memorial Presbyterian Church in West Charleston, the Humphrey-Daugherty bank building, the Glenwood bank building and Fire Engine House No. 2, with many others in all sections. Their work is marked on account of solid construction with due regard for architectural effects.

Edward Conker was married at Charleston, to Miss Linnis Martin, a daughter of Fenton and Sallie Martin, the former of whom is engineer on the Government boat, the James Romsey, on the Kanawha River. Mrs. Conker was born at Charleston in 1875 and was reared and educated here. They are members of the Bream Memorial Church. Mr. Conker and brothers are all independent in their political views.

R. S. PRINDLE,* proprietor of the Prindle Furniture Company, No. 209 Capitol

Street, Charleston, W. Va., was born at Lancaster, O., in 1863, and has been a resident of Charleston since January 1, 1911, although he has had business interests here for a much longer period. He is a son of M. P. and Delia (Shellenberger) Prindle.

M. P. Prindle was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., a son of William and Julia A. (Beecher) Prindle, and a grandson of Amos Prindle, who was born in England and settled in Connecticut when he came to America. William Prindle was a tanner by trade and continued in that business until he lost his property by fire, when, in 1838, he moved to Ohio and bought a farm in Fairfield County, on which he passed the remainder of his life. His wife was a daughter of Anson Beecher and was a second cousin of the noted divine, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. M. P. Prindle was five years old when the family reached Ohio and he grew up on the farm in Fairfield County, remaining at home until he was eighteen years of age. In the meanwhile, as occasion offered, he attended school in the old log structure near his home, which was dedicated to school purposes. Mr. Prindle then became a commercial traveler for a wholesale commission firm of Lancaster and was on the road until he was thirty-five years of age, between Chicago and New York, after which he bought and cultivated a farm in Fairfield County, O., until 1895, when he sold and came to Charleston. Here he started in the furniture business in a small way, in a room adjoining his present residence on the corner of Laidley and Donnally Streets, and eighteen months later went into partnership with his sons, R. S. and W. M. Prindle, establishing one store at Charleston, one at Huntington, W. Va., and one at Portsmouth, O. At present the business is confined to Charleston, with R. S. as manager, W. M. being engaged in the real estate business at Huntington. M. P. Prindle was married first to Delia Shellenberger, who was the mother of five children, namely: Elizabeth, wife of Frank Claypool; Mary Alice, wife of D. A. Alsbaugh, of Ports-

mouth, O.; Reuben S., of Charleston; Beecher, a resident of Pittsburg; and William M., of Huntington, W. Va., married Lulu Snell. In 1887 Mr. Prindle was married a second time, to Elizabeth Hill of Fairfield County, and they have two children: Kate H. and Helen M. Mr. Prindle and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

R. S. Prindle completed the common and High School course at Lancaster and then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, where he was graduated in 1886. About that time, in partnership with his brother, William M., he established a furniture store at Huntington, of which he became manager and in which his father was also interested. In 1903 they opened another store, at Portsmouth, O., and at Charleston, where the father had been in the business for some years previously, all three stores being largely a family concern, D. A. Alsbaugh, a brother-in-law of Mr. Prindle being a stockholder and having charge of the Portsmouth store. The three stores were operated from 1903 until January, 1911, when the Portsmouth and Huntington stores were sold and R. S. Prindle took charge of the Charleston business. He still has interests at Huntington, owning real estate there and being treasurer of the Citizens Light and Power Company. Like his father he is an ardent Republican and served in public offices at Huntington. He was married in 1884 to Miss Jennie Carpenter of Lancaster, O., who died March 13, 1909, leaving one child, Elizabeth Hay. Mr. Prindle is identified with the Elks.

DR. JOHN P. HALE—"A busy and useful life unfolds as the historian sets forth the career of the worthy gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. His paternal ancestors were English; they settled "at an early day" on the Lower James river in Virginia. Later the branch of the family from which Dr. Hale descended, located in Franklin county, one of the Piedmont counties of the state. His maternal ancestors, the Ingles and the Draper families,

were Scotch-Irish. In 1748 they founded at Draper's Meadows, now in Montgomery county, Va., the first white settlement west of the Alleghenies in America. Dr. Hale's grandfather and grandmother, William Ingles and Mary Draper, were in 1750, the first white couple wedded west of the Alleghenies in America. Afterward they located on New river, a few miles above, and established the first ferry crossing ever since and still known as "Ingles' Ferry." Here five generations of the family lie buried and some of their descendants still own and occupy the original site. Here on the 1st of May, 1824, was born the gentleman whose life constitutes the subject of this sketch. In early boyhood young Hale attended local schools in Wythe, Pulaski, Montgomery, Roanoke, Botetourt and Rockbridge counties, Va.

"In 1840 he came to Kanawha valley, and during 1841 and 1842 attended Mercer academy, then under the presidency of the late Rev. Dr. Stewart Robinson. In 1843 he commenced the study of medicine under the late Dr. Spicer Patrick. Upon graduating in 1845, at the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, Dr. Hale formed a co-partnership with his late preceptor, Dr. Patrick. For a time they practiced together, but in 1847 Dr. Hale gave up the practice and engaged in the more congenial pursuit of salt making at Black Hawk, near Charleston. In 1850 he purchased the White Hawk salt property, a short distance above. In 1860 he purchased the Snow Hill salt property adjoining, and later the McMullen property, also adjoining. These three were united as one property, called Snow Hill, and it was for a long time the largest producing salt property in America, making 300 barrels or 1,500 bushels per day. Later, in connection with Messrs. H. C. Dickinson, W. A. Quarrier and J. E. Thayer, he purchased the Donnally, the Noyes and the Venable properties on the south side of the river, consolidating them into one property, which was long known as the "Splint Coal Property." Of this company, Dr. Hale was

the largest stockholder, the president and general manager. On this property there were at that time two active salt furnaces. The product of these, added to that of Snow Hill, aggregated about 600 barrels or 3,000 bushels of salt per day.

"When the salt interest and manufacture in the Kanawha valley collapsed, Dr. Hale had long been both the largest individual salt manufacturer and the longest continuous manufacturer in America—nearly forty years. During that time he introduced several valuable improvements in the details of salt manufacture. Within sight of where he made salt so long, his great-grandmother, Mrs. Mary Ingles, while a prisoner among the Indians in 1755, helped to boil salt water and make the first salt ever made by whites west of the Alleghenies. During her captivity, she was the first white person in the Kanawha valley, and the first white woman ever in what are now the states of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. In 1851 Dr. Hale visited the first World's Fair in London, and while abroad traveled in England, Scotland, Wales, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and Holland. In 1856 he was stockholder, president and general manager of Ruffner, Hale & Co., a large salt firm that bought up and marketed all the salt made in western Virginia and Ohio. In 1863 and after, he was president, general manager and stockholder of the Kanawha Salt company, organized and operated for the same purposes. About this time he helped to establish the telegraph line to Charleston, long before they had railroad connections; it was a private enterprise. In 1857-58 Dr. Hale was a member of a house of salt dealers and general commission merchants in Cincinnati, under the name and style of Taylor & Hale. In 1858 he organized a company to manufacture cannel coal oil in the Kanawha valley and in Ohio. Coal lands were acquired in both states, and extensive works erected at Newark, Ohio, to manufacture oil, and a contract was made to furnish the city with gas, but the discovery of oil in wells brought all these plans to grief.

"In 1869 Dr. Hale introduced the first brick machinery into the valley, probably the first in the state. In 1870 he laid in Capital street, Charleston, at his own expense, the first brick street pavement ever laid in America. Now there are hundreds of miles of brick street roadway all over the country, and brick is probably destined to become the standard paving material of the future. In 1863 Dr. Hale was one of half a dozen gentlemen who organized the 'Bank of the West' in Charleston, long the leading bank in that part of the state. In 1870 he helped to organize the Gas company of Charleston, built the works and was the first president as well as the largest stockholder. In 1863 and the following years he was president and largest stockholder in a steam packet line running between Charleston and Cincinnati. In 1864 he built at Buffalo, N. Y., and introduced the first steam packet boat in the Upper Kanawha river above Charleston, called 'Here's Your Mule.' About 1868 he built in New York and brought out the first steam yacht ever in the Kanawha river, called 'The Pet,' she was screw propeller and very fast. In 1878 he constructed at Charleston, the steamers 'Wild Goose' and 'Lame Duck,' to run in the trade of the Upper Kanawha, one from Charleston to Cannelton, and the other from Charleston to Brownstown. The 'Wild Goose' used the first Ward boiler ever built. In 1870 Dr. Hale built the first steam ferry boat, and started the first steam ferry at Charleston, and owned all the ferries in the city. In 1871-72 Dr. Hale was mayor of Charleston, during which time many important improvements were made. In 1871 to 1872 he built the first theatre in Charleston, with capacity for seating 800 people. It was a wooden structure, afterwards burned. About the same time he established the first public steam laundry in the city, subsequently destroyed by fire. He was the first to introduce the public delivery of ice in the city. He was president and part owner of the company that started the first daily paper in Charleston about 1871, and about the same time was presi-

dent of the first board of trade organized here. About 1884-85 was president and largest stockholder of the American Brick Pavement company, afterward changed to Hale pavement company, owners of the patent of the Charleston Brick pavement. In 1872, in connection with Mr. R. W. Morgan, introduced the first barrel-making machinery in the valley, with a capacity for manufacturing 1,000 barrels per day.

"In 1871 he was one of the commissioners appointed by the governors of the states bordering on the Ohio river and tributaries to endeavor to secure the improvement of the navigation of these rivers by the general government or otherwise. The improvement of the Kanawha and other West Virginia rivers, as well as of other western streams, since then and still under construction by the government, it is believed, resulted from the efforts and labors of this commission. Before the war Dr. Hale was one of the directors of the board of the 'James River and Kanawha Company,' who were then improving the Kanawha river by a system of sluices and wing dams. After the war he was one of the directors on a Kanawha board organized by West Virginia to succeed the old James river and Kanawha board, and carry forward the same work. In 1861 he organized and commanded an artillery company called Hale's battery, for southern service; but, from a misunderstanding with the commanding officer some months later, resigned. He volunteered and acted for a time as assistant surgeon during the battles around Richmond. At the request of the Confederate cabinet made a trip throughout the southern states to examine and report on the safest and most practical places at which to manufacture a supply of salt for the Confederate states. In 1871, in order to aid in securing the location of the capitol of the state at Charleston, Dr. Hale built a temporary state house at a cost of about \$75,000, advancing most of the means to pay for the same. In 1871-72, with the same view of influencing the capitol location, he erected, at his own cost, the then finest hotel

in the state called the 'Hale House,' which was afterward burned. The building of this hotel, the state house, the gas works, the steam ferry and some other improvements, made at the time while the question was about on a balance, had much to do in determining, probably decided, the location of the capitol at Charleston. In 1872, in connection with the late John C. Ruby, Dr. Hale started in Charleston, a large wholesale grocery, the first in the valley. In 1874-75 Dr. Hale spent nearly a year abroad chiefly in London, but traveled through England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

"In 1875, after some years of decline in the prices of salt in which he was so largely interested, aided by a panic of 1873, and the general depression in business and decline of value of property which followed, there came a crisis in Dr. Hale's business affairs. He failed and went into bankruptcy. From having been quite prosperous, engaged in a number and variety of enterprises, employing in the aggregate from 300 to 400 men, he was left by this reverse of fortune financially stranded, without business and without means. In an effort to recover or build up again, he leased from his assignees his late furnace, Snow Hill, and purchased a salt property called the 'Big Bend Furnace,' near Pomeroy, Ohio; but the fates were against him and both enterprises failed. For many years Dr. Hale was largely engaged in steamboating, and owned a number of steamboats and barges. By an unprecedented rise in the river with accompanying ice gorges in the winter of 1879-80, he had four steamboats and ten salt and coal barges crushed, wrecked, sunk and practically lost within about fifteen minutes.

"In 1876 he was one of the state commissioners to the centennial at Philadelphia, where West Virginia made a very creditable exhibit and success. About 1881-82-83, in connection with Mr. H. S. Hallwood, he organized the Peabody Coal company, and started coal works some eighteen miles above Charleston; then organized the Kanawha Barge Yard company, and erected a

saw-mill and barge plant at the mouth of Coal river. Soon after organized the 'Peerless Coal Company,' and opened mines below Field's creek. But from lack of means to operate them, and other unfavorable conditions, these enterprises all ended in failure and collapse. While 'nothing succeeds like success,' misfortunes never come singly, but mutually act and re-act as reciprocal cause and effect.

"Dr. Hale was a prolific as well as interesting contributor to the newspapers and magazines. About 1883 he published a pamphlet on the unwritten life of Daniel Boone, giving his early history before he went to Kentucky, and particulars of his life after leaving that state, about eleven years of which he spent in the Kanawha valley, and about which his biographers knew nothing. In 1886 he published a volume of historical sketches from the earliest settlements west of the Alleghenies down to date 'Trans-Allegheny Pioneers.' He was one of the vice presidents of the West Virginia Immigration society organized at Wheeling in 1887; was also a member of the Charleston Industrial Development association, and prepared some articles on the resources of the state which were published and largely circulated. In 1888, May 1, he prepared an historical address for the Charleston centennial celebration. In December of the same year, on invitation of the managers of the Cincinnati Centennial and Inter-state Exposition, he delivered an historical address in Music Hall, Cincinnati. In January, 1890, he helped to organize the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian society, and elected its president, and was unanimously re-elected in January, 1891. In 1890-91, Dr. Hale prepared a 'History of the Kanawha Valley,' a paper on the pre-historic occupation of this valley, treating of the mounds and mound builders; also a paper on the origin, development and decline of salt making, long such an important industry in the valley; also a paper on the navigation of the great Kanawha river, and its improvement by the state and general government, and a gen-

eral history of the valley including the settlement of Charleston and its subsequent growth. In politics Dr. Hale was a conservative Democrat.

"In religion he was a freethinker, accepting whatever seemed to him good and wise, but discarding what his judgment could not accept, and holding in abeyance for farther light what he could understand. Naturally he was not a member of any church, and he never belonged to any of the secret societies. He was temperate in all things. Dr. Hale never married. At the conclusion of some notes, furnished for the information of a biographical writer, Dr. Hale indulged in the following melancholy observations which are not without a vein of pathos: 'Such a brief outline of my descent and very unimportant and uninteresting career, now nearing its close. No one can so thoroughly realize its mistakes, imperfections and shortcomings as myself. The rose colored hopes of my youth were doomed to disappointment; the loftier and nobler objects and aims of my early manhood were unattained, and the cherished aspirations and ambitions of my maturer life were unrealized; but regrets are unavailing now. There's a divinity that shapes our ends and I was one of that "innumerable throng" cast to play the humble, uneventful and commonplace roles in life, and my record is made. My neighbors and the public who have known me will pass upon its merits and demerits and make up their verdict as to what manner of man I have been.'

"His death occurred not long after this—in July, 1902. We think that the doctor's neighbors and the public generally will be inclined to disagree with his disparaging estimate of his life's work. Readers of the foregoing outline will generally agree that the doctor's life has not only been busy but useful, and marked by enterprise and a commendable desire for the general progress and welfare of his community. None of the children of men live to realize in full the roseate hopes that are emblazoned on the horizon of their youthful visions. To do one's best is all that can be asked of

any of us, and it may be safely affirmed that when compared that with the mass of mankind, the lifework of Dr. Hale will rise far above the average."

THEODORE A. DEITZ,* coal operator, one of the representative men in the coal industry in West Virginia, is treasurer and general manager of the Lynchburg Colliery Company at Venetta, on the Gauley and New River Junction, W. Va., and also is general manager and treasurer of the Deitz Coal Mining Company of Gauley River. Mr. Deitz was born in 1859 in Fayette County, within seven miles of Hawk's Nest, W. Va., and is a son of William and Jane (McGuffin) Deitz.

William Deitz was born in West Virginia and was a son of William Deitz, who was of German parentage but was born in Greenbrier County, Va. William Deitz, Jr., was a farmer all his life. His death occurred in 1900, when he was aged eighty years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He married Jane McGuffin, who survives. She came of Scotch-Irish ancestry, her people having been early settlers in the Kanawha Valley, where they were among the founders of the Baptist church. Seven children were born to the above marriage, namely: Hester, who died at the age of fifteen years; Thomas, who is a farmer in Fayette County, and has been thrice married; Edgar, who is a resident of Fayette County; Theodore A.; George, who lives in Fayette County and has a large family; and John W., a merchant at Austen, who has been twice married and has five children.

Theodore A. Deitz was reared and educated in his native section and after reaching manhood engaged in merchandising in Fayette County for seven years before embarking in the coal business. For twenty-six years he has been operating and formerly owned and worked a large mine on New River, near Hawk's Nest, which he subsequently sold to capitalists of Fairmount, Va., after which he organized the companies with which he has ever since been

identified. The Lynchburg Colliery Company at Vanetta, was incorporated in 1904, the officers being: Randolph Harris, of Virginia, president; Judge Christian, of Lynchburg, vice president; the other members of the company are N. B. Handy, Judge Diggs and Theodore A. Deitz. Mr. Deitz has been the general manager since the organization of the company. Their mines have a capacity of about 200,000 tons of bituminous coal a year, the output being known as No. 2 Gas, and No. 5 Splint. From 150 to 200 men are employed. The Deitz Coal Mining Company of Gauley River runs the same grades of coal and the mines are operated with about 125 men, the output being about 125,000 tons annually.

Mr. Deitz was married in Fayette County to Miss Nannie Rhodes, who was born in Fayette but was reared in Kanawha County. She is a daughter of J. J. and Margaret (Rogers) Rhodes, the former of whom was a merchant up to the time of his death, in 1900. The mother of Mrs. Deitz survives.

Mr. and Mrs. Deitz had two daughters born to them, one of whom, Hester, died at the age of thirteen years. The other, Eva, who was educated in Fayette County, at Charleston and in the Holland Female Seminary, resides with her parents and is prominent in the social life of the city. Mr. Deitz and family are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally he is identified with Hayden Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Austen, W. Va.

WILLIAM F. WEBB, secretary of the board of Education of Jefferson District, Kanawha County, W. Va., resides on his well improved farm of twenty-five acres, which is situated on the Kanawha and James River turnpike road. By profession Mr. Webb is a steamboat engineer and in his line of work has sailed over many waters. He was born March 8, 1849, in Ohio, and is a son of William H. and Hannah (Turner) Webb.

William H. Webb was born in New York but was reared in Ohio but spent many years of his life in West Virginia. He was

a builder and contractor and built three of the dams and locks on Coal River. He owned and made use of the first circular saw in any mill in West Virginia. For a number of years prior to 1868 he made his home at Coalsmouth and then moved on his farm of ninety acres in Putnam County. This he sold in 1887 and moved to St. Albans, where he lived retired until his death in his seventieth year. Although always a Democrat he was a supporter of the Union cause during the Civil War but was a man of good judgment and even temper and never came into conflict with those of different opinions. He married Hannah Turner, who was born in Noble County, O., and who became the mother of eleven children. She died in her seventy-first year. She and her husband were members of the Episcopal church.

William F. Webb attended school in boyhood and probably had as good advantages as other youths at St. Albans, and then served an apprenticeship and became a licensed engineer. He has always considered Jefferson District his home even while far away, working sometimes on one river and sometimes on another. For one period he was engineer on a steamboat running between St. Louis and Pittsburg. For sixteen years after marriage, Mr. Webb lived at the mouth of Coal River and then came to his present place, settling on it before the present improvements had been made. He still holds his Government license as a steamboat engineer. Mr. Webb has been a lifelong Democrat.

In 1876 Mr. Webb was married to Miss Mary A. Morris, who was born in West Virginia, a daughter of Capt. Leonard B. Morris, one of the early steamboat captains on the Kanawha River. Mr. and Mrs. Webb have five children: J. V., D. W., Cora Lee, B. E. and D. A. The family belongs to the Baptist church. In February, 1911, Mr. Webb was appointed secretary of the board of education to fill out the term of the late I. O. Johnson, and was elected to this office in the following July. Mr. Webb

is one of the sterling men of Jefferson District.

PLUS R. LEVI,* president of the Chesapeake Land and Development Company and also president of the Toledo Land Company, is largely interested with his partners in other sections, particularly at St. Albans, Kanawha County, W. Va., and is one of the enterprising young business men of Charleston. He was born in 1876, in Kanawha County, where he was educated and when nineteen years of age went into the drug business. Several years later he became interested in dealing in real estate and along this line has built up a very substantial connection.

Making Athens, W. Va., his headquarters, he engaged in selling land, handling real estate in Georgia and Alabama. In 1908 he came to Charleston and his business activities have since been confined exclusively to this section. The Chesapeake Land and Development Company, as well as the Toledo Land Company are West Virginia enterprises, run on West Virginia capital and mainly directed by Mr. Levi.

The former company is interested in laying out and developing the town of Levi, on the K. & M. Railroad, six miles east of Charleston, and the latter in building up the town of Chesapeake, on the C. & O. Railroad, twelve miles east of Charleston. These towns are beginning to take form, the companies giving inducements to reputable settlers to buy their homes on borrowed capital, the only way in which many wage-earners can ever acquire residences of their own. There is every indication that ere long these towns will have a thrifty, thriving and happy and prosperous population.

Mr. Levi was married at Charleston, to Miss Isabel Bibby, who was born and educated in this city, and is a daughter of John H. Bibby, one of the old citizens. Mrs. Levi is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Levi is a Mason and is a member of Beni-Kedem Shrine, at Charleston.

HON. EDWARD CLARK COLCORD, who is a leading citizen of Kanawha County, W. Va., both in business and politics, has been a resident of St. Albans since 1889. He was born in Franklin County, Vt., September 4, 1851, and is a son of John and Sylvia Prudentia (Bowman) Colcord.

John Colcord was born in Vermont and spent his entire life in that State, following an agricultural life. His death occurred when he was about eighty years of age. The Colcord family is an old one in New England, the first of the name coming from an English shire prior to the Revolutionary War. John C. Colcord, father of John Colcord, lived into old age in Vermont, the family being noted for longevity. John Colcord was prominent in county and state politics and during the Civil War period served in the Vermont State Legislature from Franklin County. He married Sylvia Prudentia Bowman, who was born near Binghamton, N. Y., a daughter of Eben E. Bowman, who was a contractor concerned in the construction of the Erie Railroad. Mrs. Colcord still survives and lives with a son in the old homestead and despite her ninety years, is active and enjoys life. Four sons and one daughter were born to the above marriage, namely: Edward Clark; F. C., who died in early manhood; Herbert B., who is a farmer on the old Vermont homestead; John C., who is cashier in a bank at Newburg, Ore.; and Hannah, who is the wife of Edward Libby, residing at Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Edward Clark Colcord attended the public schools until seventeen years of age and then went to the Northwest with an engineering corps and about 1872 he entered the lumber business with which he has been continuously connected ever since. He lived at Eau Claire, Wis., for a time and then moved to Williamsport, Pa., where he remained until 1889 when he came to St. Albans. He now owns mills at this point and timber lands in Raleigh County, his operations being on an extensive scale. In politics he is a Republican and has taken a very active part in public affairs since becoming a resi-

dent of West Virginia. In addition to filling numerous municipal offices, in 1900 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates, and in 1902 was elected to the State Senate and in 1908 he was again returned to the House. He is serving also as a member of the State Board of Equalization. He is a man of marked personality and impresses a stranger with the qualities which his fellow citizens have long since recognized in him and of which they have shown approval.

Mr. Colcord was married in 1883 to Miss Mary Agnes McManigal, of Williamsport, Pa., and seven children have been born to them, namely: Edward Clark, Jr., a draftsman by profession and manager of the Atkinson Foundry and Machine shop at St. Albans, who married Gertrude Rock and has one son, Edward Clark Colcord (3); Francis C., who is a civil engineer, located at present in Raleigh County, W. Va.; Sylvia Prudentia; Eugene L., who is a member of an engineering corps in Raleigh County; and Mary Agnes, Tristram Coffin and William Allison all at school. Senator Colcord belongs to the Lumberman's Association and is identified fraternally with Washington Lodge, No. 58, F. & A. M., St. Albans; Tyrian Chapter, No. 14, Charleston, and Kanawha Commandery and belongs also to St. Albans Lodge, No. 19, Odd Fellows.

CLAUDE AUSTIN SULLIVAN, secretary and treasurer of the Hubbard-Grocery Company, one of Charleston's important business concerns has been a resident of this city since 1889, and has numerous additional interests here. He was born on his father's farm near Leon, Mason County, W. Va., February 28, 1872, and is a son of Daniel M. and Eliza Jane (Scott) Sullivan.

The Sullivan family is of Irish extraction and the great-grand-parents of Claude A. Sullivan, came to Mason County and later to what is now Kanawha County, W. Va., when their son, William Sullivan, the grandfather, was young. The family reached Point Pleasant, where William Sullivan lived for a time and



CLAUDE A. SULLIVAN



then bought land thirteen miles up the Kanawha River. The older members of the family seem to have gone farther north and even to have crossed the Ohio River and afterward were never heard of. Daniel M. Sullivan was born in Mason County and during the Civil War was a member of the 13th Va. Cav., and was sergeant of his Company, and participated in the famous Lynchburg raid. He was honorably discharged from the service and later entered into the general mercantile business at Leon, W. Va., where he also owned farming land. In 1891 he came to Charleston where he embarked in a general mercantile business and was recognized as a man of high business and personal character and was appointed secretary of the State Board of Agriculture under Governor Atkinson, and later as institute director. His death occurred January 22, 1904, at the age of fifty-eight years. He married Eliza Jane Scott, who was born in Greenbrier County and still survives. They had five children born to them: Orrin V., who is deceased; Claude Austin; Carrie Scott and Roy Dennis, both of whom are deceased; and Anna M., who is the wife of Robert A. Poffenbarger, who is a resident of Charleston.

Claude A. Sullivan spent his boyhood on the home farm and attended the public schools at Leon, making himself useful in his father's store from the age of ten to seventeen years. In 1889 he came to this city as assistant bookkeeper for the L. A. Carr Milling Company, and remained with that firm for five years, after which he was head bookkeeper for Noyes, Hubbard & Company, and continued with the succeeding firm, Lewis, Hubbard & Co., being in continuous association with this firm in its development and changes, for sixteen years and during eleven of these was head bookkeeper and for five years was credit man. On July 1, 1910, he resigned in order to take a short vacation, after which, for several months he was with the Newberry Shoe Company, but on October 1, 1910, became credit man for the Hubbard-Bedell & Company, which is now the Hubbard Gro-

cery Co., of which he is secretary and treasurer as mentioned above. He is also a director and was one of the organizers of the National City Bank and is a stockholder in the Charleston Milling and Produce Company.

Mr. Sullivan was married October 6, 1897, to Miss Mary Elisabeth Mason, a daughter of Thomas J. and Harriet Elisabeth (Ashley) Mason, and they have two children: Claude Mason and Harriet Jane. The family residence is at No. 511 Brooks Street, Charleston. They belong to the Baptist Temple, of which Mr. Sullivan is clerk. He is a Knight Templar Mason, "Shriner" and a 32nd degree Mason. Politically he is a Democrat.

LIONEL FULLER,* who, for twenty years has been a civil engineer engaged in professional work in Charleston, W. Va., was born at Southampton, England, and comes of an old Sussex family, of considerable distinction, especially on the maternal side. It was his maternal great-grandfather, who, for three years held Gibraltar against the French and Spanish, an event in European military history of large moment, and for his bravery and stratagem was raised to the peerage, being made Lord Heathfield, and also was appointed a major general of engineers.

Robert Fitzherbert Fuller, grandfather of Lionel Fuller, and son of John Trayton and Ann (Elliott) Fuller, was a clergyman of the Church of England and his life was spent in County Sussex. He married Maria Ursula Sheffield, of a notable family of Birmingham, Eng.

Rev. F. Trayton Fuller, father of Lionel Fuller of Charleston, was a clergyman of the English Church all his mature life. He was numbered with the eloquent Anglican divines of his day in County Sussex, and for many years was rector of the church at Chalvington, where his death occurred at the age of forty-six years. He married Eleanor Susanna Cox, who was a daughter of Capt. Cox, of the 2nd Life Guards, who served under Wellington at Waterloo. He

married a Sheffield, a sister of the paternal grandmother of Mr. Fuller. Ten children were born to Rev. F. Trayton Fuller and wife, six sons and four daughters, and of those who came to the United States, two sons and one daughter, died unmarried.

Lionel Fuller attended both public and private schools in England before he came to America, when twenty years of age, locating first at Lemars, Ia. Two years later he came to Gauley Bridge, W. Va., and in 1890 to Charleston, where he established himself as a civil engineer in the office of C. K. McDermott. He worked first on the C. C. & S., now the Coal & Coke Railroad, and later was with the Coal River Railroad and subsequently went into independent professional work, making an enviable reputation for himself and becoming widely known. He is thoroughly interested in everything that concerns the development of Charleston and in every way is a good citizen.

Mr. Fuller was married first to Miss Josephine De Gruyter, who was a lifelong resident of Kanawha County, where her death occurred at the age of thirty-five years. Mr. Fuller's second marriage was to Mrs. Eugenia C. (Kries) Formey, widow of William Forney. To Mrs. Fuller's first marriage three children were born: Rosalie E., Frederick William and Digna L., all of whom attend school. To the second marriage four children have been born: Lionel Edward and Eugene Cecil, twins, and John Trayton Elliott and Eleanor Grace. Mr. Fuller and family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

A. J. BRYAN, owner of 515 acres of fine land which is situated on Coal River, in Jefferson District, Kanawha County, W. Va., three miles southwest of St. Albans, was born on this farm October 10, 1837, and is a son of Andrew Bryan and a grandson of Richard Bryan.

Andrew Bryan was born in 1800, in Kentucky and was seven years old when he accompanied his parents to Upper Falls, on the Coal River, where the latter secured

900 acres of land. Andrew Bryan grew to manhood in Kanawha County and married Dicie S. Wood, who was born in Surry County, Va., a daughter of William Wood. They had the following children: William and Thomas, both of whom are deceased; A. J.; Lewis, who is deceased; Llwellyen; Dicie, and Augustus, the last named being deceased. After marriage Andrew Bryan continued to live on the present farm, on which all his children were born and here he died at the age of seventy-four years. His wife lived to the age of ninety-three years. She was a member of the old Baptist church while he belonged to the branch known as the Missionary Baptists. For some forty years he was boss kettle tender in the salt works.

A. J. Bryan had the usual school advantages of the children in his neighborhood in his boyhood and afterward was kept occupied on the home place, growing the usual crops together with tobacco and raising stock. After his marriage he made many improvements on the property which had come into his possession and built the present comfortable dwelling. He sold the land that is the site of Jefferson District No. 5 school-house. For twelve years he has been a member of the board of education of Jefferson District and has faithfully performed the duties of this office.

In 1869 Mr. Bryan was married to Hannah Elizabeth Wilson, a daughter of Charles and Mary Ann Wilson, of Jefferson District, and they have six children: G. D., a resident of St. Albans, who married Catharine Sutherland and has two children—Herbert W. and Elizabeth S.; Charles W., who married Allie Wood, and lives in Jefferson District and has three children—Gilbert, Wood and Margaret; McFarland, who lives at home; John S., who lives in Jefferson District, and who married Ida Comstock and has one daughter, Fannie; Walter, who lives in Jefferson District, and who married Dora Miles and has one child, Thelma; and Herbert, who lives at home. Mr. Bryan and sons are Democrats.

MAJOR ISAAC NOYES SMITH, once a leading member of the West Virginia bar, and senior member of the firm of Smith & Knight, of Charleston, was a representative of a family of particular distinction in this section of the South, where the names of Noyes, Smith and Harrison have long been prominent ones. He was born at Charleston, W. Va., April, 1832, and died October 6, 1883, while yet in the prime of life. He was the only son and second child of Col. Benjamin Harrison and Roxalana (Noyes) Smith.

Isaac Noyes Smith was educated at Washington & Lee University, at Lexington, Va., and was a brilliant member of his class. When the Civil war broke out he was loyal to the South, his training and association having tended to such a result, and with enthusiasm he entered the Confederate army in the capacity of a private soldier. He enlisted in that notable body of young men known as the Kanawha Riflemen, and in a comparatively short time became major of the regiment, serving with rank until his subsequent resignation, and later being honorably discharged. Just prior to the beginning of the war he had served two years as a member of the Virginia legislature.

When his military service was over, he returned to his law practice and became a prominent figure at the bar, and for years there was little important litigation in Kanawha county that did not have the firm of Smith & Knight engaged on one side or the other. He came of an ancestry marked by strong, brave, and able men and his distinction at the bar was only less than that of his father, who survived him. He was a conscientious member of the Presbyterian church and for many years was an elder.

Major Smith was married at Charleston in November, 1860, to Miss Caroline S. Quarrier, the Smiths thus becoming connected with another distinguished family of this section. She was born in 1839, in what is now the center of the capital city, on the corner of Quarrier and Capitol streets, a daughter of Alexander W. and

Caroline W. (Shrewsbury) Quarrier. To this marriage the children born were as follows: Benjamin H., who is now deceased; Alexander Q., who married Ethel Appleton, and has three children—Benjamin, Elsie and Appleton; Harrison Brooks, who married Katharine Bowne and whose children are Harrison Bowne, Helen D. and Alexander Q; Elsie Q., who married F. M. Staunton, and has a daughter, Caroline Q; Christopher T., who is deceased; and Isaac N., who married Elizabeth Dana, and has five children—Isaac N., Katherine, Dana, Elizabeth and Christopher. Mrs. Smith is still living amid the old surroundings to which she is endeared by old association, and is the center of a family, the members of which vie with one another in showing her affectionate regard.

K. D. QUARRIER,* superintendent for the West Virginia Colliery Company, at Wevaco, Kanawha County, W. Va., has had a large amount of experience in relation to mines and mining and is well qualified for the position which he fills. He was born at Charleston, W. Va., March 10, 1874, and is a son of William A. and Cora A. (Greenhow) Quarrier.

Mr. Quarrier was educated in the Charleston schools and at Purdue University, and began practical business life as an engineer with the Kelly Creek Improvement Company, remaining several years, afterward being connected for two more years with Morgan Gardner. In 1901 he came to the present company as superintendent of the two mines at South Carbon, going from there to North Carbon and since then has been superintendent of the four mines of the West Virginia Colliery Company at Wevaco.

Mr. Quarrier was married February 22, 1911, to Miss Margaret Thompson. He is identified with the Masons and belongs to the Shrine at Charleston.

JOHN D. STEELE, president of the Steele & Payne Company, at Charleston, W. Va., wholesale dealers and commercial

jobbers in all kinds of produce, grain and hay and as selling agents also handle coal, is one of the representative business men of Kanawha County. He was born at Covington, Va., in 1875, and is a son of Dewitt Clinton and Catherine (Mallow) Steele.

Dewitt C. Steele was born near Covington, Va., a son of Isaac and Mary (O'Callahan) Steele, the former of whom accompanied his parents in boyhood from Rockbridge County, Va., to Allegheny County, in which section the O'Callahans had also been early settlers. Isaac Steele was a farmer and a contractor and builder. Dewitt C. Steele followed an agricultural life and died in Allegheny County when aged seventy-three years. He married Catherine Mallow, who lived to be seventy-four years old, and they had three sons and three daughters, as follows: William I., who is a resident of Charlottesville, Va., and has a family of six children; Kate, Callie and Dorothy, all of whom live at Covington, Va., unmarried; J. C., who is a civil engineer, and lives in New Mexico; and John D., who is next to the youngest of the family.

John D. Steele attended school at Covington and remained at home until he was about sixteen years of age, when he went to Charlottesville, where, engaged in various pursuits, he provided for his own necessities but was able to do little to look after the future. He was twenty-five years old when he accepted a position as commercial traveler through the southern states, for the American Tobacco Company, and gave full satisfaction during the two years he remained with that company. A better offer for his services being made by the Southern Tobacco Company of New Orleans, he accepted that and looked after the interests of that concern for three years and then came to Charleston with the intention of embarking in business for himself. He had learned a great deal of business needs and demands during this time and had made an army of personal friends. He soon set about organizing his present company and after many discouragements, succeeded in placing it on a sound financial

basis and secured as partners, other young, progressive and shrewd business men like himself.

In 1903 the Steele & Brown Company was incorporated and capitalized for \$25,000, for a commission business in hay, grain and produce, Mr. Steele being president from its incorporation. In March, 1910, a reorganization was effected, the stock being increased to \$50,000, Mr. Steele remaining president, with H. B. Lewis, cashier of the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company, as vice president, H. G. Davis as secretary, and Oscar F. Payne as treasurer. The company purchases from producers and brokers from all over the country and their distributive trade territory is in southern West Virginia, and in Virginia and North Carolina. As a brokerage house they do a business of nearly three million dollars annually, and through their extensive dealing and admirable methods of advertising, these young men have built up a vast business and in so doing have retained the confidence of the business world as to their integrity. They also are interested to some degree in coal and have interests in the Kanawha coal fields, operating as the Morris Fork Coal Company, which was incorporated in March, 1911, with a capital stock of \$25,000. Their property is reached by the Coal and Coke Railway to Turner's Station, Kanawha County, where they afford work to 100 men and produce from 300 to 350 tons of coal per day. The officers of this corporation are: John D. Steele, president; Oscar F. Payne, treasurer; Thomas Woodward, vice president; and T. Boone Brown, secretary and manager of the sales department, located at Columbus, O., disposing of the entire output of the business, amounting to about half a million dollars annually.

Mr. Steele was married at Warren Springs, Va., to Miss Carrie Payne, who was educated at the Lewisburg Female Seminary. She is a daughter of J. E. and Emma (Smith) Payne, the former of whom is a merchant at Warm Springs, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Steele are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically Mr. Steele is a Democrat but is too busy a

man to accept added duties as an office holder. He is one of the active members of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce and as a citizen is ever ready to work for better conditions along every line where public need is recognized.

W. T. ALEXANDER,* one of the representative citizens of Charleston, W. Va., where he is engaged in the lumber, railroad ties and coal business, was born May 26, 1864, in Roane County, W. Va., a son of Josiah and Sarah (Lewis) Alexander, and a grandson of Samuel Alexander, an old Virginia planter and boatman.

Josiah Alexander, who was born in Virginia prior to the Civil War, was engaged in the lumber business up to the time of that struggle. After the war, in which he served, he settled down to farming in West Virginia, and here died at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Alexander married Sarah Lewis, the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Copeland) Lewis, and she died in 1892, having been the mother of four children, namely: Henry Lee, who is an operator of Wheeling; James, who is engaged in the lumber and coal business in Alabama; Alice Virginia, who married J. A. Neff, of Roane County; and W. T.

W. T. Alexander received a common school education, and he was employed as a youth on the home farm and also engaged in teaming lumber. Later, in order that he might gain a knowledge of the business, his father sent him out to measure and inspect lumber, and thus he gained the experience necessary to fit him for what he was to make his life work. He took up coal properties with lumber at Charleston and near Clendenin, and is now contracting in the coal fields, buying and shipping railroad ties, and furnishing railway lumber and supplies for bridgework. He has built up a large business, and is considered one of the solid, substantial men of Kanawha County.

Mr. Alexander is a member of the Methodist church. In political matters he is a Democrat, but he cares little for public affairs, preferring to give his time and attention to his large and growing business.

OSCAR F. PAYNE, treasurer and traffic manager of the Steele & Payne Company, brokers and commission merchants at Charleston, a firm of young men doing an annual business that runs into several million dollars, one that has been built up through their own industry, energy and integrity, is a valuable citizen and is an important factor in the Charleston Chamber of Commerce. He was born in 1873, at Palmyra, Va., a son of Collin Patton and Beatrice (Clark) Payne.

Collin Patton Payne was born at Columbia, Va., a son of Joseph Payne who was a soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and at one time was sheriff of Fluvanna County, Va. Mrs. Beatrice (Clark) Payne died in 1886, survived by three daughters and one son. In 1890 Collin Patton Payne married his second wife, Annie Creel, of Ohio, and to them was born one child, Paul, who is now sixteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Collin Patton Payne are residents of Charleston.

Oscar F. Payne secured a public school education and then went on the K. & M. railroad with which line he continued to be connected for twenty-three years, beginning at the bottom and winning promotion until in 1903 he was made General Agent of the Freight Department and continued until January 1st 1911 when he resigned in order to give more attention to his individual interests. In 1886 he came to West Virginia and since 1891 has been a resident of Charleston, and since January 1st, 1911 he has been treasurer and traffic manager of the Steele & Payne Company. This business was incorporated in 1903, under the name of Steele & Brown Company, and was reorganized in 1910, for a business in produce, hay and grain. The present officers are: John D. Steele, president; H. B. Lewis, cashier of the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company, as vice president; H. G. Davis as secretary; and Oscar F. Payne as treasurer and traffic manager. Practically the same individuals are interested in the developing of coal at Turner Station, Kanawha County, under the name of the Morris Fork Coal Company, Mr. Payne likewise being treasurer and traffic manager of this corporation.

Mr. Payne married Miss Mary R. Ruffner, who was born in 1873, at Charleston, and who is a daughter of Henry D. and Sallie (Patrick) Ruffner, the latter of whom is deceased, the former surviving and residing at Roseland, Fla. Mr. and Mrs. Payne have one son, Ruffner Rogers Payne, who was born March 12, 1899, and is a student in the public schools. Mr. Payne and family are members of the Episcopal church, in which he has been a vestryman for six years. He takes only an intelligent, fair-minded citizen's interest in politics, and gives support to the Democratic party.

CHARLES CONNOR,* who, for the past two years has been chief assistant to the State Mine Inspector of West Virginia, is a practical miner and an experienced one, almost his entire life having been devoted to this great and necessary industry. He was born at Calderbank, Lanarkshire, Scotland, April 30, 1850, and is a son of Peter and Jeane (Sneedy) Connor.

The parents of Mr. Connor came to the United States in 1881. The father was a miner and followed mining during all his active life, his death occurring in 1900, at Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., in his seventy-second year and his burial was there. His widow survived him four years. Of their ten children, Charles was the first born. The second child died young. Peter M., the third son, is a mine superintendent in Somerset County, Pa. Mary was the wife of Robert Donaldson at the time of her death, at Oliver, Pa. Helen is the widow of John Cole, who was killed while heroically endeavoring to rescue his comrades when an explosion occurred in a mine at Boswell, Pa., of which he was foreman. David M. lives at Swissvale, near Pittsburgh, Pa. He is a mine foreman for the Switch & Signal Company, Pittsburgh District. John A. is machinist foreman for the Mesta Machine Company near Homestead, Pa. James is superintendent of the Abrams Coal & Coke Company, near Clellandstown, Pa. William is a mine foreman near Smithfield, Fayette County. Jennie is the wife of William Pegg, a mine superintendent at Letonia, O.

Mining has been the family occupation for generations. The paternal grandfather, Charles Connor, was general manager for the Shotts Iron Company at Shotts, Scotland, for thirty years, while the maternal grandfather, David Sneedy, was a lifelong miner. In early married life the parents of Mr. Connor were Presbyterians but later in life the father became united with that branch known as the Cumberland Presbyterians and was an earnest and convincing speaker on religious topics.

Charles Connor attended school until he was about nine years of age and then went to work in the mines and performed the usual duties of a mine boy in the Scotch mines. On July 17, 1879 he stepped first on American soil and to all intents and purposes, then and there, became an American. Prior to this, however, while still working in the mines in Great Britain, he attended afternoon sessions of school at Cambridge, England, for two years, working on the early shifts in the mines and applying himself to his books in the latter part of the day, after which he returned to Scotland and entered a scientific school where he studied mechanics, geology and mining. He then learned machine construction, the elements of chemistry, electricity and steam, and during the three years in the course took higher mathematics as applied to all these subjects. In his first year he took first class certificates on all subjects, and in the second year and also in the third, again took first class medals. This course covered everything required in order to secure the degree of mining engineer. While Mr. Connor was making such progress in his studies, for eight months in the year he worked in the mines every day and five nights in the week walked four miles to school and back again, never missing a single lesson. Mr. Connor is a man possessed of great physical strength and can make a stand jump of ten feet and a pole vault of ten and a half feet, but his weight has not varied fifteen pounds since he was fifteen years of age, his methods of exercise keeping him in fine condition at all times.

After coming to America, Mr. Connor engaged in mining at East Palestine, O., and later at Fayette City, Fayette County, Pa.

After his marriage he was made superintendent of outside operations and subsequently, on the recommendations of Mr. Ludt, was appointed inspector of the Henry Clay mines at Bradford, afterward, for three years being mine foreman at Leith's Shaft, at Uniontown. This position he resigned in order to accept that of superintendent of the Rock Hill Iron & Coal Company, at Robertsdale, Huntingdon County, Pa., and remained there for seven years. On May 15, 1893, having passed the necessary examination, he was appointed mine inspector of the Bituminous District, with headquarters at Uniontown, where he served four years. He next became general superintendent for the Dominion Coal Company of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, a position he filled for nearly a year. Mr. Connor went with the Pittsburgh Coal Company as division superintendent on the Red Stone Branch, including all the mines on said branch, and after three months was appointed general superintendent and inspector for all the Pittsburgh Coal Company's mines, filling that important position for nearly three years. It was at the request of Mr. Lynch that Mr. Connor then went to Glamorgan, Va., where he opened up the Mt. Cook Coal mines and afterward, for a year was general manager of the Mt. Cook Coal and Coke plant. From there he went to New Frostburg, Md., to open up coal mines in that vicinity and remained seven months, in 1905 coming from there to Charleston. Here he purchased the Hotel Norton, which building was destroyed by fire but was subsequently rebuilt by Mr. Connor, who conducted it until 1909. When the well remembered Lick Branch explosion occurred, he offered his services as a mine expert in rescue work, and he was offered the superintendency of the Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Company when he was examined as an expert witness at the inquest following. It was through the technical knowledge that he then displayed that his present position was tendered him, one that he has ably filled since December, 1909.

In 1872 Mr. Connor was married to Miss Jane Musgrove, who was born on the River Tweed, on the border between Scotland and

England. Seven children have been born to them: Peter M., superintendent for the Four States Coal and Coke Company at Worthington, W. Va., who married Mary Jones, and has four children; John M., who died aged twenty-four years; Dolly Jennie, who is the wife of W. T. Bowling, a commercial salesman, of Norton, Va., and has two children; Annie Taylor, who is the wife of Howard Pierpont, an expert bookkeeper, and has one child; Charles W., a graduate of the Pennsylvania Engineering State College, superintendent of the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company, at Coalwood, in McDowell County, who married Agnes Turnbull and has one son, Charles William; George M., who is head bookkeeper for the firm of Warrick, Barrett & Shipley; and Mary Malcomb, who is a trained nurse. The last named is a graduate of Dr. Eve's Hospital at Nashville, Tenn., and for more than a year was superintendent of the hospital at Hollidaysburg, Pa. Since he was seventeen years old Mr. Connor has been united with the Methodist church and is a member of the Quarrier Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Charleston. He is very prominent in Masonry, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Charleston, the Chapter in Wise County, Va.; Syrene Commandery at Norton, Va.; Mystic Shrine, at Pittsburg, and is past eminent commander of the K. T. He belongs also to the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and in Scotland was grand district templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars. He has been an active Republican.

REGINALD C. HEWES, chief clerk in the United States Engineer office, at Charleston, W. Va., and also identified with the United States Weather Bureau as a cooperative observer, has been a resident of this city for over twenty-five years, a busy and useful citizen. He was born at Clarksburg, W. Va., November 29, 1865, and is a son of David and Elizabeth J. (Harrison) Hewes.

The name of Hewes is familiar to all close students of the history of the development of the American colonies. One of the ancestors of Reginald C. Hewes enjoyed the distinction of affixing his name to two memorable

patriotic documents, the Mecklenburg Declaration, a resolution said to have been adopted in May, 1775, at a midnight meeting of representatives of the militia of Mecklenburg County, N. C., declaring that the people were free and independent of the British Crown, and later to the Declaration of Independence, at Philadelphia. Patriotism marked the careers of his descendants. Col. David T. Hewes, the paternal grandfather of Reginald C. Hewes, a resident of Clarksburg, recruited the first regiment of native Virginians—the Third Virginia Volunteers—for the defense of the Union, early in the Civil War. In this regiment his son, David Hewes, father of Reginald C., served as first lieutenant of Company B, and was subsequently honorably discharged. For the past twenty years he has been a resident of Charleston. He married into one of the notable families of the United States, that of Harrison, his wife being a daughter of Hon. William A. Harrison, of Harrison County, Va. Judge Harrison served on the Circuit Bench for many years and after the organization of the State of West Virginia, was made the first president of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

Reginald C. Hewes was educated in the public schools of Clarksburg and at the University of Michigan. In 1885 he came to Charleston in the capacity of telegraph operator in the office of the receiver of the Ohio Central Railway, and appreciation was shown his ability and fidelity by his rapid promotion in the railroad service. He became assistant train dispatcher, chief dispatcher and later acting train master. After retiring from the railroad, Mr. Hewes entered the telegraphic service of the Associated Press and during the years that followed until 1893, was considered one of the most accurate and expert operators in the service. He was the first operator in West Virginia to accomplish the difficult feat of receiving the Morse characters and writing them directly on the typewriter, a practice now general but much easier of accomplishment owing to improvements designed expressly for this purpose. Since 1893 Mr. Hewes has been identified with the office of

the United States Engineer and since 1899 has been chief clerk.

In 1892 Mr. Hewes was married to Miss Mary L. Eagan, a daughter of David Eagan, a resident of Charleston, where Mrs. Hewes was reared and educated. They have had four children: Mary Elizabeth, Eloise C., Ernest T. and Reginald C., the last named dying in infancy. Mr. Hewes is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a Republican but has never taken an active part in politics.

THE NUTTER FAMILY,* an old and important one in West Virginia, has an interesting history.

The name of Nutter was associated with trappers and hunters in the early days of settlement in Harrison County, now West Virginia, and if family records had been preserved, much might be added to the biography of the present generation of descendants, one of whom is Mrs. Martha N. (Nutter) Jordan, wife of James Vinton Jordan, an extensive stockraiser in Elk District, Kanawha County.

Matthew Nutter, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Jordan, married Mary Starr and they settled on Reedy Creek, in Harrison County, where Mr. Nutter engaged in farming but particularly in stock raising, and was one of the first to successfully raise horses and cattle for market in his district. After his death his widow continued this feature and thus paid off a mortgage that was on the property and became a woman of independent means through her own energy. She was a brave and courageous person as her work and surroundings demanded her to be, for the region was yet a wild one and it was necessary for her to have every resourceful expedient of pioneering at hand. She had many adventures but perhaps the one in which she most nearly lost her life was once, when out on the hills with her cattle she found herself followed by a panther. She knew the only means of escape was to frighten the beast and to quickly leave the neighborhood, so she grasped the tail of the bell-wether cow and was thus dragged to near home by the frightened animal.

Thomas Nutter, one of the sons of Matthew and Mary (Starr) Nutter, was born on

Reedy Creek, Harrison County, W. Va., August 13, 1821, and died February 28, 1900. When he was eleven years old he started for Elk District, Kanawha County, where a brother was working in the salt business, walked the entire distance and after reaching the works near Malden, found employment there and later worked on a steamboat. After he married he operated a cooper shop for several years, barrels for salt as for other commodities all being made by hand in those days. In 1857 he bought a farm near Mink, in Elk District, on which he lived until 1890, when he retired and moved to Charleston. He was a very active Republican and at one time was nominated by his party for county sheriff but Home Guards and was colonel of the militia declined the honor. He was a member of the from 1861 until 1865. Although entirely self educated, Mr. Nutter became a man of importance, managed large business affairs and was a citizen whom his associates looked up to and respected. He was a member of the A. C. church.

Mr. Nutter was married first in 1841, to Martha McDaniel, who died April 25, 1858. The following children were born to them: America, who is the wife of G. Arnold, of Seattle, Wash.; Mary, Eliza Jane, Josephine and Melvina, all of whom are deceased; William E., who resides at No. 719 Bigley Avenue, Charleston; James T., who is a farmer in Clay County, W. Va.; and George H., who is deceased. Mr. Nutter was married second to Anne Copen, who died February 14, 1875, aged forty-five years. She was a daughter of William Copen, who owned a farm near Copenhaver in Elk District. To the second marriage the following children were born: Almeda, who is the wife of L. Walker, of Charleston, W. Va.; McClellan, who resides in Braxton County; Curtiss, who lives at Uniontown, Kas.; Martha N., who is the wife of James Vinton Jordan, of Elk District, Kanawha County; Thomas E., now a resident of Kanawha County, who served as a soldier in the Spanish-American War; Delia, who is the wife of George Bowers, a sawyer at Charleston; and Olivia, who is now deceased.

Martha N. Nutter of the above family was given excellent educational advantages, attending school until she was eighteen years of age. She then put her education to practical use by becoming a teacher and a very acceptable one, and taught two terms at Poca Fork, prior to her marriage, on May 26, 1889, to James Vinton Jordan. To Mr. and Mrs. Jordan three children have been born, namely: Bessie, Grant and Emory V. Bessie was born June 21, 1891, is a graduate of the Normal School and is a teacher in District No. 3, Elk District. Both she and her mother are members of the Grange at Mink Station. Grant, who was born December 9, 1893, resides at home and is a student in the Charleston Normal School. Emory V., who was born in March, 1899, attends school. Mrs. Jordan is a member of the A. C. church.

CHARLES E. COPELAND, M. D., who is a representative member of the medical profession at Charleston, W. Va., engaged in general practice and making a specialty of diseases of children, is also an interested and useful citizen of Charleston, West Side. He was born May 10, 1867, near Alderson, Monroe County, W. Va., and grew to manhood in Wolf Creek District.

By the time he was seventeen years of age he had acquired the necessary education that fitted him for teaching school and he still further prepared himself by taking a full course in the Shenandoah Normal College, at Harrisonburg, Va., where he was graduated in 1889. He continued to teach school and also began his medical studies, later entering the Baltimore Medical College, where he was graduated with his degree in 1893. Subsequently Dr. Copeland received five certificates from the Baltimore Medical College and the Baltimore City Hospital, these certificates having been won for operative surgery, diseases of children, physical diagnosis and diseases of the chest. He began practice in Wolf Creek District, where he continued for three years and then went to Lindsides, in Monroe County, and continued there for five years, after which he came to Charles-

ton. He has built up a substantial practice and has won the confidence of the section of the city in which he has established himself. Dr. Copeland is a member of the Kanawha County, the State and the American Medical Associations. He is medical examiner for a number of insurance orders and is fraternally connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the A. O. U. W.

Dr. Copeland was married in Monroe County, W. Va., to Miss Luella Conner, who was born in 1879, in Wolf Creek District, Monroe County, where she was reared and educated. Dr. and Mrs. Copeland have one daughter, Gladys Conner, who was born September 12, 1898, and is now a student in Sherrad Hall, a private educational institution. Mrs. Copeland is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. and Mrs. Copeland have a beautiful home, their residence being situated at No. 1532 Quarrier Street. In politics Dr. Copeland is a Republican and he has served two terms as a member of the city council.

JOHN D. LEWIS.—He was a descendant of John Lewis, the founder of Staunton, Va., who was one of the first, if not the first, to enter into the territory that was made Augusta county, Va. He, the said John Lewis, came from Ireland to Philadelphia and went into the Shenandoah Valley with Jost Hite in 1732. Augusta and Frederick were made in 1738, and were organized—Frederick in 1743, and Augusta in 1745.

When Augusta County was first made, on December 9, 1745, in Staunton by the following justiciary, viz: John Lewis, John Brown, Thomas Lewis (son of John), Robert Cunningham, Peter Scholl, John Pickens, Hugh Thompson, James Kerr and Adam Dickinson, gentlemen justices, James Patton was made sheriff, John Madison was made clerk, Gabriel Jones was the prosecuting attorney, Thomas Lewis was made surveyor. John Lewis was given the contract to erect the county buildings. We note that Madison, Jones and Tom Lewis were brothers-in-law, all three having married sisters, the Misses Strothers, of Staf-

ford, and they all lived at Port Republic, in Augusta. It might be said that the Lewises had control of the court, but when they only gave John Lewis £148 for the buildings, there was no chance for graft in that contract.

John Lewis's wife was said to have been Margaret Lynn of Scotland and several of his sons were there born and only the youngest son, Charles, was born in America. Whether Samuel Lewis was a son or a kinsman is an unsettled problem.

Andrew Lewis was the soldier, and Thomas had bad eyes, which would not allow him to be a soldier, but he was a surveyor and a statesman. In 1774 when the little army was directed to march from southwest Virginia to the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Kanawha, the command of this army was given to General Andrew Lewis, and Governor Dunmore was to proceed to Pittsburg and down the Ohio and meet General Lewis at Point Pleasant, but he failed to meet General Lewis and let the Indians attack Lewis, who had to fight the battle of Oct. 10, 1774, alone.

Col. Charles Lewis was given the command of the Augusta regiment, which had six companies therein and John Lewis, son of Thomas Lewis, was captain of one of those companies. John Frogg was the sutler of the regiment and his wife was Agatha Lewis, a granddaughter of Thomas Lewis. It appears that the Lewis family was prominent in the army as it was in the court, but the sutler took his gun and fought with the rest and lost his life in the battle. Col. Charles Lewis, the favorite of the army, was also killed in the battle and buried on the ground. Col. Charles made his will before he left home and there was a son born to his wife before he was killed, and he took the name of his father, "Charles Lewis."

The wife of Col. Charles Lewis was Sarah Murray, and their children were John, Andrew, Elizabeth, Margaret and Charles. This son, Charles Jr. was educated and commissioned by Washington as a lieutenant and served against the Indians, under General Wayne in the West, in 1795. Lieutenant Charles returned to Bath county and married Jane Dickinson, a daughter of Col. John Dickinson, who was wounded in the battle of

Point Pleasant, Oct. 10, 1774, and was the owner of the 502-acre tract at the mouth of Campbell's creek, on which the Salt Spring was located, and which was purchased by Joseph Ruffner and on which the first salt was made in Kanawha. Lieut. Charles Lewis died in 1803, leaving his wife Jane and two sons, John Dickinson Lewis and Charles Cameron Lewis. The mother with her sons came to Mason county and afterwards married Capt. James Wilson, an attorney of Kanawha.

Lewis Summers says in 1808, he met James Wilson in Charleston—July 4, 1808—and that Mr. Wilson was in a hurry to go to Mason to court (?). Evidently the boys were brought to Charleston and John D. Lewis was sent to school to Mr. Crutchfield and later to Lewis Ruffner.

When John D. Lewis was twenty-two years of age he sold his interest in the farm and was employed by Dickinson and Shrewsbury as a salt maker. Afterwards he became a salt maker for himself and continued in the business until 1856, after which he gave his attention to clearing up farms and selling land in Kanawha and in Nicholas counties. His home was on the Kanawha, about five miles above Charleston, on the 502 acres that were patented by his grandfather, Col. John Dickinson in 1785 and sold to Jos. Ruffner in 1793.

John D. Lewis was a busy man, the owner of much real estate; in politics he was a Whig; his religious preference was for the Episcopal church, and he attended the Presbyterian when there was no church of his preference in the neighborhood. He was seriously opposed to secession and perhaps the only speech he ever made was in opposition to it, in the spring of 1861. He was a Scotchman whose ancestor lived in Ireland and came therefrom to America.

His first wife was Sally Shrewsbury, daughter of Joel Shrewsbury, and she left one son, Joel S. Lewis. His next wife was Ann Dickinson, daughter of Col. William Dickinson; she left three children, Sally J., Charles C., and Mary. His third wife was Betty Darneal, a daughter of Jacob Darneal.

She left two children, Julia and William. His fourth wife was Mrs. Sally Spears; she left no children to Mr. Lewis. He died in 1882, aged 82½ years. Mr. Lewis was a very positive, decided upright man, one of the old style men that directed his own affairs. While positive, he was conscientious and kind.

Miss Sally J. Lewis married Henry Clay Dickinson. Miss Mary, her sister, married John Quincy Dickinson, the brother of Capt. H. Clay Dickinson—brothers married sisters.

Charles C. Lewis married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, who was a Ruffner descendant.

Julia married James Madison Hite Beal of Mason county.

William married Miss Jennie G. Stanley.

The eldest son was Joel Shrewsbury Lewis, who lived in Raleigh county. He was said to have been the picture of General Andrew Lewis. Joel has been deceased for some years.

An incident shows the man. John Dickinson Lewis was at home and had been laid up for some time in his room and he told Mrs. Lewis (No. 4) that he was going to Nicholas on some business and to prepare his saddle bags, as he had to ride horseback about 75 miles and would be gone a week or so. She coaxed him not to think of going, but "he had said it." She sent for his physician to have him tell him the consequences and keep him from going. Dr. Ewing came and was instructed by Mrs. Lewis. The Doctor came to his bedside and told him it would not do and the consequences might be fatal, etc. Mr. Lewis asked him if that was what he came for, and he admitted that it was, and he then said, "Doctor, you can go home, for I'm going on Monday next," and he went and did well.

His son, Charles C., belonged to a military company, which he had joined in 1858. When the war came on the company wanted to offer its services to Virginia in 1861. Mr. J. D. Lewis was opposed to the War of Secession and he told Charles he must not go, but to remain with him. Charles was under no obligations to go, and he was in the habit of obeying the commands of his father, and he did not go—he did right.

JOHN SLACK COLE,* proprietor of the John Slack Cole Engineering Co., of Charleston, W. Va., and a lifelong resident, was born here January 1, 1877, and is a son of John Lewis and Anna (Slack) Cole.

John Lewis Cole was born on Cabin Creek, Kanawha County, where his parents had settled as pioneers and his father was a farmer. The youth, however, cared nothing for agricultural pursuits, possessing talents in an entirely different direction and these he developed through individual effort. He became a surveyor and a lawyer and later was considered an authority on the value of West Virginia real estate. He surveyed much of the wild land in the state and one of these tracts is what is now known as the Griffith oil territory, and for a number of years was county surveyor, spending the greater part of his active life at Charleston. He was elected state librarian and was faithful to the charge entrusted to him. Much of the early history of Charleston and Kanawha County has been preserved in the records so carefully kept by the late John Lewis Cole. He was born in 1827 and died in 1901. In 1874 he married Fannie Slack, a daughter of John Slack, Sr., who, at different times served as sheriff of Kanawha County. Mrs. Cole was born at Charleston in 1848 and died in 1888. They had but one child, John Slack Cole. In politics, John L. Cole was a Democrat. He was a charter member of the Masonic lodge at Malden, which was established prior to the Civil War. In addition to his other talents he was an artist of no mean ability.

John Slack Cole was reared at Charleston and attended the public schools until 1894. He studied his father's work in which he found much to interest and claim his attention, and under his direction learned civil, mining and consulting engineering and after his father's death continued the business and has associated with him a graduate of Princeton University and the University of Virginia. He maintains his offices in the McCrorey Building and does a large amount of business. In politics he is a Democrat and when but twenty-one years of age was honored by his party with a nomination for county surveyor.

JOHN A. GARDNER, general real estate dealer at Charleston, W. Va., occupying offices in the Odd Fellow Building, is a native of this city, born in 1871 and securing his education up to the age of thirteen years in the Charleston schools. He is a son of John Monroe and Isabel (Pollock) Gardner, and a grandson of Nathan Gardner.

Nathan Gardner came to the Kanawha Valley from Rockbridge County, Va., early in the fifties. He had started for California but his wife died when they had only reached Malden, Kanawha County, on their way, and with his domestic circle thus broken, Nathan Gardner evidently lost his ambition to proceed to the far West. He died in Kanawha County in 1878, at the age of seventy years. Two of his children yet survive: Mrs. Lizzie Sentz and James, both residents of Charleston.

John Monroe Gardner was born in 1815 in Rockbridge County, Va., and accompanied his parents to the Kanawha Valley. As a flat-boat man he early became well known on the river and through this merited notoriety became connected with the State Board of Improvement and was subsequently made superintendent of improvements on the river, in which capacity he served for thirty years. During this time the U. S. Government took over the work of improvement, retaining the services of Mr. Gardner until he retired, his death occurring in 1891. He was better acquainted with the Kanawha River and its improving* than many of the expert engineers, having spent almost all his life on its waters and having made this his main interest. He was held in very high esteem by public officials as well as hosts of friends, his honesty, fidelity and efficiency bringing him respect from all who knew him. In his church relations he was a Presbyterian and in politics he was a Democrat. In early manhood he became identified with Kanawha Lodge No. 25, Odd Fellows and filled all the chairs of the organization. He married Isabel Pollock, whose whole life was spent in Kanawha County, her death preceding that of her husband by a number of years. He subsequently married Mrs. Anna (Johnson) Woodward, but all of his six children were born to his first union. Charles E., the eldest,

was born and reared at Charleston and was associated with his father during the latter's active years and after his retirement, succeeded as river superintendent. He resides at Belle, Kanawha County, with wife and family of children. He is a prominent Odd Fellow and belongs to the Encampment. William H. died at the age of twenty-seven years and is survived by a widow and one child. Theresa died when aged four years. Ella N. resides at Charleston and is the widow of E. O. Langhorn. She has two sons, both of whom are married. Mary M. is the wife of W. H. Morrison, who conducts a hotel at Washington, D. C.

John Andrew Gardner, the youngest member of the family, was thirteen years of age when he started as a messenger boy for the Government River Improvement Board, in Charleston. Later he went on a river boat and had a practical training in navigation, so that by the time he was twenty-one years of age he was a licensed pilot. He remained on the river as a captain and as a pilot until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he engaged in a general mercantile business, and for the past seven years has devoted himself especially to handling real estate and owns a number of substantial properties. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men and the Eagles, being more or less prominent in all these organizations. He is identified with the Democratic party.

G. KUHN CABELL,* manager of the stores for the West Virginia Colliery Company, on Cabin Creek, Kanawha County, W. Va., and a far-seeing business man, was born June 17, 1872, at Charleston, W. Va., and is a son of Napoleon B. and Lavina (Wood) Cabell.

Napoleon B. Cabell was born in Virginia and in early manhood came to Kanawha County and settled at Malden, where he became identified with the salt industry, and he and his father-in-law, Henry Wood, operated a salt furnace. After leaving Malden he became interested in real estate and banking at Charleston, with James Brown, and afterward retired to the Cabell farm on Elk River, five

miles from the capital city, where he resided until the close of his life. His widow then retired to Charleston, where her death subsequently took place. They had seven children: William, Florence, Hewitt, Charles, George Kuhn, Rosa and Ann, of whom Florence, Hewitt, Charles and George survive. Florence is the widow of Albert Pierce. Rosa was the wife of Harry Comstock.

G. Kuhn Cabell was educated in the public schools of Charleston, in his earlier years worked on a farm, was a clerk in a grocery store and later was employed in the Roy Furniture factory. After this he was with the Charleston Transfer Company prior to taking charge of the Dickinson Lumber Company stores. In 1899 he came to the West Virginia Colliery Company as store manager and continued with the successors of this company on the K. & M. side of the river, the Kanawha & Hocking Coal Company. Still later when the old company was organized on the Cabin Creek side, Mr. Cabell resumed his old relations with that organization and in 1903 became a stockholder in the same, taking up his residence at Wevaco, Kanawha County. His position is one that requires considerable business shrewdness as he has the purchasing of all supplies for the company's five stores.

Mr. Cabell was married November 14, 1904, to Miss Madge Burks, a daughter of W. P. and Margaret Burks, and they have two children: Charles and Margaret. They are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Cabell is identified with the Elks at Charleston.

W. FROST BROWN, president of the Brown Milling and Produce Company, of Charleston, W. Va., a large enterprise which was incorporated in March, 1911, is a progressive and representative business man of this city. He was born October 26, 1881, at Mt. Carmel, Pa., and is a son of William N. and Emma (Garrett) Brown.

William N. Brown was born in Pennsylvania, October 26, 1844, and died Feb. 10th, 1911, at Charleston, where his widow still resides. When less than eighteen years of age, in 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Company E.

129th Pa., Vol. Inf. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant of his company and at the expiration of his service re-enlisted with the rank of lieutenant, but before the regiment went to the front, his parents succeeded in withdrawing him, as he was under military age. After the war was over he went to Virginia, where he became interested in the coal industry, and from there came to the New River coal fields and the Gauley River section. Some nineteen years before his death he came to Charleston and spent eighteen years as special accountant for various coal companies, and as expert examiner of coal properties. He was very well known at Charleston and in this vicinity, for two terms was commander of Blounton Post, G. A. R., and was adjutant-general of the G. A. R. of the state. At the time of his death he was State Aide de Camp to the National Commander in Chief of the G. A. R. Politically he was a Republican and in fraternal life he was active, belonging to the Masons, Odd Fellows and the American Mechanics. He was a worthy member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Charleston, to which his widow is also attached. They had the following children: Elizabeth; Margaret, wife of A. J. Weethee, of Cabin Creek; George F., secretary of the Brown Milling and Produce Company; T. Boone, with Morris Fork Coal Co. of Columbus, O.; W. Frost; and May, residing with her mother and brothers.

W. Frost Brown was educated in the Charleston schools and afterward was connected with the clerical department of the K. & M. Railroad, where he finally became chief clerk, and filled this office with the general agent of the company for this road at Charleston. From June, 1906, until January, 1911, Mr. Brown was a member of the wholesale jobbing firm of the Steele & Brown Co., since when he has been identified with the Brown Milling and Produce Company, successor to the J. A. Carr Feed & Produce Company. Of this new company, Mr. Brown is president; T. M. Anderson, of Petersburg, Va., vice president; G. F. Brown, secretary; and Edward Calderwood, treasurer. The capital stock of the company is \$45,000, and a wholesale busi-

ness is done, largely within West Virginia, four men being kept on the road.

Mr. Brown married Miss Lula L. Botkin, who was born in Charleston and being left an orphan in her infancy, was adopted by her grandfather, C. J. Botkin. The latter was once a very prominent citizen of Kanawha County, serving as sheriff and also as mayor of Charleston. His death occurred in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

PATRICK T. BOARD,* a railroad contractor and builder residing at Charleston, W. Va., occupying his handsome residence at No. 1820 Quarrier Street, has been a lifelong resident of Kanawha County and was born June 26, 1875 at Wellford, which was formerly known as Junction Palace. His parents are John H. and Susanna (Gwinn) Board.

John H. Board was born also in Kanawha County and has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. His birth took place in 1850 and that of his wife three years later. The paternal grandfather, Patrick Board, was a farmer in Greenbrier, Va., where he died at the age of thirty-three years, leaving three children: John H.; Joseph, a resident of Clendenin; and Nancy, wife of John H. Lowe, residing at Wellford. John H. Board was only ten years old when his father died and he had his own way to make in the world. In early manhood he married Susanna Gwinn, one of a family of three sons and five daughters. To Mr. and Mrs. Board seven children were born, namely: Charles, engaged in the contracting business at Clendenin, W. Va., who married Edna Schaffer; Nona, who is the wife of Meade Schaffer, and resides at Wellford; Laura, who is the wife of William Brown; Opie, contractor residing at Garrison, Ky., who married Nellie Gunther; Ethel, who is the wife of Edward Young, residing at Wellford; and Carlos, who lives with his parents; Patrick T., being one of the older members of the family.

Patrick T. Board attended the public schools of Wellford and when twenty years of age embarked in a mercantile business at Clay Court House, where he continued for several years.

after which he became buyer for the Ridder Lumber Company at that place and remained with that concern for two years. Mr. Board then went into contracting for railroad construction, his first piece of work being twenty-five miles of the Coal & Coke Company Railroad, in 1901, which kept him busy for several years. He has done a great deal of similar work and for the greater part of the last ten years has done railroad constructing for the C. & O. Railroad, having completed large contracts on Cabin Creek, Loop Creek, Coal River, and for the past fourteen months has been engaged in building the double track for this railroad between Garrison and Buena Vista, and between Rome and Concord, giving employment to 100 men and sometimes more. To handle such large enterprises successfully and profitably, requires many qualities and these Mr. Board evidently possesses. In 1895 he attended the Huntington Business College.

On January 14, 1900, Mr. Board was married to Miss Cora Carr, a daughter of Dr. Claudius and Heloise (Mace) Carr, who reside in Kanawha County. Mr. and Mrs. Board have four children: Bernard, Elizabeth, Patrick and Robert. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, south, this being the faith of Mr. Board's mother, while his father is a member of the Baptist church. In June, 1905, he completed the erection of the beautiful residence on Quarrier Street. He is identified with the Masonic lodge at Clay Court House.

COL. BENJAMIN HARRISON SMITH, deceased, was born October 31, 1797, near Harrisonburg, Va., and died at Charleston, Kanawha County, W. Va., December 10, 1887. He was a son of Benjamin Harrison and Elizabeth (Cravens) Smith, the latter being a daughter of Major Robert and Mary (Harrison) Cravens, both of his grandmothers being Harrisons, his paternal grandfather, Col. Daniel Smith, having married Jane Harrison. Colonel Smith came of very substantial and distinguished Scotch-Irish ancestors, being a lineal descendant in the male line of Capt. John Smith, of Augusta County, Va., who had been an officer in the British army, later served in

the Colonial army and aided Major Andrew Lewis in driving Governor Lord Dunmore from Virginia, at the opening of the Revolutionary War. Four of Col. Daniel Smith's sons were officers in the Revolutionary army, one of whom, Benjamin Harrison Smith, was the father, as noted above, of Col. Benjamin Harrison Smith. In 1810, the father of the late Colonel Smith, removed from the Valley or Virginia with all his slaves preparatory to giving them their freedom, which he did, after reaching what is now the site of Lancaster, O.

It was while living in Ohio that Col. Smith met with an accident on his father's farm that confined him to his bed for some weeks and probably was the means of determining his future career. According to his own statement he had been a hearty, careless youth, only happy when out of doors and engaged in physical exercise and it was a terrible strain when he not only had to remain in bed but keep still in order that the severed ligaments of his knee might knit together. By chance a book with the title, "Thinks I To Myself," fell into his hands and in its perusal he became interested and thus was awakened the sense of the value of literature which contributed so largely to his future success in his profession, he, himself, asserting that from that time on it was his ambition to read everything that he could secure. He willingly went to Athens and entered school there, graduating creditably, and later was a law student for nearly three years in the office of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr. As an interesting side light, it may be remembered that Hon. Thomas Ewing pursued his education under adverse circumstances, studying law and Latin while attending to a salt furnace in Kanawha County.

In February, 1822, Mr. Smith came to Kanawha County and shortly afterward made it his permanent home. His earliest business association was with the late James Craik, who was a son of Dr. James Craik, of Alexandria, Va. Mr. Craik subsequently became a minister of the Gospel and had charge of the Episcopal Church at Charleston, in 1844 moving to Louisville, Ky., where he had charge of Christ Church, and was succeeded by his son, Rev. Charles Craik, pastor of Christ Cathedral,

Louisville. Colonel Smith, himself, never seemed to have any church preference although his family was connected with the Presbyterian church, and to that church he gave his support.

In 1833, Colonel Smith was elected a delegate to the Virginia State Senate and was twice re-elected, being a Whig in his political beliefs. In 1849 he was appointed district attorney, by President Taylor and in 1855 was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention. In 1862 he was a member of the Wheeling Convention which formed the State of West Virginia. He was appointed U. S. district attorney by President Lincoln and continued in office for four years, when he resigned. In 1868 he was a candidate for governor of West Virginia, on the Democratic ticket but was not elected. This bore the appearance of a change in his political views, but the change was principally in the people and the times. He was a consistent Union man, during the Civil War from conviction, although his friends and relatives, including his only son, were in the Southern ranks. As district attorney in the Federal courts, he treated returned soldiers of both sides with impartial justice, for which he sometimes suffered abuse.

Colonel Smith married Miss Roxalana Noyes, whose father, Isaac Noyes, came early to this valley and was a merchant and salt manufacturer. The mother of Mrs. Smith was Cynthia Morris, who belonged to one of the earliest families of Kanawha. Three children were born to them: C. Elizabeth, Isaac Noyes, and R. Emmeline. The eldest of the family, C. Elizabeth Smith, married Frederick F. Brooks, and their children were: H. S., Frederick N., Morris O. and Lillie R. The last mentioned married William Burlingham, who was born in Erie, Pa., in 1839. Mr. Burlingham came to Charleston about 1870, in 1874 he moved to Baltimore, Md., and had three sons born in Baltimore—Frederick Harrison, unmarried, now living in Paris, France; William, who married Ethel Robertson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has three children, and Prentice Hale, who married Bessie B. Russell, of Troy, N. Y., but has no children.

Isaac Noyes Smith, the only son, married

Caroline Quarrier, and they had five children: Benjamin H., Harrison Brooks, Elsie Q., Christopher T. and Isaac N. Benjamin H. Smith is now deceased. Harrison Brooks Smith married Katharine Bowne and they have three children. Elsie Q. Smith married F. M. Staunton and has a daughter, Caroline Q. Christopher T. Smith is deceased. Isaac N. Smith married Elizabeth Dana and has five children. R. Emmeline Smith, the youngest of the family, married Col. A. B. Jones, and they have a daughter, Lana Noyes, who was married first to W. B. Dixon, and secondly to D. T. Laine.

Col. Benjamin H. Smith was of a temperament that made him friends, and that also made him unpopular with some. That is, he was outspoken as to his own opinions and firm in his convictions. In Kanawha county different opinions were held on the subject of slavery, and while there were many here who opposed it, there were a great many who regarded it as a sacred right, not to be interfered with in any way. There were many who believed in the gradual emancipation of the slaves and who were gradually getting rid of their own. It was about 1830-32, it will be remembered, that a large proportion of the best men in Virginia were said to entertain these plans, and that even Thomas Jefferson advocated this policy.

As a lawyer Col. Smith was thoroughly versed in the principles of his profession, and he continued to make the law a life-long study, paying much attention to the land laws of Virginia. He stood among the foremost men at the bar. As a lawyer, statesman, and otherwise, he was a strong man. He was full of humor, sweet natured and well disposed. His immediate family claimed his closest attention; their respect and affection surrounded him, and their pride in his achievements has prompted many memorials.

CHARLES GUNTHER PEYTON,* cashier for the large coal corporations which include the West Virginia Colliery Company, the Carbon Coal Company and the Republic Coal Company, all located on Cabin Creek, Kanawha County, W. Va., has been a resi-

dent of this county for the past fifteen years but was born in Albemarle County, Va. His parents were Charles S. and Sallie E. (Branham) Peyton, who had five children: Pickett and Henry, both of whom are deceased; J. Goss, who is a resident of St. Paul, Minn.; Lucy F.; and Charles Gunther.

Charles G. Peyton, the youngest of the above family, was born October 26, 1874, and was four years old when his parents moved to West Virginia. He was reared in Greenbrier County. His education was secured in the public schools and in a business college at Staunton, Va., after which he spent two years in New Mexico. After he returned to West Virginia he entered the Kanawha Valley Bank as bookkeeper and remained there for seven years. In 1902 he came to the present corporation, first as bookkeeper for the Carbon Coal Company, his duties and responsibilities increasing as the business expanded. Mr. Peyton is financially interested in the Raven Run Oil Company and also in western and Mexican mines, and is a stockholder in the Providence Life and Casualty Insurance Company, of which he is the agent at Carbon, W. Va.

Mr. Peyton was married September 7, 1904, to Miss Susan Park Woolfolk, and they have two children: Charles Gunther and Gordon Pickett. Mr. and Mrs. Peyton are members of the Christian church. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally a Mason and is identified with the Masonic lodge at Montgomery, W. Va.

WILLIAM F. SHAWVER,* president of the Shawver Company, with business quarters at No. 630 Kanawha Street, Charleston, W. Va., where they deal in roofing and in all kinds of kitchen wares, is one of the representative business men of this city, to which he came in 1893. He was born in Greenbrier County, W. Va., in 1863, and is a son of William C. and Sarah C. (Crane) Shawver.

William C. Shawver was born in Greenbrier County and followed farming in the section known as the Meadows, where he died in 1901. During the Civil War he was a soldier in the Confederate Army but in later years his views changed and for a number of years he

was a Republican. He married Sarah C. Crane, also born in Greenbrier County and she survived him, her death occurring in August, 1910, at the age of seventy-three years. They were members of the Missionary Baptist church. Five children were born to them, three of whom survive.

William F. Shawver was reared and educated in his native county and for seven years taught school in Greenbrier and Fayette counties. In 1893 he came to Charleston and ever since has been actively interested along his present lines, roofing, kitchen supplies and hardware, and in his present enterprise has been identified with C. P. Burdette, who is secretary and treasurer of the company, which was incorporated in 1903. As roofers this firm stands at the head of the trade, putting on roofing and cornices on buildings having been made one of their specialties and their perfect work may be seen on the finest public buildings and private structures in the city.

Mr. Shawver was married in Fayette County to Miss Anna E. Amick, who was born, reared and educated in Fayette County, and they have the following children: Lake, who is an electrician with the Carbon Coal Company, on Cabin Creek; Guy E., who represents the company in a commercial way; William P., who is connected with the Francis Hospital at Springfield, Mo.; and Walter F. and John, both at home. In politics Mr. Shawver is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and with his family he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. CHARLES MOHLER, secretary and treasurer of the Mohler Lumber Company, a very important business enterprise of Kanawha County, W. Va., located at Lock Seven, is one of the enterprising young business men of this section. He was born in Augusta County, Va., May 27, 1870, a member of one of the old settled families of that county.

J. Charles Mohler was educated in his native county and came from there to Kanawha County in 1888. He had been practically reared in the lumber business and has had his interest centered in this line more or less all his life. He has been identified with

the Mohler Lumber Company at Lock Seven ever since its organization. He has financial interests at different places, being a stockholder in the Bank of St. Albans and a stockholder and director in the Citizens National Bank of Charleston.

Mr. Mohler was married to Miss Lena Blackwood, of Kanawha County, a daughter of William R. and Henrietta Blackwood, and they have two children, Madeline and Dorothy. After his marriage until 1903, Mr. Mohler lived at Lock Seven, but since then has resided with his family at Charleston. He is a member, trustee and steward of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Charleston. For many years he has been identified with Masonry and belongs to all the branches at Charleston. In politics he is independent.

JAMES M. LAING, superintendent of the Wyatt Coal Company, operating on Cabin Creek, Kanawha County, W. Va., and who has additional business interests in West Virginia, was born in Scotland, April 19, 1867, and was a babe eight weeks old when the family came to America. His parents were Alexander and Elizabeth (McAlpin) Laing.

Alexander Laing and wife were born also in Scotland and his business was coal mining. In 1867 he came to the United States with his family and located first in Mercer County, Pa., and from there, in 1884 the family came to West Virginia and for three years lived at Blacksburg, in Kanawha County. Removal was then made to Mt. Carbon, where Alexander Laing died in 1887. His widow survives and in 1888 moved to Rush Run and her home is with her children as suits her convenience. They were ten in number, as follows: Jennie, who is the wife of R. A. Gilchrist, and resides at McAlpin, W. Va.; John, who resides at Charleston, and is president of the McAlpin Coal Company; James M., subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, who is the wife of David Evendoll, of Sharon, W. Va.; Margaret, who is the wife of W. B. Whitlock, of Fire Creek, W. Va.; Mary, who is the wife of W. H. Warren, of Richmond, Va.; Bessie, who is the wife of J. D. Humphries, of Hinton, W. Va.; Alexander, who lives at Sharon, W. Va.;

William, who lives at McAlpin, W. Va.; and Anna, who is the wife of W. T. Green, of Charleston.

James M. Laing was given good educational opportunities, attending schools near his father's home and the Normal Schools at Lebanon, O. In early manhood he entered into the mining business as bank boss at Red Ash. Later he was with the Sun Coal Company as mine boss, and later he became superintendent of the Cunard mines at Brooklyn. In 1906 he became connected officially with the Wyatt Coal Company, of which he is also a stockholder. Mr. Laing was one of the organizers and is a director of the McAlpin Coal Company, a family business concern, which was named in honor of his mother, and of which John Laing is president; W. H. Warren is vice president and W. T. Green is secretary and treasurer. All the brothers and sisters are connected with Mr. Laing in this enterprise, the company having operated in Raleigh County, W. Va., since its organization in 1908. Mr. Laing is also vice president of the McGregor Coal Company, operating in Logan County, of which his brother, John Laing, is president, and his brother-in-law, W. T. Green, is secretary and treasurer. Additionally, Mr. Laing is a stockholder in the McCaa Coal Company, operating in Gilmer County; a stockholder in the Capital City Bank, at Charleston; a stockholder in the New River Banking & Trust Company at Thurman; a director in the F. H. Hammond Notion Company, at Charleston; and a stockholder in the East Norfolk Land Company, at Norfolk, Va. These many interests make him a very busy man; he is well known in commercial circles and his business judgment is relied on by his associates and others.

On August 16, 1898, Mr. Laing was married to Miss Anna Tamplin, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Davis) Tamplin. Mrs. Laing was born in Ohio and was only six weeks old when her parents brought her to West Virginia. Her father was formerly a civil engineer and later became superintendent of the Cannelton Coal Company, in which business connection he remained for a number of years and his family spent a long period



JAMES M. LAING



in the near vicinity of Charleston, where Mrs. Laing went to school. Her maternal grandfather, David J. Davis, came to West Virginia with a Philadelphia company and opened up the first coal mines at Winifrede, Kanawha County, and William Tamplin came with this company as civil engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Laing have one son, James T. He and wife attend the Presbyterian church. The family residence is at No. 1501 Virginia Street, Charleston. Politically Mr. Laing is a Republican, and fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and a "Shriner."

JOHN H. JONES,* deceased, for many years was identified with business interests in West Virginia and for fifteen years was a resident of Charleston, his death occurring at Paris, Texas, where he was representing the C. L. Gregory Vinegar Company as a commercial traveler. Mr. Jones was born at Fayetteville, Fayette County, W. Va., December 29, 1855, and died March 12, 1910. His parents were Levi and Letha (Petters) Jones, natives of West Virginia, where they lived and died when aged seventy-five years. The families came originally from Wales. Of the eight children, the late John H. Jones was an intermediate member of the family, four of which are living.

John H. Jones was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools in Fayette County and a school at Painesville, O. When about twenty years of age he became connected with M. T. Davis and Major Gordon in their coal operations, and served eighteen years as a superintendent, and then embarked in the mercantile business at Bureg, W. Va., moving five years later to Huron, S. Dak., where he was in the mercantile business for three years. He came back to Fayette County and later became interested with the company with which he remained identified during the rest of his life. In 1904 he purchased his beautiful residence known as Fern Bank, which overlooks the Kanawha River. In his political views he was a Republican, and religiously a Baptist.

Mr. Jones was married at Glascoe, Mo., December 8, 1881, to Miss Lillian Haston,

who was born, reared and received a college education there. She is a daughter of Jesse and Julia (Carter) Haston. The former was born in Tennessee and the latter in Maryland, and they were married at Carrollton, Mo., where she was a teacher at that time. They moved then on a farm and lived and died there, he at the age of seventy-seven years and she when aged seventy-five years. He had been married twice previously and was the father of twenty-one children. Mr. and Mrs. Jones had four children born to them, namely: E. Haston, Claude A., Ida Dakota and Roy Levi. E. Haston Jones was born at Montgomery, W. Va., February 11, 1883, completed his education at Charleston and is secretary and treasurer of the Kanawha Mining Car Company. He was married in Philadelphia to Eva Marshall, who was born near London, Eng., and was brought to America by her parents when twelve years old. They have one son, Ward, born April 29, 1911. Claude A. Jones was born October 7, 1885, attended the Charleston schools and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., where he was graduated as an ensign, in 1906, being one of seventy who graduated nine months prior to the regular class graduation. He is now a lieutenant on the battleship North Carolina, which is stationed at Portsmouth, N. H. Ida Dakota Jones was born September 20, 1897, at Huron, S. Dak., was educated in the High School and a commercial college at Charleston, and is employed in the clerical department of the Kanawha Valley Bank. Roy Levi Jones was born September 8, 1891, graduated from the Charleston High School, the University of West Virginia and in 1911 became a member of the class of 1914 at Harvard College, in the department of chemical research. Mrs. Jones and family are members of the Presbyterian church.

J. F. WILCOX, M. D., a retired physician residing one mile from Marmet, Loudon District, Kanawha County, W. Va., was born at this place, August 23, 1832, and is a son of Luke and Pinkston (Kemper) Wilcox.

The father of Dr. Wilcox was born in New York and came from there to Kanawha Coun-

ty when a young man. He became interested in salt making and acquired two salt furnaces, one on the home property and one at Marmet Station, and for seven years prior to his death operated the last named furnace. He was born in 1795 and died in 1854. He married Pinkston Kenner, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of James Kenner, and they had seven children, namely: Hezekiah, William, Lucinda, Henry, Amelia, Lewis and J. F., the two last named being the only survivors.

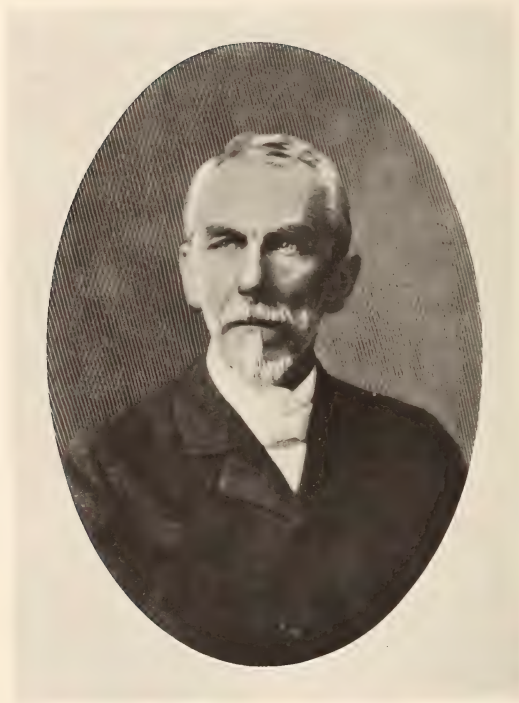
J. F. Wilcox was given the best educational advantages then afforded near his home, after which he attended a literary institute. Love of adventure then led him to the far West as a soldier and he participated in 1855 in the famous Battle of the Ash Hollow, with the Indians. He was a member of Co. K, in the 6th U. S. Infantry, called the "Fighting Sixth," which was commanded by Genl. Hanney in the Indian Campaign. At the end of his term of enlistment, he returned to Marmet, residing here for a short time and then going to Kentucky where he taught school until his health failed. He then went to California where he remained for one year. Returning East again, he embarked in the drug business at Versailles, Ky., and at the same time began the study of medicine, but before he completed his medical education, the Civil War came on and he joined the Confederate Army, and was appointed Chief Clerk of the Commissary of Subsistence under Major W. A. Bradford of General Humphrey Marshall's brigade. He served under him until the spring of 1864 when he joined Co. A, 1st Battalion Ky. Mounted Rifles, of Col. Giltner's brigade which was engaged under Gen. John H. Morgan on his last raid into Kentucky. At the battle of Cynthiaiana, Ky., June 12, 1864, he was taken prisoner and after being confined for six weeks in a Covington hospital, was transported to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was kept until the close of the war. His service covered a period of three years. Upon his return south, he again resumed his drug business and it was several years before he could complete his medical studies, but, in February, 1883, he was graduated at the University of Louisville, Ky. He then came back to his old

home and until within the past year has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In his political views he is a Democrat. Dr. Wilcox has never married.

JOHN GRESHAM,* building contractor at Charleston, W. Va., where, with former partners and individually he has done a large amount of important and creditable building, was born in Orange county, N. C., in the spring of 1841. He is a son of Robert Gresham, who died in 1843, the death of his wife having occurred in the previous year. They left two sons, John and William Thomas, the latter of whom died at Charleston in 1906. He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

John Gresham was reared in the home of family friends in Orange and Wake counties, and obtained his education in local schools. He was twenty years old when he enlisted for service in the Confederate army, first in the 2nd N. C. Vol. Inf., in which he served for two years and then in the 6th N. C. Inf. At the battle of Antietam he was captured by the Federal forces and remained a prisoner until the close of the war. His brother was also a prisoner of war and both were released after the surrender of General Lee, and together returned to the south and both learned the carpenter trade. In 1865 they came to Charleston and in later years they went into the building and contracting together, an association broken by the death of William Thomas as mentioned above. In 1897 Mr. Gresham went into business under the firm name of Gresham, Boyde & Co., which organization was dissolved in 1901, when the firm became Gresham & Boyde, general contractors. On May 5th, Mr. Boyde was accidentally killed by a falling beam and since then Mr. Gresham has been alone. To enumerate all the buildings and structures erected by Mr. Gresham and partners since they have been in business would be tiresome but attention may be called to the Odd Fellow's Hall and the Kanawha Hotel as samples of their work. Mr. Gresham has been an enterprising business man and a worthy citizen. In his political views he is an independent democrat.

Mr. Gresham was married at Charleston to Miss Acquilla McCommas who was born in



JOHN D. BAINES

Lucas county, Va., and died at Charleston in 1904, aged seventy-one years. Two daughters survive her. Philena, who is the wife of J. H. Fox, residing at Charleston, and has eight children; and Grace, who is the wife of William H. Holmes, of Charleston. Mr. Gresham is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and for some years has been one of the church stewards.

JOHN DUNBAR BAINES, whose death on January 11, 1910, deprived Charleston of one of its best known and most respected citizens, was born in Charleston June 1, 1844. He came of an old and respected family whose known ancestry extended back many generations in England, and which was entitled to, and used by virtue of its gentility a coat of arms bearing the Latin motto, "Arma, Furor Ministral." They were members of the Anglican church; some of them served as officers in the English army, and others achieved reputation in musical circles as singers or composers.

On the maternal side we find that the Hon. Mathew Dunbar, jurist, was born in Monroe county, Va., near Peter's Mountain, April 3rd, 1791. He was the son of Mathew Dunbar, of Dunbar, Frith of Forth, Scotland, who emigrated to America before attaining his majority, and Isabella Herbert. He was educated by the Rev. John McElhenny, D. D., of Presbyterian clerical renown, came to Kanawha county in 1815, studied law under James Wilson, was admitted to the bar, 1818, where he soon attained prominence in his profession by his decided legal ability, served in the legislature 1822-1828-1829, was commonwealth attorney for Kanawha Judicial Circuit from 1848 till he was forced to resign, on account of ill health, and died in 1859. He married Maria Eugenia, daughter of William Spence Hutt, and his wife, Constance Etienne Villard, a refugee from Paris during the French Revolution. He was one of the pioneers of democracy in this section, being one of four holding that political faith in Charleston at an early date. Squire Henry Fry was another, the main body of the population being Whig. The family of Dunbar is an ancient and honorable one of Celtic origin, descended from Gospatric, Earl of North-

umberland, and related to Malcom, King of Scotland. Gospatric's father, Maldred, was a brother of the "Gracious King Duncan," his mother being a granddaughter of Ethelred, King of England. (Burke.)

William Spence Hutt, another old-time resident of Kanawha county, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 17—, and was sixth in descent from Councillor Thos. Gerrard, who, by way of digression, let us state, was one of the original "Founders of Maryland," and proprietor of one of the first colonial grants, of 11,400 acres of land in St. Mary's County, Md., known as St. Clement's Manor. Dr. Gerrard was a man of power and note in the province, and those who are familiar with the early history of Maryland will remember his participation in the Rebellion of Josias Fendall, an abortive attempt to usurp the government of Lord Baltimore, and his consequent banishment, with many of his colleagues. Dr. Gerrard, sighting danger afar, had previously obtained a grant of land in Westmoreland county, Va., as a place of refuge for himself and his family. It may be added, that St. Clement's Manor is notable in the preservation of its entire records of "Court Leet" and "Court Barron," which records may be found in the Historical Society of Maryland at Annapolis. Dr. Gerrard's daughter married Daniel Hutt, Gent., and merchant of London, 1669. William Spence Hutt held the offices of Constable and Sheriff of Kanawha county, 1836-1838. He was a man of most positive character and convictions, and there are numerous humorous anecdotes related concerning his efforts at compelling others to see things from his own view-point. His granddaughter, Eugenia Llewellyn, daughter of Mathew Dunbar, married Ebenezer Baines, of London, England. Mr. Baines was born about 1815, and emigrated to the West India Islands when still a youth, having been sent on a commission by the British Government. About 1830 he settled in Charleston, where he was associated with the early Donnalls in the salt-making industry. He died in 1893, leaving one son, the late lamented John Dunbar Baines. Ebenezer Baines was a man of quiet domestic tastes, and was never naturalized, but contin-

ued to consider himself a British subject to the end of his life. He was descended from Thomas Hobbes, the celebrated non-conformist divine and author, 1588-1679, and was related to Edward Baines, editor of the "Leeds Mercury," 1718, of Leeds, England. The family is of Gaelic origin.

Ebenezer and Eugenia L. (Dunbar) Baines had three children—Henry Dunbar, A. Maria, and John Dunbar Baines, our direct subject. Henry Dunbar Baines was born in Charleston, W. Va. He served in the Confederate army, being a member of a battery regiment, and in one engagement was severely wounded, from the effects of which his death took place some years later in England. While in the military service he was attached for a time to the Ordnance Department of the Confederate Government and invented a gun which was much used in the army. He died unmarried. A. Maria Baines is still a resident of Charleston. For a number of years she was a successful teacher.

John Dunbar Baines, whose nativity has been already given, acquired his education in Charleston under private tutors, including the well known David L. Ruffner. For a time he taught school, later becoming proprietor of a book store. Subsequently he studied law, was admitted to the bar and served for some time as county judge and commissioner. He was also interested in various business enterprises, being vice president of the Kanawha National Bank, and secretary and treasurer of the Southern States Life Insurance Company. He was instrumental in getting a bridge constructed across the Kanawha river and in the installation of the first telephone service in this section; also inducing the Kelley Ax Company to locate in Charleston; and in many other ways he showed an aggressive public spirit in advancing the material interests of the city. As a recognition by his fellow citizens of his efforts in their behalf he was elected mayor of Charleston in 1880 and gave the city a good business administration.

Mr. Baines stood high in the Masonic order, advancing through all the various degrees of the York Rite and nearly all in the Scottish Rite. He held membership in Kanawha Lodge

No. 20, F. & A. M.; Tyrian Chapter, No. 13, R. A. M.; Kanawha Commandery, No. 4, K. T.; Beni-Kedem Temple, M. S.; Ouel Squier Long Lodge of Perfection, and the higher A. A. Scottish Rite bodies of Wheeling, W. Va., passing all the chairs to Senior Grand Warden of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge and Excellent Grand Master of the Thru veil in the Most Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter of West Virginia, all of which he held with honor and benefit to the order. It has been said of him:

"Tender as a woman; manliness and meekness

In him were so allied,
That they who judged him by his strength
or weakness,
Saw but a single side."

He had charge of the Government relief boat during the great flood in the "eighties," and had charge also of disbursing the supplies. Naturally a Democrat and Free Trader, a man active in the councils of his party, he later became much interested in the success of the Prohibition movement, and was an elector of that party in 1884 when Gov. St. John, of Kansas, ran for President on that ticket. In religion he was what is sometimes termed a "blue blood" Presbyterian.

The following tribute to Mr. Baines' personal worth was contributed to this article by "A Friend.":

"The writer of this article for forty years knew intimately the late John Dunbar Baines, and esteems it an honor to have been considered as one of his friends. As a citizen, he was upright, public spirited and courageous in advocating civic righteousness. Endowed by nature with a strong intellect, cultured by years of study and with a well trained mind, he was a wise counsellor, and his advice was often sought and implicitly relied upon.

"To his friends he was true and steadfast, binding them to himself with bonds that only death could sever. He was an entertaining conversationalist, and his company was often sought by his friends and acquaintances." As a Mason, he was well versed in Masonic law and

was easily the leader in all of the various Masonic bodies of which he was a member.

"He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Charleston, West Virginia, and by his godly walk and conversation he was an exemplar to all who were without. Well versed in the Scriptures, he could, without any special preparation, elucidate the most difficult verse from the Bible.

"In all the various relations of life, as son, brother, husband, father, citizen or friend, he was a model man—a Christian gentleman."

Mr. Baines was married in Charleston to Harriet Laidley, who was born in Charleston sixty-three years ago and who has always been a resident of this city, being still active in body and mind. She is the daughter of Hon. James Madison Laidley, born in Wood county, W. Va., who was a prominent lawyer and politician, a member of the legislature in 1848, being elected on the Whig ticket. During the war he served in the army as quartermaster. Mrs. Baines' mother was in maidenhood Anna Marie Beuhring, a native of Cabell county, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dunbar Baines were the parents of one child, Alys, who was born in Charleston, is well educated and is a lady of culture and refinement, being an extensive reader. She is a member of the society known as the Daughters of the Confederacy and she and her mother belong to the First Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM B. GATEWOOD,* deceased, for many years a well known resident of Cabin Creek District, Kanawha County, W. Va., was born near the farm of ninety acres, which is owned and managed by his widow, January 17, 1835, and was a son of Ransom and Jane B. Gatewood, pioneers of this section of the county and the first settlers in this immediate neighborhood.

The late William B. Gatewood was a lifelong resident of Cabin Creek District. He was a farmer all his life, inheriting land from his father and also from an aunt, but disposed of both properties. Mr. Gatewood was a musician and was so expert a performer on the violin that he was welcome in every musical

gathering and won prizes at Charleston for being the best violinist in Kanawha County. His death occurred August 2, 1908.

Mr. Gatewood married Miss Amelia Slack, who was born on her present farm, January 30, 1847, and is a daughter of Joseph and Julia (Huddleston) Slack. They came from Bedford County, Va., to Cabin Creek District when all this section was covered with woods, and here Joseph Slack became a large landowner, his two daughters, Martha A. and Amelia being his heiresses. The former is deceased. She was the wife of Alexander Grady, also deceased, and two children survived—Thomas and Judith. The younger daughter, Amelia F. Slack, was married February 28, 1868, to William B. Gatewood. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gatewood: Cora, who resides with her mother; and Harry, who married Minnie Johnston, and has two children, William S. and Alice Amelia. Mrs. Gatewood resides on the farm but retains only a small part of it, enjoying the new residence and the fine orchard, but rents out the larger part of the land. The C. & O. Railroad crosses the farm.

THE LAIDLEY FAMILY.—The earliest Laidlaw known is the Laidlaw who joined Sir William Douglass's expedition in 1360 to convey the heart of King Robert the Bruce to the Holy Land. This Laidlaw was knighted for bravery and was granted a crest and armorial bearings, with the motto "Fides Probata Coronat." The family of Laidley, or Laidlaw, has been settled in the south of Scotland for many generations; in fact they are said to have originated in Roxburgh and to this day they are very numerous there, though found in many other places. Their name was variously spelled "Laidlay," "Laidley," "Leadley," but generally "Laidlaw." They were a border clan under the Douglasses, who were the Guardians of the Marshes between Scotland and England and Lords of Little Dale. In very early days a Laidlaw was Chancellor of Scotland and in the time of John Knox, 1505, the Laidlaws are mentioned. Laidlaw, in his life of Sir Walter Scott, has much to say of "this remarkable family." He tells of one

rich old Laidlaw owning much land on the Peale, who was very peculiar, so styled "Laird Nippy of the Peale," he was a relative of William Laidlaw, the intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott. William not only assisted Scott but was himself a good writer in both prose and poetry. After Scott's death, he completed the unfinished Waverly novels and one cannot discern any difference in style. Washington Irving says, "My pleasant rambles about Abbot'sford were in company of Scott and William Laidlaw, a cultivated and interesting gentleman of varied information, the friend and companion of Scott." He lived "among the Braes of Yarrow" on his father's estate and was always accustomed to books, as his father had a fine collection which not only he enjoyed but all scholars in the vicinity—James Hogg for instance, the Ettrick Shepherd poet, Ferguson, another poet, and Mungo Park, the African explorer.

The emigrant was Thomas Laidlaw of Ayrshire, Scotland, who arrived in New York in September, 1774. He was a son of James Laidlaw (a minister of the Church of England) and Jane Stewart of the House of Stewart. They were married in 1746; James was born in 1720, Jane in 1726. They had ten children, Thomas, the fourth child, was born January 1, 1756, and was the only one known to have come to America, though he had a brother who went to the West Indies, and another to Africa, with Mungo Park, as factor of the Company.

Thomas came to the Colonies just in time to take part in the Revolution. He was very loyal to the Colonial cause, even changing his name from Laidlaw to Laidley that he might not be taken for a subject of George III.

He joined the Army and served under Washington at Trenton, Brandywine, and other places, and commanded a boat on the Delaware. When the British occupied Philadelphia, the Colonial troops fell back to Lancaster, Thomas with them, and while there he married Sarah Osborn, a daughter of Charles and Sarah Osborn, a very talented and cultivated woman, born Oct. 12, 1760 in Philadelphia. Thomas returned to Philadelphia where he remained until 1785. In 1783 he

went with Albert Gallitan to Virginia, and purchased lands in Monongalia County, a few years after he removed there, making Morgantown his home, until the last years of his life when he and his wife went to Cabell County to live with their son, John Osborn Laidley at "Lamartine." Here they died and were buried in the family graveyard on the farm.

Thomas died March 17, 1838, Sara March 24, 1844. He was a man of wealth and influence. For a time he was engaged in merchandise and all the furs and skins he took in exchange for goods he invested in patents for lands until he accumulated over 25,000 acres, which lands have now become the best coal property in the northern part of the state. Mr. Laidley was one of the delegates to the House from Monogalia County in 1788, he was a Federalist and voted with the minority on the famous Jefferson Resolution of 1796.

The children of Thomas and Sara Laidley were:

James Grant, 1781-1821.

Sarah F. B., 1787-1848.

Eliza Stewart, 1789, married Boaz Fleming of Fairmont; died 1828.

John Osborn, 1791, of Cabell County, died 1863.

Thomas H., 1793, physician in Green County, Pa.; died 1881.

Jane B., 1796, died in Fairmont, in 1879.

Leander S., 1798, resided in Marion County; died 1868.

Edmond, 1800; died in 1815.

Corrine, 1803; died 1805.

Only two of these are ancestors of the Kanawha Laidleys—James Grant and John Osborn.

JAMES GRANT LAIDLEY, Attorney, was born in Philadelphia in 1781, read law in Petersburg; married in Richmond in 1806, Miss Harriet B. Quarrier; died in Parkersburg, 1821. He interested himself in Blennerhasset in 1803, and secured for him his naturalization papers, and introduced "the Irish Barrister" to the Courts. Laidley was summoned as a juror in the Aaron Burr trial, but was not accepted on account of some remark made, that indicated he had made up his mind. He was the treasurer of Wood County, Virginia, in

1803 and the escheator of lands in 1804; prosecuting attorney in 1805. He was a delegate to Legislature in 1810, 1807, 1806. He was commissioned captain in 1809 of a volunteer rifle company, served in the War of 1812 and was breveted Major. After the war he resumed his practice of the law and was the friend and associate of Philip Doddridge and Lewis Cass. He died in 1821 and was buried in the Cook Cemetery in Parkersburg.

He left a widow and two sons, Alexander T. Laidley, and James Madison Laidley. She came to Charleston, and there resided until 1875 when she died, aged 88 years.

ALEXANDER T. LAIDLEY, born in 1807, was taken by his uncle John Osborn Laidley, of Cabell County, and given a place in the clerk's office with John Samuels. He came to Kanawha in 1824 and was placed in the clerk's office there by his uncle, Alex. W. Quarrier. He was afterwards deputy clerk in Ohio County, and later clerk of said county. He was commissioner of chancery in Kanawha, and had the reputation of being the best clerk in Virginia. He married Miss Blaine in 1835, a cousin of Hon. J. G. Blaine. They had one child, Richard Quarrier Laidley. He was married the second time, to Dulce R. McFarland in 1846. Major Alexander was noted for his devotion to the Episcopal Church and to the Masonic Order. He died in 1895, aged 87, at Charleston.

RICHARD Q. LAIDLEY born 1836, first prepared himself for the bar, and afterwards for a physician. He married in 1862 his cousin Lydia A. Whittaker, just before the Kanawha riflemen went to Dixie on retreat. He was a lieutenant in the Kanawha Riflemen and at the death of Capt. Patton, was made captain. After the war he opened a fine drug store in Charleston. He died in 1873 leaving a widow and two children: Dorcas, who married Joel Ruffner, and Percy, who married Miss Mary Winkler.

JAMES MADISON LAIDLEY, son of James Grant Laidley, was born 1809, in Parkersburg. After his father's death he made his home with his uncle, John Osborn Laidley, of Cabell County, until he was admitted to the bar to

practice. In 1840 he married Annie Maria Beuhring, oldest daughter of F. G. L. Beuhring of "Maple Grove," Cabell County, he then came to Charleston to practice law and remained there the rest of his life. He was ever a busy man; a statesman, an attorney a salt maker, a banker and a writer. He was in the legislature in 1848-9, a Whig candidate for Congress in 1858, but it was in a Democratic district and consequently his opponent, A. G. Jenkins, was elected. He was a good lawyer, a fluent talker and a good writer and advocated the greenback money theory. He was social and liberal, affable and polished in manner. Once when going down the Ohio River, the boat had to lay some time while taking on freight, there was a crowd of men on the bank waiting, he being a candidate concluded it was a good time to make a speech. They all listened and laughed, admitting he was on the right side of the question but the wrong side of the river. His children were:

Capt. Frederick A. Laidley, a salt-maker and steamboat man, residing in Covington, Ky.; Frances Amelia; Harriet Corrine, now Mrs. J. D. Baines; Emma Louisa, now Mrs. Henry Whittaker; Mary Rowena; J. J. Laidley; George S. Laidley; Annie, who was Mrs. James Johnson (now deceased) of Cabell County; Juliet Shrewsbury (Mrs. John Eskew); and Madison M. Laidley, a resident of Madison, Indiana. Most of these reside in Charleston.

George Summers Laidley, widely known as "Professor George" needs no introduction to Charlestonians; his influence as an educator and his success in the public schools of this city is recognized throughout the state and ever beyond her borders, is he known.

JOHN OSBORN LAIDLEY, the fourth child of Thomas Laidley and Sarah Osborn was born at Morgantown in 1791. He read law with his oldest brother, James Grant Laidley, in Parkersburg, Wood County; was licensed in 1811 and was admitted to the bar in 1813. He went to Cabell Court House to practice, but the War of 1812 had commenced and he and his friend, John Samuels left for the East, to join the army. Striking the headwaters of the James River they got a boat and went down

to Norfolk, where they volunteered in Capt. Kennedy's company of the Virginia Artillery and remained at or near Norfolk until the end of the war. In December, 1814, they returned to the home of their adoption, Cabell County Court House, called Barboursville.

John Osborn Laidley was appointed prosecuting attorney of the County, and continued in office all his life, although after the Constitutional Convention of 1832, it was an elective one.

As a prosecuting attorney, such men as Judge Summers and Col. Smith said "he was the best Prosecuting Attorney in the State of Virginia and no guilty man ever escaped." He was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and a member of the Virginia Convention in 1829 and '30, when the questions of Suffrage and Taxation became so warm that the foundation for a division of the State was then laid. This convention is said "to have embraced more distinguished men than any other held in the United States." He was in several sessions of the legislature and afterwards was always a warm Democrat but not a Secessionist. He lived in Barboursville until 1829, when he moved to the Ohio River having purchased a tract of land, extending from the river to the hills, a short distance below the Guyandotte River. This was part of the "Savage Grant," now included in the bounds of the City of Huntington, and here he built the first brick residence in that part of the county, facing the river, along which the turnpike ran. He called his home "Lamartine" and it is still in the possession of the family. In 1843 Bishop Meade visited Kanawha Valley and "Still House" Mission, (above "Walnut Grove") near Stalen's Run, and here he confirmed a class, of which Mr. Laidley was a member. He rode all the way from Cabell Court House for this service and rite. Mr. Laidley may justly be styled the founder of "Marshall College" or "Academy," as it was first called—being one of the foremost in getting appropriations, and contributing his time, energy and money for the good of the institution, that his children and his neighbors' might have educational advantages.

Mr. Laidley practiced in Logan County, and assisted with its organization in 1824, also in

Wayne, which was organized in 1842, Mr. Laidley being appointed commonwealth attorney.

He was taken sick in April, 1863, from exposure while returning from Court, and died of pneumonia. He was tall and straight with a stern dignified manner, had a keen dark eye and a dark complexion and was often called "Black Hawk." He was the soul of honor and integrity and always commanded the confidence of everyone, his word was never questioned on any subject. He was simple in manner, of studious habits, exemplary character, honored in the entire community. The records of the state preserve his memory and point with pride to so eminent a citizen.

In 1816 John Osborn Laidley was married to Mary Scales Hite a daughter of Jacob Hite and Sarah Scales and a granddaughter of Maj. Nathaniel Scales of North Carolina, who came to Cabell in 1802; the Scales are English. Jacob Hite was a great grandson of Jost Hite, the first settler of the Valley of Virginia. Baron Jost Heydt or Hite of Strausburg, Germany, and his wife Annia Maria DuBois of Holland, arrived in New York in 1710, they lived in Kingston, New York, and at different places in Pennsylvania; in 1831 Jost Hite bought of the Van Meters their grant of 40,000 acres in the Valley of Va. and also obtained an order of the Council for 100,000 acres more, all on condition that 100 families should be settled on said land, "West of the Mountains." In 1832 he took up the march through the Wilderness with his family and "settled the land," the cavalcade arrived safely, crossing the Potomac and going up the Valley to the Opequon, where he located, building homes, shops, mills, servants' quarters, etc. Some of these stone buildings are standing to-day. The Hite family is a prominent one all through the Virginias and at one time they were large land owners in the Valley of Va. but are now scattered. The long litigation between Hite and Lord Fairfax resulted in a decree for Hite, though it was not entirely settled until after Hite's death.

Children of John Osborn Laidley and Mary Scales Hite were born as follows:

Amacetta, March 1818; Louise Mary, April

1820; Theodore T. S., April 1822; Albert, June 1824; Thomas Mortimer, April 1826; Alexander Ulysses, May 1828; Sarah Ellen, April 1830; John Hite, Aug. 1832; Eliza Matilda, Oct. 1834; James Henry, Jan. 1837; William Sydney, June 1839, George Summers, July 1841; Helen Medora, Oct. 1843; Leander, Aug. 1846.

AMACETTA LAIDLEY was born at Cabell Court House and was educated in Pittsburg. When very young she was married to Judge George W. Summers of Kanawha. She came immediately to Charleston and there spent the rest of her life. No Kanawhaian was more honored and beloved. She was a woman of rare qualities, combining great strength of character, with gentleness and sweetness. Her charming personality won all hearts, whether at home, or in society, at the Springs, or the National Capital. She died Oct. 1867, one year before the Judge's death, and was buried at "Walnut Grove," Kanawha Co., in the family graveyard of the Summers'. All their children died in infancy, except Lewis and George. Lewis went to Lexington, Va., to school, and to Marietta College where he graduated in 1866. He married Lucy A. Woodbridge in 1867, they reside at "Glenwood" the homestead. Their children are: George W. Summers, a journalist; Elizabeth W., wife of Russell G. Quarrier; Amacetta Laidley, deceased; and Lewis, who lives at "Walnut Grove" the home of his Summers ancestors.

GEORGE W. SUMMERS, JR. enlisted in the Confederate Army when about 16 years old. After a year's service, he died from exposure in camp. His body was brought home, "through the lines" and buried at "Walnut Grove."

THEODORE T. S. LAIDLEY, late Senior Colonel of the Ordnance Department U. S. Army, was a native of W. Va., and born April 14, 1822. At barely sixteen years of age, on July 1, 1838, he entered the Military Academy, and graduated July 1, 1842, number six of a class of fifty-six, embracing many distinguished names.

A career so long, and distinguished as that of Col. Laidley, must be brief to come within

the limits assigned to this notice. When he graduated he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Ordnance Department and served at Arsenals. During the Mexican War, he was three times breveted, for gallant and meritorious conduct—at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Pueblo.

Gen. Grant's carrying a mountain howitzer up into the belfry of a church at San Cosme, has become famous historically, yet Laidley performed a similar and much more difficult feat at Cerro Gordo.

"Col. Laidley occupied almost every important position in the Ordnance Department, commanding its most important arsenals and the National Armory. He was assigned various and important posts for which his qualifications preeminently fitted him. He invented many valuable appliances that are used in the War Department to-day. After more than forty years of active service he was retired at his own request. As a writer he wielded a trenchant pen; his style was clear, concise and logical. His books and official reports are models.

He was a soldier, every inch of him, resolute, ready, unflinching. His devotion to his church is well known to all who knew him. He was more like General ("Chinese") Gordon than any other American officer; the same self-negation, the same love of man; the inflexible standing for God, when other men were setting up their idols; the same readiness to be spent and to look beyond for a tired man's reward. Col. Laidley died in the modesty of his singularly great but retiring nature, at Palatka, Florida, April 4, 1886, aged 64."—(Extracts from the Journal of The Association of the Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, written by Captain John G. Butler.)

Col. Laidley was buried at West Point Military cemetery. He was married to Jane Webb Averill of N. Y. 1848, who lives at Elizabeth, New Jersey, with their daughter Mrs. H. H. Oberly.

ALBERT LAIDLEY born at Barboursville was a lawyer, a merchant and a farmer, received his education at Athens, Ohio. He was cultured and travelled. Was elected to the legis-

lature in 1861 and went to the Session at Richmond. The location of Huntington was greatly due to his activity and influence, he purchased for the "Central Land" company all the land where Huntington now is from the property holders. He married Vesta Brown in October, 1845. She belonged to one of the oldest families in Cabell, being the daughter of Dr. Benj. Brown and Matilda Scales. Albert L. died October, 1876, at Huntington and was buried there, the place of his nativity. His widow spent the last years of her life in Charleston.

WILLIAM SYDNEY LAIDLEY, born at "Lamar-tine," the Laidley homestead in Cabell County, married Virginia Brown, September, 1869 at Elm Grove, Charleston. She was a daughter of Judge James H. Brown and Louisa Mayer Beuhning, second daughter of F. G. L. Beuhning of Cabell County, Virginia; graduated at Dr. Charles C. Beatty's School, "Female Seminary" of Steubenville, Ohio, as did her mother years before. Their children are: Mary Louise Laidley, who married H. B. Clarkson; Amacetta Virginia, who married H. W. Goodwin; Theodora Beuhning, who died in 1900; Lucy Brown, who married Jo Lane Stern; Madelon Dannenburg, Dorothy Osborn, William Sydney, Jr., Janet Scales, and Douglas Scales who died in 1890.

Mr. Laidley came to Charleston in 1863 and has been a practising attorney at the Kanawha Bar ever since.

WILLIAM JONES, who is district agent for the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company of New York, resident agent at Charleston, W. Va., for the Ocean, Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., and vice-president and secretary of the Provident Life and Casualty Company, is one of the best known casualty insurance men in this section. He was born in Jefferson County, Ala., in 1863, and is a son of Thomas and Lucy (Williams) Jones.

Thomas Jones and wife were born and married in Wales and came to America prior to the Civil War, locating in Alabama. From Jefferson County he enlisted in the Confederate Army, for service in the Civil War. At

the battle of Chickamauga he was so seriously wounded that he never really recovered and this injury was eventually the cause of his death, which occurred in 1872. His widow survived him but one year. Two children, William and Jennie, were thus made orphans. The latter became the wife of Charles Allgood and died in California at the age of twenty-four years.

William Jones obtained his schooling in his native state and at the age of twenty-two years, equipped with the profession of coal mining engineer, went to Kentucky and was in the coal mining business there. He then became interested in casualty insurance and in 1905 came to Charleston from Kentucky, giving up his profession of mining engineer in order to devote all his time to insurance. He has built up a large business and was one of the organizers of the Provident Life & Casualty Company, which does more business in the line of policies carried than any other insurance company in West Virginia. Mr. Jones is vice president and secretary of this company.

Mr. Jones was married to Miss Gertrude Meyers, who was born and reared at Meyersdale, Pa., a place settled by her grandfather, Peter Meyers. Her parents were Dr. W. H. and Maggie (Large) Meyers, the father being a prominent physician in Somerset County, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Episcopal church. He is identified with the Elks and the J. O. American Mechanics. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH E. CHILTON,* a member of the well known law firm of Chilton, MacCorkle & Chilton, of Charleston, W. Va., was born in Kanawha County, W. Va., December 6, 1855, and is a worthy representative of one of the distinguished families of this section.

Joseph E. Chilton was mainly educated at Charleston after the close of the Civil War, and then became a student in the law office of Hon. John E. Kenna, now deceased, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Lincoln County, W. Va., until 1888, from 1880 serving in the office of prosecuting attorney for Lincoln and Roane Counties. From 1888 until 1897 he

was engaged as one of the attorneys for the C. and O. Railroad Company. In the latter year the present firm was organized and he became the junior member and in connection with it and as an individual practitioner has proved his professional ability in many important cases.

Mr. Chilton is a Democrat in politics and takes a very active interest in public affairs. He has been a delegate to numerous state conventions and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Hon. W. J. Bryan for the Presidency, at Kansas City, Mo. For some years he served as chairman of the Kanawha County Democratic Committee. Mr. Chilton is identified with Masonic bodies. He is unmarried.

HON. WILLIAM EDWIN CHILTON, United States Senator from West Virginia, and a member of the well known law firm of Chilton, MacCorkle, & Chilton, of Charleston, for many years has been prominent as a lawyer and politician in Kanawha County, W. Va. He was born on the home farm near St. Albans in this county, March 17, 1858, and is a son of William E. and Mary E. (Wilson) Chilton. His father died in 1883 but his mother is living and resides at No. 1108 Virginia Street, Charleston. One son, Samuel B. Chilton, a brother of Senator Chilton, died at St. Albans in 1893.

William E. Chilton was reared on the farm in Big Sandy District until he was ten years old and attended the free schools and later Shelton College, at St. Albans. Afterward he taught school for several years in Lincoln and Kanawha Counties and while so engaged began the study of law, making remarkable headway without assistance, and being admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one years. He became a law partner of the late Senator John E. Kenna and when the latter died he formed a partnership with former Governor W. A. MacCorkle, with whom he has remained associated ever since.

From early manhood Senator Chilton has been intelligently interested in public questions and for years has been a notable

factor in Democratic politics in West Virginia. He served Kanawha County in the office of prosecuting attorney from May 10, 1883, to January 1, 1885, and in 1886 was the candidate of his part of the state for the West Virginia senate. He failed of election by but eighty-four votes under conditions easily explained. He was Secretary of State of West Virginia from 1893 to 1897. In 1911 he was elected to the United States Senate, a high office for which he is well qualified, possessing as he does that sturdy manhood which makes him invincible in advocating the right, that unblemished private character, and that conception of public service which Americans have come to require in those who represent them. Senator Chilton was nominated January 19, 1911, in the Democratic senatorial caucus as the choice of a majority of the Democratic members of the West Virginia legislature, to succeed Senator Nathan B. Scott, and received the nomination for the long term of six years on the sixth ballot. On February 1, 1911, before the joint assembly of the West Virginia legislature, Mr. Chilton was elected United States Senator, receiving thirteen votes more than were necessary for a choice, and his commission was issued by Governor Glasscock.

In 1892 Senator Chilton was married to Miss Mary Louise Tarr, and they have had four children, all now living, namely: William Edwin, Jr., Joseph Eustace, Eleanor Carroll, and Elizabeth Leigh. They reside at No. 1222 Virginia Street. Many influences have been brought to bear at different times to tempt Senator Chilton to other sections but he has continued to make his home in his native county. In the larger field into which his admiring fellow citizens have sent him, he still carries home pride and love in his heart. Kanawha County will watch with especial appreciation the career of this favorite son in the national arena.

STAUNTON—The Staunton Family of Charleston, West Virginia, originated in England. The first settlers of this name came to

Connecticut in the first half of the seventeenth century, and the Stauntons and Stantons are probably branches of the same parent stock.

Later some of the Stauntons settled in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, for at Worthington on September 13, 1782, was born John Warren Staunton, son of Elisha and Anna (Rust) Staunton. John Warren Staunton, a school teacher by occupation, married on December 14, 1814, Sally Brewster the daughter of Jonathan Brewster, a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, the Mayflower pilgrim. Jonathan Brewster was a prominent man in his native state and served as a member of the General Court. He married Lois Marsh.

John Warren Staunton and his wife removed from Massachusetts to Nunda, New York, where on September 29th, 1819, their third child, Joseph Marshall Staunton, was born. Soon after this event they moved again to Ellicottville, New York, and there this son grew to manhood. He studied medicine at Geneva, New York, and settled in Ellicottville where he practised his profession until 1859. In that year he came to Kanawha County, Virginia, to engage in the manufacture of illuminating oil from cannel coal. This industry was soon destroyed by the discovery of petroleum, and Dr. Staunton engaged in various occupations, resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1875 settled in Charleston as a physician and continued in practice there until within a few months of his death, January 21st, 1904.

Dr. Staunton was a skillful physician, widely known and much loved. No doctor stood higher in the confidence of his patients, and as a man his probity and candor won the respect and esteem of all. He was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian Church, which he joined at the age of fourteen and for many years was an elder in that church. Originally a Whig in politics, he joined the Republican party upon its formation and never failed in adherence to its principles and policies.

Dr. Staunton married October 10, 1847, at Ellicottville, New York, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Church and Hannah Sever (Gambell) Wilber, born in Vermont March 16th,

1830, and at this date (1911) living in Charleston.

Dr. and Mrs. Staunton had ten children, two of whom died in infancy. The remaining eight are Sidney Augustus, now a Rear-Admiral in the Navy, married in 1886 to Emily Duncan Biddle who died in 1892, has no children; Mary Lucinda, married in 1872 to Dr. Sidney S. Staunton, her cousin, has four children; John Galusha, Julia Prescott, Mary Marshall and Warren Brewster; Susan Augusta; John Warren, a lawyer who died in 1881 at the age of twenty-three; Edward Wilber died June, 1904, at the age of forty, prominent in Republican politics and County Clerk of Kanawha County at the time of his death, he married in 1892 Florence Buffington and left five children, Juliet Lyell, Florence Buffington, Edward Wilber, Katherine Brewster and Frederick Marshall. Frederick Marshall, banker and prominent man of affairs married in 1892 Elsie Quarrier Smith, has one daughter Caroline Quarrier: Archibald Galusha, a physician now living in Denver, Colorado, married in 1898 Rachael Hornbrook Bullard and has one daughter Frances Hornbrook: and Katharine Sever.

WILLIAM HENRY CANTERBURY.*
master mechanic of the Campbell's Creek Railroad, and chief electrician at the coal works at Dana Station, Kanawha County, W. Va., was born in Loudon District, Kanawha County, July 1, 1855, and is a son of Lewis J. and Elizabeth (Woodward) Canterbury.

Lewis J. Canterbury was twelve years old when he accompanied his parents to Loudon District, Kanawha County, from Giles County, Va. His father, James Canterbury, settled on the old Donley estate and became one of the managers for the Donleys at the salt works. His son became also interested in the salt industry and bored many salt wells including the first one in the Pomeroy region, on the Ohio Railroad. His death occurred in February, 1910, when over eighty years of age. He married Elizabeth Woodward, who still survives. They became the parents of eight children: Andrew D.; William Henry; Sallie, who is

deceased; Bettie, who is the wife of Simpson Honnigan; John D.; Florence, who is the wife of Caleb Farley; Anna, who is the wife of Albert Stanley; and Lewis.

William H. Canterbury attended the public schools until about twelve years of age when he began to make himself useful around the salt works and soon was employed at running an engine and having a natural talent for mechanics, learned the principles of engineering with but little real study of the subject. He entered the employ of his present company in April, 1888, first as a locomotive engineer and after the road was built to Putney, became master mechanic. Since 1892, when the electric plant was installed, he has had charge of the electrical department. Added to his natural capacity along this line, Mr. Canterbury has had practical experience almost since childhood and he is considered one of the most efficient men in the employ of the corporation alluded to above.

Mr. Canterbury was married to Miss Willie A. Duling a woman of beautiful character and a member of one of the old families of Malden. Mrs. Canterbury died in 1903, three children surviving her: Fannie, Lorena and Sallie, the last named being the wife of Daniel Snyder.

JACOB FRANK CORK, a prominent member of the Kanawha County bar who makes a specialty of land law and chancery practice, and who has been otherwise prominent as author and business man, was born at Clarksburg, W. Va., April 25, 1857. He is a son of Capt. John James Cork, and a descendant in the 5th generation of George Cork, a native of Maryland, who appeared upon the scene of life's activities about the time of the Revolutionary war and who was a soldier in Lieut. Harrison's company in the War of 1812-15, enlisting from Harrison county, Va. He married in Frederick county, Va., Susan Freshour. He was a man of property, having large estates in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. He died in the state of Virginia.

George Cork, Jr., son of the foregoing, was born in Morgan county, Va., in 1795. He was a farmer by occupation and in later life re-

moved to Ohio, dying at Bainbridge, Ross county, that state, in 1834. He was married and had a somewhat numerous family, namely, John, George (3d), Peter, Susan, Andrew, Polly, Jacob (grandfather of the direct subject of this sketch), Daniel, Joseph and Harrison.

Jacob, or Squire Cork, by which name he was usually known, was born at Wilsonburg, Va. (now W. Va.), in Harrison county, April 27, 1809. He was a man of an energetic and industrious disposition and was engaged largely in farming and stockraising, and to some extent in manufacturing. In the sixties of the last century he moved to Walker's Creek in Wood county, W. Va., 17 miles east of Parkersburg, where he farmed a large tract of 600 acres and also raised large numbers of sheep and cattle, being one of the foremost agriculturists and stockraisers in that section. It was about this time that the Northwestern turnpike road connecting Parkersburg with Staunton and other points were constructed, a work which tended to advance the prosperity of this section. His daughter Prudence married Hamilton Gose Johnson, son of Hon. Joseph Johnson, then governor of Virginia, and Mr. Cork and his son-in-law became interested in taking contracts for construction of the pike in this section and bridges over the large streams, Mr. Cork developing ability as a bridge builder. He was commissioned by the governor as one of the justices of the old county court of Wood county, and as such was one of the court that in 1856 or thereabouts presided over the Court during the construction of the court house, then regarded as a very magnificent building, and he was in various ways a man highly regarded and looked up to by his fellow citizens. He was of a commanding presence, being fully six feet tall and of erect carriage, with raven black hair and piercing eyes, but somewhat reticent of speech. Among his intimate friends and companions were numbered judges, generals, lawyers and statesmen—many of them prominent in public affairs, who left their mark on the history of the state. At the period of the Civil war he voted for secession and his general sympathies

were with the Confederacy, though he was not by any means a partisan. Naturally he was an adherent of the Democratic party.

When about 1863 oil was discovered along the Little Kanawha and Hughes rivers and the N. W. Branch of the B. & O. Railroad and Northwestern Turnpike, Mr. Cork became interested in the new industry and his lands increased greatly in value. He subsequently sold his real business interests in this section and he and his wife took up their abode in his native county, his son, John James, and his daughter, Mrs. Johnson, remaining in Clarksburg. His fine blue grass farms in Harrison county were at his death divided among some of his grandchildren.

He was married in Harrison county, now W. Va., January 29, 1829, to Harriet Hardman, who was born November 24, 1810, a daughter of Henry and Prudence (Scott) Hardman. Her father, born January 5, 1780, married Prudence Scott, March 22, 1808. She was born January 9, 1785, and died about 1879. The place of her nativity was on the North branch of the Potomac river and she was related to the Kentucky Scotts and to the noted statesman Henry Clay. The father of Henry Hardman was also father of George Hardman, of Georgetown, Md. Henry Hardman served in the war as major of the 6th Maryland regiment.

Jacob Cork died December 29, 1877, and his wife, surviving him some years, passed away July 10, 1885. He was commonly known as 'Squire Cork. Their children were three in number, namely: Prudence A., John James and Susan V. Prudence A. Cork, born June 18, 1830, died August 10, 1892. As before mentioned, she married Hamilton G. Johnson, son of ex-governor Johnson, and at her death left four children. Capt. John James Cork (father of our direct subject), born November 9, 1831; died at Limestone, W. Va., December 2, 1864. Susan V., born April 26, 1833, became the wife of Maj. Arthur H. Chevalier, a captain brevetted major, now residing at Parkersburg, W. Va., and they are the parents of three children.

Capt. John James Cork served for a short time in the Union army, being commissioned

captain a short time before he died. He was married in Clarksburg, W. Va., to Rebecca Lupton Campbell, who was born in Frederick county, Va. After the death of Capt. Cork, she married Martin W. Kidd, of Auburn, Shelby county, Ala. Mr. Kidd, who was born October 5, 1819, and was reared among the Creek Indians, whose language he spoke and whose character and habits he thoroughly understood. He came to West Virginia in 1861 and was clerk of the Circuit Court for twelve years. He was a man of lovable nature, an interesting character and in every way a perfect gentleman. He died at the age of seventy-nine years. His widow, who is still living, is a woman of bright mental endowments, taking an interest in life and keeping well informed upon the leading events of the day. She is of Scotch ancestry and numbers among her first cousins three generals, namely: Gen. J. W. Denver, U. S. A., whose home is in Ohio; who was appointed governor of Kansas by President Lincoln and for whom the city of Denver was named; and Gen. William L. Jackson, ex-lieut. Governor of Virginia, who was a general in the Confederate army and later U. S. judge at Louisville, Ky.; and Gen. Benjamin Brice, who was paymaster general of the U. S. army, and cousin of Hon. Benjamin Wilson, congressman for Harrison county, W. Va., and assistant Attorney-General of the United States.

Rebecca Lupton Campbell was descended from members of the famous Scottish clan of that name, whose acknowledged head was the Duke of Argyle. Her father was John Chambers Campbell, born 1811, who married Ann Brice Wilson, and died May 9, 1895. He was engaged in business in Clarksburg, W. Va., for years and was later clerk of court in Calhoun county, afterwards prosecuting attorney. He was a man of fine presence and a Scotch Presbyterian in religion. He died in 1895, aged 84 years. One of his sisters married Col. Denver, father of Gov. William Denver. Another, Polly, became the wife of William Woods, of Illinois. His brother James served with distinction as an officer in the War of 1812 and died at Baltimore on his return from that war. The mother of

these three children was in maidenhood a Miss Buchanan, a relation of President Buchanan. Other members of the family, which numbered in all ten children, were prominent in professional life.

An earlier ancestor of these Campbells was William Campbell, a Scotch Irish Presbyterian, born in County Derry, Ireland, who died in Winchester, Va., aged 85 years. He and the members of his family were personal friends of Robert Emmet and on the collapse of the revolution attempted by the latter, were forced to flee to America. The family had originally settled in Ireland in Cromwell's time. After emigrating to America they became very numerous in the vicinity of Winchester, Va., and in all the surrounding section, many becoming prominent in law, medicine or politics.

Mrs. Ann Brice Wilson Campbell, maternal grandmother of our subject, was the daughter of Benjamin Wilson Jr., of Clarksburg, born January 18, 1778, who married Patsey Davison. He was a lawyer by profession and was son of Benjamin Wilson Sr., born 1747, who died December 2, 1827, and who was twice married: first to Ann Ruddie, Sept. 4, 1770, who had 14 children; and secondly to Phoebe Davison, who had fifteen children. The father of Benjamin Wilson Sr. was William Wilson, who was born in County Ulster, Ireland in 1722 and who emigrated to Virginia in 1737, settling in the Shenandoah Valley about 1746. He died May 2, 1801. He married Elizabeth Blackburn, who died May 2, 1806. They had eleven children. The father of William Wilson was David Wilson, born in Scotland in 1685, who emigrated to Ireland after the rebellion of 1715. He was a son of David, born in Scotland in 1650. James Wilson, a member of this same family, was one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence, and was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention.

Jacob Frank Cork was the only child of his parents. When he was only seven years old his father died. His mother, a woman of great energy and intelligence, took pains to instruct him in the elementary branches of knowledge and to teach him the true principles

of morality and religion. After free schools were inaugurated he was allowed to attend them for a part of his time. Subsequently he entered the Glenville Normal school, where he was graduated in June, 1874. With the education thus acquired he began to teach school, devoting his winters to this occupation and his summers to work on the farm, in this way earning enough to pay his expenses through the Fairmount Normal school, which he attended in 1878-1879. In the fall of 1879 he entered the University of West Virginia, and after making up a year's work, part of which time he was out of the class, he took his degree of B. A. in 1883. In June of the following year he took his LL. B. degree and later his A. M. After examination by Judge (later Governor) A. B. Fleming, and afterwards by Judges Henry Brannan and James M. Jackson, was admitted to the bar and began practice at Spencer, W. Va., On the occasion of the State Democratic Convention at Wheeling he took an active part and, being offered the appointment of chief clerk of the department of Free Schools in Governor Wilson's administration (B. S. Morgan, State Superintendent) he accepted, and continued in this position for eight years, or until the close of Governor Fleming's administration. He then resumed the practice of law at Charleston and since then has devoted his entire time to his profession, making a specialty of chancery and land law practice. He is also joint author of a work on the history of education in West Virginia and has contributed interesting articles to various magazines and periodicals, and also to different historical societies in the South. He is a charter member of the Historical Society of the State and also one of its officers. In the line of his profession he has made exhaustive researches into the subject of land titles and has in process of compilation an exhaustive text book on this subject, upon which he is a recognized authority.

Mr. Cork was married in 1880 to Harriet Chevalier, a native of Wood county, W. Va. and a graduate of Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo. He and his wife are the parents of five children, namely: John R., who was educated in the Charleston High School, and

the Virginia Polytechnic School; Helen, who is now attending Hollins College, Va.; Donald Lupton (twin brother of Helen), who is attending school at Hampden Sidney; Edward now attending the city high school; and Virginia, a Hollins girl. Mr. and Mrs. Cork are members of the First Presbyterian church of Charleston.

REV. THOMAS KEENEY, who has been a minister in the Missionary Baptist church in Cabin Creek District, Kanawha county, W. Va., for the past fifteen years, has long taken an active part in business affairs in this section and also has prominently participated in public movements. He was born on his father's farm in Cabin Creek District, March 18, 1848, and is a son of Michael R. and Elizabeth Ann (Gatewood) Keeney.

Michael R. Keeney was born in Cabin Creek District at what was known as Keeney's Knob, and was a son of Moses, who came to this section from Greenbrier county, where he owned the site of Sulphur Springs. He had ten children. Michael R. Keeney became a farmer and lumberman and operated a mill on Cabin Creek and lived there until his death, at the age of seventy-one years. He married Elizabeth Ann Gatewood, a daughter of Ransom G. Gatewood and she lived to be eighty-six years of age and was the mother of fourteen children, namely: Margaret, who was the wife of John Jarrett, both being now deceased; Frances, who was the wife of George Weaver, both being deceased; Melvina, who is also deceased; Mary, who was the wife of D. S. Montague, both deceased; Lucinda, who is the wife of J. F. Davis; Bettie, who is the wife of A. S. Montague; Robert G.; David R., who is deceased; and William, Woodford, Thomas Y., John G., Charles F., and Daniel.

Thomas Y. Keeney remained on the home farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he engaged in boating on the river in the salt trade and has been more or less connected with river life ever since, and for the past thirty years has been engaged in contracting. He is widely known. In public matters he has been interested since youth and for

many years has been a pronounced advocate of temperance and so prominent is he in the ranks of the Prohibition party that in 1910 he was its candidate for the House of Delegates.

Mr. Keeney was married May 6, 1869, to Miss Eliza White, a daughter of Woodward White, an old resident of Kanawha county, and they have had the following children and grandchildren born to them: Susan S., who is the wife of Charles Reynolds, and has four children—Bessie, Robert, Catherine and Thomas E.; Laura, who is the wife of Fred Young and has two children—Carroll and Clotel; Traver, who married Clara Young, and has six children—Anna, Iona, Fred, Julia, Elizabeth and Cameron; Ida, who died at the age of six years; Bertha, who is the wife of Ernest Hunter, and has two children—Thomas H. and Naomi; Hannah A., who is the wife of William Bond, and has four children—William, Ralph, Thomas E., and Lena; Ralph, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Emery, who married Kinnie Bonham; Streeter, who died when aged fourteen years; and Aletha A. Mr. Keeney and family have resided at Witcher for the past fourteen years. The present church edifice was put up in 1907 and Mr. Keeney ministers to a large and interested congregation. He is identified with the Masons at Malden and the Red Men at Handley, W. Va.

T. O. M. DAVIS, deceased, who was a well known and highly valued citizen of Charleston, W. Va., for a number of years, was born at Syracuse, Meigs county, O., August 26, 1838, and was a son of William T. and Jane (Howell) Davis.

The parents of Mr. Davis were born in Wales and from that country in the early fifties they came to America on a sailing vessel, which, after many weeks on the Atlantic Ocean landed them safely and they made their way to Ohio. They spent the rest of their lives in Meigs County and left numerous descendants and the following children survive of their large family: William; Mrs. Anna Hopkins, wife of David Hopkins, and Mrs. David Lawrence, (all living in Ohio); Mrs.

Thomas, a widow, who lives at Canyon City, Colo., and Mrs. Mary Matthews, residing in Charleston.

Of the above family the late T. O. M. Davis was one of the younger members. He remained in his native state until he was eighteen years of age and obtained his schooling there, and then came to Kanawha county, becoming a merchant's clerk in a store at Cannelton. He subsequently was made purchasing agent for the Winnifrede Mine Company and remained in the employ of that corporation for eight years, as manager of the company's store and concerned with its railroad as well as mines. After this he became secretary and treasurer of the company that was engaged in promoting the growth of a town to which the ambitious name of Kanawha City was given. While the place was beautifully located and well arranged a lack of wisdom had been shown in providing no suburban outlet, hence, Charleston, which was started at a later date, soon outdistanced the older settlement and those who had invested extensively at Kanawha City failed to realize on their investments. Many of them, like Mr. Davis, withdrew their interests and embarked in other enterprises. Mr. Davis opened up a grocery business at Charleston and later became identified with an insurance company. He was a man of sterling character, was a thirty-second degree Mason and was a leading Republican and at one time was the candidate of his party for county treasurer. His death occurred October 25, 1900, at Charleston, and his burial was conducted by the Masonic fraternity with its impressive ritual.

In 1880 Mr. Davis was married to Miss Margaret E. Dickinson who was born in Kanawha county, October 5, 1857 and was reared and educated at Cannelton, W. Va. She is a daughter of A. Judson and Jane (Stockton) Dickinson, natives of Nelson and Kanawha counties, respectively. John Stockton, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Davis, was a son of Aaron Stockton, who came to Kanawha County as an early settler from New Jersey and was one of the pioneer salt makers. His death occurred at Kanawha Falls, which property was his, as well as many other tracts

of valuable land. A great-grandmother of Mrs. Davis was Elizabeth Tompkins, of another pioneer family. John Stockton married Elizabeth Rader, of Greenbrier county. The father of Mrs. Davis, A. Judson Dickinson, was a member of the 8th Va. Vol. Cav. during the Civil War, and died in the prime of life, in a hospital at Lynchburg, Va. His widow subsequently married William Morris a member of a family that has been very conspicuous in the development of the Kanawha Valley. Mr. Morris resides in Fayette County, W. Va., but Mrs. Morris died thirty-eight years since, leaving one child Llewellyn Lewis Morris. She married William H. Phelix.

Mrs. Davis is one of a family of six children born to her parents. Araminta C., the eldest, is the wife of T. S. Payne, of Montgomery, O., and they have three sons and two daughters; Edgar Stockton, the eldest son, is a farmer near Gauley, W. Va., and has one son, John T.; Mrs. Davis is the third in order of birth; John T., who is unmarried, lives at Boomer, W. Va.; A. Judson lives with his family at Mt. Carbon and has six children; and Jessie B., who married John Thurman, resides in Kentucky.

To Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born three children, namely: Helen B., who is the wife of William Gordon Matthews, a prominent attorney at Charleston; Thomas Colburn, who is connected with the Kanawha National Bank in a clerical capacity, and resides with his mother; and George Hewitt, who is a civil engineer by profession, and also lives at home. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Baptist church in which she was reared, while her sons are Presbyterians, as was their father.

W. B. SHOBER,* president and manager of the Ohio Valley Furniture Company, at Charleston, W. Va., came to this city in 1900 and for the past eleven years has been one of the active and representative business men of this place. He was born at Gallipolis, O., May 29, 1862, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Shober.

W. B. Shober was educated in his native place. His father conducts a jewelry business

but the young man became more interested along the line of furniture manufacturing and for a number of years prior to coming to Charleston, was with the Fuller & Huttenpeler Company.

Mr. Shober was married September 20, 1886, to Miss May Ford, of Gallipolis, O., and they have two children: Hilda May and Eulalie. The family residence is at No. 1209 Virginia Street, Charleston. Mr. Shober is identified with both the Masons and the Elks, at Gallipolis. He entertains high ideals of citizenship but is not active in any political faction or party.

F. M. STAUNTON, president of the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company of Charleston, W. Va., has been a prominent business man of this section for a number of years and is identified with numerous successful enterprises. Born May 17, 1866, in Kanawha county, W. Va., he was educated in the public schools and at Cornell University, and before he had reached his age of legal responsibility, had become interested in business affairs. He was one of the organizers of The Kanawha Banking and Trust Company, and became its president in January 1907. Mr. Staunton is also president of the Diamond Ice and Coal Company; president of the Kelley's Creek Colliery Company, and an officer and director in the Southern State Mutual Life Insurance Company.

On November 29, 1892, Mr. Staunton was married to Miss Elsie Quarrier Smith, who was born, reared and educated at Charleston, a daughter of Isaac Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Staunton have one daughter, Caroline Q., who is now a student at Dobb's Ferry, New York. The family belongs to the Kanawha Presbyterian church. Mr. Staunton is also prominent politically, in 1907 being elected a delegate to the state legislature on the Republican ticket, and having served on the city council and as city treasurer. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and has been a director of it since its organization.

HARRY L. SALMONS, lockmaster at Lock No. 5, on the Kanawha River, near

Marmet, W. Va., was born August 4, 1869, in Putnam county, W. Va., and is the son of Robert D. and Bettie (Marshall) Salmons.

Robert D. Salmons was born, reared and married in Virginia and afterward moved to Putnam county for a season and then returned to Virginia, but subsequently came back to Putnam County, from there he came to Kanawha county, locating on a farm in Malden District. There Robert D. Salmons died in 1882, aged eighty-one years. In his early days he was a school teacher and later a merchant. His widow survives as do eight of their family of ten children. The family record is as follows: Robert A., who is a leading citizen of Putnam county, is a member of the State Senate. William T. and James both reside in Putnam county. John, the third member of the family, is deceased. Adelia, who is now deceased, was the wife of John Booker Shrewsberry. Mattie is the widow of Robert Beirne. Roberta is the wife of J. B. Reynolds. Ida is the wife of M. F. Spruce. Harry Lee is the ninth in order of birth. Nettie, the youngest member of the family, is the wife of William Wick.

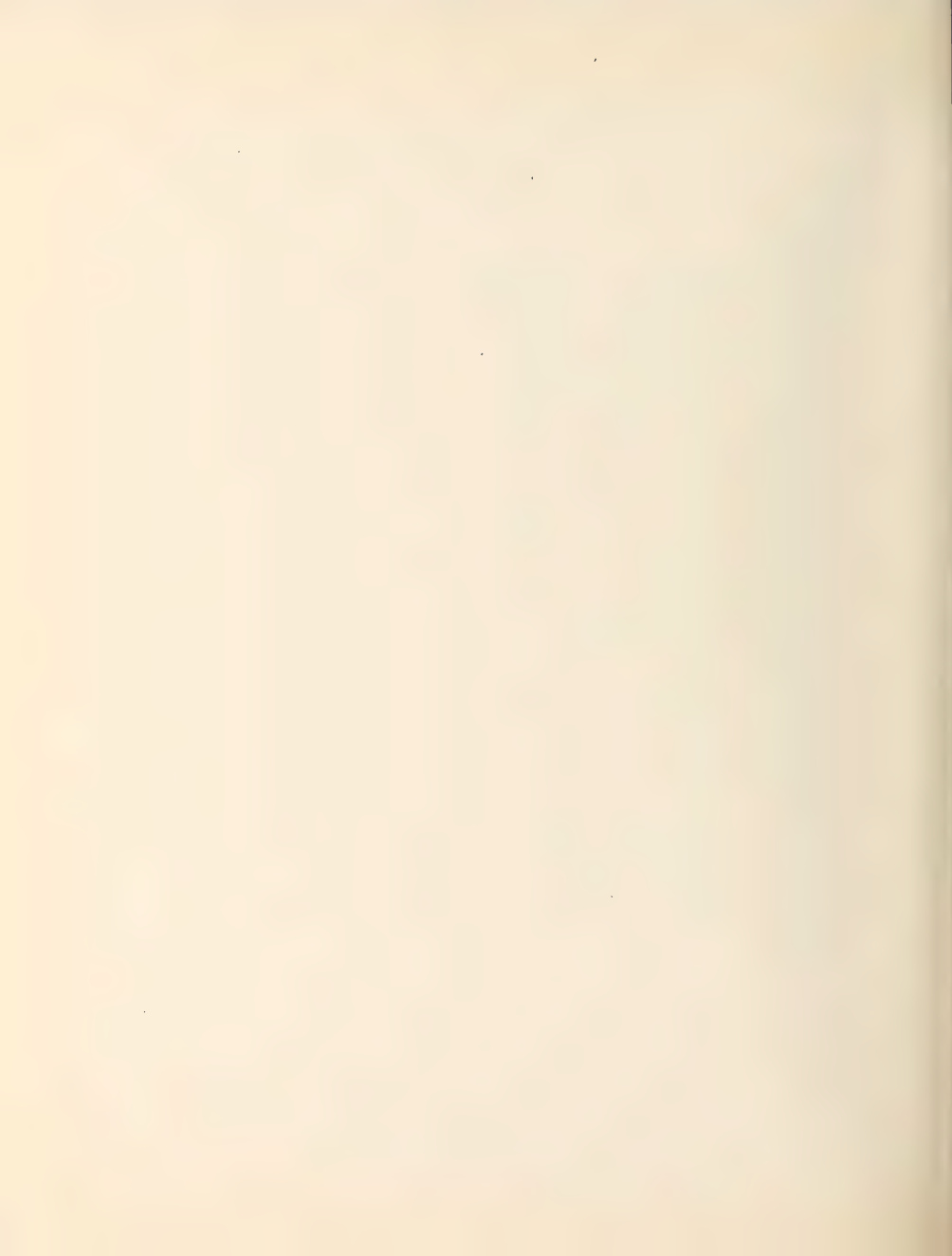
Harry Lee Salmons remained at home and followed farming until his marriage. In 1900 he came to Lock No. 5 as a lock hand under Lockmaster Benjamin Smithers, and in 1903 was made assistant lockmaster and in the following year was given entire charge. A large amount of traffic passes through this lock and the position is one of responsibility.

Mr. Salmons was married in May, 1900, to Miss Bettie Gardner, a daughter of C. E. and Catherine (Reynolds) Gardner, and they have four children: William, Leon, Mary and Helen. Mr. and Mrs. Salmons are members of the Methodist Southern church. He is identified with both the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias at Marmet.

A. E. HUMPHREYS, a prominent capitalist and representative business man of Kanawha County, W. Va., whose mining interests extend over many of the richest mineral districts of the United States, was born in Kanawha County, January 11, 1860, and is a son of Ira A. and Eleanor (Dawson) Humphreys.



A. E. HUMPHREYS



Ira A. Humphreys was born in Albemarle County, Va., and his wife in Kanawha County, although the Dawsons were originally of Bedford County, Va. Four sons and four daughters were born to them, those now living being: A. C., who is a resident of Sissonville, Kanawha County; A. E., whose office is in the Charleston National Bank Building at Charleston and his branch office at No. 211 Colorado Building, Denver, Colo.; S. J., who is interested in mining in Manila; and Mollie, who is the wife of John Good. The four remaining children died in infancy.

A. E. Humphreys was educated in the public schools of Kanawha County and Marshall College, at Huntington. For ten years afterward his business interests were mercantile, milling and lumbering, since which time they have been mining and probably he is one of the best known mine operators in the country. He has coal, iron, and gold and silver properties, in West Virginia, Colorado and Minnesota, his investments in these States being very large.

Mr. Humphreys was married November 3, 1887, to Miss Alice Boyd, a daughter of Capt. C. W. and Margaret (McMeekin) Boyd, of Brown County, O., and they have two children: Ira B., a successful inventor, who married Lucile Pattison; and A. E. Humphreys, Jr. With his family he attends the Christian church. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Commandery and Consistory at Duluth, Minn., and to Osman Temple, Mystic Shrine, St. Paul, Minn. He is additionally identified with a number of social organizations, including the Denver Country Club, the Denver Athletic Club, the Denver Club, the Oakshore Club of Rockport, Tex., and the Edgewood Country Club, of Charleston, W. Va. Politically he is a Democrat.

GEN. CHARLES DOUGLAS ELLIOTT, adjutant general of the State of West Virginia is a man well qualified for his present position. He is of Scottish and Irish ancestry, coming from the Douglas clan of Scotland and the Gillespie family of Ireland. Several of his progenitors participated with credit in the Revolutionary War, and his father was a

lieutenant in the Federal Army during the great Civil War, while General Elliott himself served as a major in the Spanish American War.

Charles Douglas Elliott was born January 1, 1862. For some years he engaged in the lumber business on the Elk River and afterward became the owner of the Parkersburg News and subsequently was appointed by President McKinley as a member of the U. S. Secret service, and still later as marshal for the Northern District of West Virginia, and was twice reappointed by former President Roosevelt. On January 1, 1909 he was appointed adjutant general of the State of West Virginia.

General Elliott married Miss Mary E. Thompson and they have two daughters, Viola N. and Catherine T.

JAMES WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, who is the leading spirit in both public affairs and business interests at Montgomery, W. Va., a place named in honor of his distinguished father, is vice president of the Montgomery National Bank, of which he was one of the organizers and is identified with numerous other enterprises which will be noted later. He was born April 9, 1846, on the present site of Montgomery, when this was farm land and has spent his entire life here. His parents were James and Amanda (Brennon) Montgomery.

James Montgomery was born at Kanawha Falls, W. Va., a son of Henry Montgomery, who was born in Ireland and was one of the earliest settlers at the Falls, where he operated a ferry during his active years. James Montgomery, probably his eldest son, grew to manhood on the home farm and then opened a store at Kanawha Falls, which he conducted until the outbreak of the Civil War, and after its close resumed merchandising at Montgomery. He was a man of unusual strength of character, one who inspired confidence in his fellow citizens and they gave testimony to the same by electing him to honorable offices. Before the war he served as sheriff of Fayette county and then was elected to the Virginia legislature, from Fayette and Raleigh counties

when he was forced to travel by stage coach to Richmond to attend his public duties. He retained the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens through the conflict from 1861 until 1865, and was again sent to the legislature from Fayette county, attending at Charleston. He was a man of great business foresight and was one of the first to realize the richness of the great coal fields of this section and in fact made the first lease to the Coal Valley Coal Company. His death occurred at the age of sixty-eight years. He was twice married, first to Amanda Brennon, who died in 1851, aged thirty-two years, and secondly to Brigdet Hughes, who died in 1883. To the first marriage the following children were born: Lawrence, who gave up his life as a soldier in the Civil War; Henry, who was also a soldier and was a prisoner at Fort Delaware when the war closed and is now deceased; Cynthia M., deceased, who was the wife of George A. Custer; James William; John C., who is a resident of Montgomery; and Samuel E., who is deceased. Eight children were born to the second marriage, namely: Anna F., who is the wife of William F. Champ, of Montgomery; Seth H., who has his home at Montgomery; Harlow and Thomas L., both of whom are deceased; Bettie, who is the wife of John Davin, of Montgomery; Augustus B. and Fred, both of whom live at Montgomery; and Walter, who died in infancy.

When James William Montgomery was a boy, educational opportunities for those living in the country, were different from those afforded almost every place under the present school system of the land. He was obliged to walk a distance of two miles in order to reach the little log building, with its slab benches. The pupils wrote in their copy books with goose quill pens and pokeberry ink. He was more ambitious than many of his companions, however, and learned many a lesson at night by the light of a pine torch or a light wood fire, after working from twelve to fourteen hours on the farm. His stepmother was kind and assisted him in becoming a fine penman, setting him copies and giving him encouragement. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age and afterward worked

for his father until he was twenty-five, wages in those days being fifty cents a day; and often the day was fifteen hours long.

Mr. Montgomery started out for himself with a job of cutting saw logs, afterward rafting them down the river and selling them. He thus earned the capital which he invested first in starting a store and as he was able to turn it over, built a sawmill, and later built houses and easily found tenants for them. His success in his first business ventures gave him encouragement and he kept on adding to his possessions and building more houses, although he had to pay high interest on some of the money he was obliged to borrow in order to carry out his undertakings. Long ago, however, things changed and instead of being a borrower he is a lender and has investments in financial institutions and in other concerns. He owns 200 houses at Montgomery; owns and operates the Home Steam Laundry, which gives work to twelve employees; is the owner of the public utility, the Montgomery Light, Water & Improvement plant; is a stockholder in the bridge over the river at this point; owns a sawmill, two hotels, the Opera House, a livery, and formerly a foundry, and is also proprietor of an undertaking establishment. Perhaps if a wondering stranger should ask Mr. Montgomery the secret of his remarkable business success, he would answer that it was the result of close attention to business and the saving of what he earned, and there are many who might, in these prodigal days, take this answer to heart.

On May 14, 1874, Mr. Montgomery was married to Miss Bettie M. Farley, whose parents settled at Malden, Kanawha county, prior to the Civil War. Five children were born to them, as follows: William Lee, who died April 3, 1911, married Maude Mulligan and they had one child, William Lee; Florence, who died at the age of ten years; Charles M. who resides at Montgomery, married Carrie Workman, and they have three children, Eunice, James and George; Helen, who is the wife of Charles Vickers, of Montgomery, and they have had three children, Milton C., deceased, and Arnold and Carl B.; and Alice, who is the wife of Lawrence Carson. They live at Mont-



JULIAN M. JOHNSON

gomery and have one son, Howard. Mr. Montgomery has always been strong in his adherence to the Democratic party although he has never been willing to accept public office. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and in 1908 he built the present commodious church edifice and furnished it throughout, at Montgomery, Rev. M. E. Stafford being minister of this church at the present time.

JULIAN M. JOHNSON, who is interested in real estate in the different sections or counties of West Virginia, belongs to one of the oldest families of the county. He was born and raised on the bottom above Paint Creek, where the town of Clifton was laid out in 1852, and on the land entered and owned by John Jones. He is a son of John B. Johnson and a grandson of William Johnson and a great-grandson of William Johnson, Sr., who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War from Bath County, Va. After the close of the war he moved to what is now Monroe County, W. Va., and lived there a number of years. Then he and his sons, William, John, Nelson and James, moved to Gauley River in what is now Nicholas County, W. Va., near and below the mouth of Little Elk about 1798. There William, Jr., married Nancy Sims, a daughter of James Sims, who had also moved on Gauley from Virginia with the Johnsons. William Johnson, Sr., died on Gauley December 22, 1805. His wife lived until December 23, 1837. They were all Methodists and the first church ever built on Gauley was a log one and was built by these Johnsons about 1820. Two of them, William and John, were Methodist preachers.

John B. Johnson, the father of Julian M., was born December 23, 1823, at the mouth of Rich Creek on Gauley. He afterwards moved into the neighborhood of Paint Creek. At that time he was a carpenter and followed the trade for some years. When the town of Clifton was laid out in 1852 he purchased at the sale one

lot, No. 35, and built the first house ever built in the village, in 1858. He went into the mercantile business in 1858 and followed it for more than forty years. He married Mary Ann Settle from Culpeper County, Va., whom he survived for five years. He was a justice of the peace in Kanawha County some years before the breaking out of the War. Their children were Julian M., born August 16, 1847; Elizabeth C., born June 12, 1851; Mary Susan, born June 16, 1853. The two daughters died, Mary Susan on October 11, 1858, and Elizabeth Clifton, October 20, 1858. John B. Johnson died at his home in Clifton, Kanawha County, July 30, 1902, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Julian M. Johnson was married to Ellen Farley of Malden, Kanawha County, January 15, 1867. Their oldest child, John Farley, died November 14, 1873; Lizzie Clifton died January 15, 1872; May S. died July, 1897; Joseph E. died November 17, 1909.

HOUSTON G. YOUNG, chief clerk in the office of Secretary of State Reed, Charleston, W. Va., was born in Harrison county, W. Va., October 10, 1882. His grandfather, William Young, was born at Cow Pasture River, in Highland county Va., and later, after marriage moved to Harrison county, now West Virginia, and settled on a farm in Elk District. At that time his son, David S. Young, was a youth. He has continued to live in Elk District and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He married Sarah Ann Pickens, who died February 4, 1910, at the age of fifty-seven years. They became the parents of four children: Laco L., Addie V., Houston G., and Edna M.

Houston G. Young was educated in the public schools and at the West Virginia Wesleyan College, where he was graduated in 1902, subsequently, in 1906, graduating from the West Virginia University at Morgantown, with his degree of LL. B., was admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of law for 9 months. At the end of that time he accepted an appointment as chief clerk in the office of Hon.

Charles W. Swisher, Secretary of State, and later was appointed to the same position with Secretary Reed.

Mr. Young married Miss Francis Virginia Chesney, a native of Marion county and they have one son, Chesney, born August 25, 1908.

JOHN COTTON,* formerly a well known and highly respected citizen of Charleston, who died at his home here August 8, 1900, was a son of John T. Cotton, M. D., another distinguished Charleston citizen, and a descendant of Dr. John Cotton, an eminent Boston physician, who was born at Plymouth, Mass., September 9, 1792. Dr. John Cotton graduated at Harvard University and there took the degrees of A. M. and M. D. Later he decided to migrate to the then new state of Ohio. The family accordingly sailed September 17, 1815 from Providence for New York, which city they left on the 21st by boat for Elizabethtown, N. J. From there they went by stage to Princeton and thence to Trenton, where, for the second time, they had occasion to use a steamboat for conveyance to Philadelphia, the trip from New York to Elizabethtown having been thus made. Steamboats were at that time a curiosity to most people and the Cotton family were much interested in examining them, which they had so good an opportunity to do. Dr. Cotton had the following remarks to make in regard to them: "The steamboat is a curious and truly wonderful invention, of a nature much too complicated for me to describe or even understand. They vary in length from 60 to 200 feet; ours was about 90 feet, having two spacious cabins and a bar at one end where liquors were sold. We proceeded at least six miles an hour against tide by the power of steam."

September 30th the party left Philadelphia and reached Lancaster, Pa. They embarked at Harrisburg, crossing the Susquehanna in a ferry boat and safely reached Chambersburg. The Juniata River was crossed on a chain bridge, on the next day they crossed the Allegheny Mountains and on the seventh day from Philadelphia left Greensburg and reached Pittsburg. Here they noticed the prevailing coal dust and were surprised to find that the in-

habitants used nothing but coal for fuel. Leaving Pittsburg October 9th they proceeded down the Ohio river in a covered skiff, reaching Steubenville, then an almost new town, on the 11th. The next day they continued their skiff journey, breakfasted at Wheeling on the 13th and finally ended their travels at Marietta.

Marietta was then a city of thirty years' growth, and here Dr. John T. Cotton, the father of our direct subject, attended the common schools, subsequently graduating from Marietta College in the first class ever graduated from that institution. He afterwards taught school for a year in New Orleans. Because of the extreme heat, however, he returned to Marietta, where he began the study of medicine under his father's direction. Subsequently graduated from the Cincinnati State Medical College, he began practice at Ravenswood, Ohio, where he remained three years. During this time he married Sarah Fitzhugh, who was a daughter of Henry Fitzhugh, one of the founders of Ravenswood, the Fitzhughs inheriting property at Marietta, Ohio, from George Washington.

After their marriage on April 5, 1845 Dr. and Mrs. John T. Cotton moved to Charleston, Virginia (now West Virginia) and there established themselves both in social and professional life. Dr. Cotton watched the city grow from a hamlet into a commercial center and during these years he grew also in importance until his name was known all over the Kanawha valley. Few men of the state were more esteemed. In May, 1902 he was elected president of the State Medical Society of West Virginia. He was a large land holder in Charleston and the vicinity. Originally a Whig in politics, he assisted in organizing the Democratic party. The children of Dr. John T. Cotton and wife were: Henrietta, wife of ex-Governor Wilson; Nannie C., who married Frank Woodman; Sallie (Mrs. Donnelly); and John and Harry, both deceased, the former of whom is the direct subject of this sketch. In religious belief Dr. Cotton belonged to the Protestant Episcopal church.

John Cotton, whose decease we have already recorded, was born in Charleston, W. Va., September 2, 1851. He was educated in the



WILLIAM E. MOHLER

public schools and in the University of West Virginia. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and was for some years in partnership in a law business with ex-Governor Wilson. Later he gave up his profession and went into the drug business, for this purpose taking a post-graduate course in chemistry and pharmacy at the University of West Virginia at Morgantown. He was successful in this new sphere of activity and had built up a good business when he was called away by death when forty-nine years old. He was a Democrat in politics and was a prominent Free Mason, belonging to Beni-Kedem Temple, M. S., and to the Knights of Pythias and other secret orders.

Mr. Cotton was married in Charleston to Miss Nannie Margaret Bibby, who was born in this city and was here educated. Her parents were Edward and Lucy C. (Rand) Bibby the former of whom, born in Charleston about seventy-five years ago, is still bright and active for his years, as is also his wife, Mrs. Cotton's mother. He is a son of Joseph Bibby, who was born in England in 1808 and who died in Charleston at the age of eighty-one years. Joseph Bibby married in England, Margaret Swarbrick, who was born in England in 1813 and who also died in Charleston, W. Va., at the age of eighty-one years. They came to this country soon after their marriage in 1831, settling in Charleston, where he became a successful business man. They were members of the Episcopal church.

The parents of Mrs. Lucy C. Bibby were Christopher and Nancy (Pines) Rand, the former of whom was born in 1800 and died in 1865 in the Kanawha valley. He, Christopher, was a native of Vermont and son of William Rand, who was born in Massachusetts and died in 1852 at the age of seventy-five years. William Rand married Lucy Jackson, also a native of Massachusetts, who died in 1848 at the age of about fifty years. They came to what is now West Virginia before 1820 and were steady, moral, church-going people who were respected by all their neighbors.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cotton were the parents of children as follows: S. Katharine, born January 12, 1891, who graduated from the

Charleston high school in the class of 1911; Virginia, attending the public schools, who was born November 10, 1896; Mary Ashton, born February 2, 1898. Mrs. Cotton is a member of the Episcopal church, and of which her husband was a vestryman. Mrs. Cotton is a prominent member of Charleston society.

WILLIAM E. MOHLER, president of the Mohler Lumber Company, at Lock Seven, Union district, Kanawha county, W. Va., and vice president of the bank of St. Albans, of which he was one of the organizers and is a charter member and a director, has also other important interests in Kanawha county. He was born in Augusta county, Va., July 14, 1852, and is a son of D. F. and Ellen E. (Silling) Mohler.

D. F. Mohler was born in Augusta county, Va. about 1832, and died at the age of sixty-seven years, being buried at Parnassus, in Augusta county. During the larger part of his active life he was interested in lumbering. When the Civil war broke out he secured a contract to construct wagons for the Confederate government and operated a factory during the first two years of the war. During the rest of the war period he assisted in the manufacturing of iron. He owned the second saw mill operated in Augusta county. He married Ellen E. Silling, who was born also in Augusta county, a daughter of William Silling, and nine children were born to them, William E. being the eldest. Mrs. D. F. Mohler died in her sixty-fifth year. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church south.

William E. Mohler attended school in Augusta and Rockingham counties, Va., and under his father had the training as a lumberman that enabled him, when of age, to embark in the lumber business for himself, in Alderson, Monroe county, W. Va. From there he came to St. Albans, March 28, 1882, and here began extensive operations in lumber, making arrangements for a supply of timber from Boone, Logan and other counties. In October, 1888, Mr. Mohler, with his father and brothers, built the mill at Lock Seven, known as the Mohler Lumber Company's mill and is operating it under the incorporated name of Mohler

Lumber Company, in Union district. To Mr. Mohler, more than to any one man, Lock Seven is indebted for the industrial prosperity which it enjoys. In fact, to name all the enterprises with which he is connected in a business or public spirited way, would include the majority of the activities which make up the towns of Lock Seven and St. Albans.

He owns much property at St. Albans, having twelve residences, one of the finest of which he occupies as his home, and which was constructed with an eye to architectural beauty and supplied with every modern comfort. Mr. Mohler is a stockholder in the Boone County Bank at Madison, and a director of the Kanawha National Bank, of Charleston. He is president and manager of the St. Albans Water and Electric Light Company; he together with his brother, T. H. Mohler, who is treasurer, own and operate this enterprise. Mr. Mohler is also president and director of the McGregor Manufacturing Company; a director of the South Side Foundry and Machine Company, of Charleston; president and director of St. Albans Building Company, director of Herald Publishing Company of St. Albans, and a stockholder in the Pinguico Mines Co. of Mexico, and the Mexican Milling and Transportation Co., at Guanajuato, Mexico. These varied interests are held with a first grasp, a master mind controlling these various concerns with an ease that shows strong nerves and great keenness of business perception.

In looking after his personal affairs with so much success, Mr. Mohler, however, has not been indifferent to public affairs when a display of public spirit was needed. As a city councilman his efforts have always been to bring about the true welfare of his fellow citizens. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Mohler was married to Jennie A. Reeves, of Augusta County, Va., who died at St. Albans, April, 8, 1905. Three children survive her, namely: Reba R., who is the wife of W. Don. Hereford and resides at Oklahoma City, Okl.; Daniel N., who is attending college at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia; and Ruth E., who resides at home.

Mr. Mohler afterwards married, May 14, 1908, Mary E. Alexander, daughter of W. A. and Leonora C. Alexander, of Frazier's Bottom, Putnam county. Mr. Mohler is a member of, and an elder in the Presbyterian church, south, and has been one of its liberal supporters, contributing thousands of dollars to the upbuilding and sustaining of the local organizations.

THOMAS E. COURTNEY,* who was born in Liberty township, Mercer county Pa., March 11, 1865, since 1873 has been engaged in the lumber business and since 1884 has been identified with his brother, Dewitt G. Courtney, at Charleston, W. Va.

Mr. Courtney has taken an active interest in all that concerns the best interests of Charleston ever since he has been a resident, is a large investor in property and is a responsible citizen in every way. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to Mercer Lodge, No. 375, at Mercer, Pa.; to the Chapter, Consistory and Commandery at Charleston, and also to the Mystic Shrine (Beni Kedem Temple) in this city. He is identified also with the Elks at Charleston.

Mr. Courtney was married April 28, 1897, to Miss Lena G. O'Shell, who was born in 1873, in Jackson county, W. Va., a daughter of John and Rebecca (Horton) O'Shell, natives of Summerfield, O. They still survive, the father being a substantial farmer. The Hortons and O'Sells have always been Republicans and Grandfather Horton was a strong anti-slavery man. Mr. and Mrs. O'Shell had one son and four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Courtney have five children, namely: John Franklin, who was born March, 29, 1898; Dewitt G., who was born September 14, 1900; Dorothy Jane, who was born in 1901; Mary Horton, who was born in October, 1904; and Florence A., who was born May 30, 1907.

ROBERT E. LEE BARNETT, who is in the contracting business at Charleston, W. Va., is the senior member of the well known building and contracting firm of Barnett & Given, leaders here in the contracting line. Mr. Barnett was born in Doddridge county, W.

Va., January 22, 1865, and is a son of Rev. Allison and Mary C. (Hickman) Barnett.

Rev. Allison Barnett was born in what is now West Virginia and his wife in Virginia and their home was in Doddridge county, where the former died in 1885, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a local preacher in the Baptist church and farming was his occupation. His widow still resides in the old home in the community where the family has been known and respected for so many years.

They were the parents of children as follows: Iowa, wife of John Smith; Susan Missouri, wife of T. H. Hansford; Marshall; Allison Jr.; Robert E. L., subject of this sketch; Bruce; L. H.; Belle; R. H.; Charles E.; and Elden.

Robert E. Lee Barnett attended school during boyhood in his native section. He then taught two terms of school in Doddridge county, W. Va. Afterward he learned the carpenter's trade and became a carpenter and builder on his own account, in Harrison and other counties until 1904, when he came to Charleston and here entered into a general carpenter business which he carried on until the formation of the present firm, some four years since. The firm has been entrusted with the erection of some of the finest buildings in the city and their reliability and general efficiency are universally acknowledged. Mr. Barnett also owns some valuable building lots in East Norfolk, Va. He is very active in the affairs of the Knights of Pythias and the O. U. A. M. and at present is serving as secretary of the latter order and is now state deputy for his council. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Barnett was married at Charleston, April 17, 1907 to Miss Emma Clair, who was born February 17, 1883, at Pittsburg, Pa., and was brought to this city by her parents, William and Margaret (Rider) Clair, natives of Hamburg, Germany. In his native land, William Clair learned the art of glass blowing. In 1880 he and family came to the United States locating first at Pittsburg and moving then to Charleston and two years later settled on a farm in Elk district, and there his death occurred in 1901 at the age of seventy-two years. His widow survived until 1910, dying

at the age of seventy-one years. They had ten children and eight of these survive. Of this family the record as given is as follows: Emma (Mrs Barnett); Annie, the wife of William Morris, a farmer of Elk district; Nellie, who is unmarried; Rose and Marceline. Mr. and Mrs Barnett have no family of their own. They have a very attractive home in Charleston. Mr. Barnett attends the Baptist church while Mrs. Barnett attends the Roman Catholic church.

ANDREW COFFEY,* plumber and gas fitter, dealing in all kinds of plumbing supplies, gas and heating apparatus, at No. 808 Quarrier Street, Charleston, W. Va., is president and manager of the Coffey Plumbing Company, which he established here in May, 1906. He was born at Natural Bridge, Rockbridge county, Va., June 9, 1874, and is a son of Arthur and Isabel (Coutts) Coffey.

Arthur Coffey was born in Ireland and his wife in Scotland and both came to the United States when young. They were married at Lynchburg, Va., where he worked at his trade of granite cutter, and from there came to Charleston in 1882. Here he became a well known man in his business, being expert in granite and marble work and doing fine lettering in stone. His father and grandfather had also been workers in the same line in Leinster, Ireland. He died at Charleston in March, 1895. His widow survives as does her father, who in 1912, if he survives, will complete his century of life. He remains in his home in Scotland and retains all his faculties. Mrs. Coffey is a member of the Catholic church, uniting with the same at marriage, her husband having been reared in that faith. Of their children the following survive: Andrew; Charles P., also a practical plumber, who married Grace Taylor and has one son, Charles; James A., a plumber with the Coffey Plumbing Company, who married Stella Nugent and has three daughters; William P., who is with the Coffey Plumbing Company, married Josephine Smith and has five children; Christina I., who lives at home, and is in the book and stationery business; Anna, who resides with her mother; and Jennie, who is the

wife of John Hacker, who is with the Lovett Printing Company as a linotypier.

Andrew Coffey was educated in the parochial schools and was sixteen years of age when he started to learn the plumbing business completing his apprenticeship in a New York trade school in 1895, since which time he has been in the business at Charleston and for five years was with the West Virginia Heating and Plumbing Company. His present business was incorporated in May, 1906, the officers being Andrew Coffey, president and manager, and J. B. Beller, secretary and treasurer. The company does all kinds of work in its line and maintains a high standard of efficiency.

Mr. Coffey was married at Charleston to Miss Katie McGonagle, a native of Perry county, O., a daughter of Richard and Mary (Spencer) McGonagle, natives of Ireland but old residents of Perry county, where the mother still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Coffey have five children—Isabel, Richard P., Mary F., Katherine A. and Andrew Lewis. The family belong to the Catholic church and Mr. Coffey is a member of the order of Knights of Columbus. He is also identified with the Elks. In politics he is an independent voter.

HON. STEPHEN B. ELKINS, whose long and distinguished career as lawyer, financier and statesman, gave him a position of unusual prominence in the United States, was undoubtedly one of the greatest men in all the essentials of true greatness, in West Virginia, where thirty-three years of a rich life were spent. Senator Elkins was born in Perry County, O., September 26, 1841, and his earlier years were passed on his father's farm near New Lexington.

In his early boyhood the parents of Senator Elkins removed to the State of Missouri, and with but superficial previous training he entered the University of Missouri, and was graduated from that institution when but eighteen years of age. In passing, it may be mentioned that his instructor in mathematics was a brother of Senator Elihu H. Root, of New York. Stephen B. Elkins was a brilliant student and he graduated with a standard so high in all his studies that no one in the past

forty-five years has reached it. He passed in both ancient and modern languages—Greek, Latin and Hebrew, and in French, German and Spanish and later practiced law in the last named tongue. In the meanwhile, owing to financial reverses, he was practically thrown entirely upon his own resources, but he succeeded in making his preparations for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1863. At this time New Mexico offered an apparently favorable field to young professional men and thither went Stephen Benton Elkins with his friend, Richard C. McCormick, now governor of Arizona, who afterwards married a daughter of the late Senator A. G. Thurman and subsequently became a member of Congress from New York. The young men found themselves facing unexpected difficulties however, as all business was transacted in the Spanish language. This was of but small inconvenience to Senator Elkins and he soon was able to handle legal business in that tongue as well as in his own. Very soon he became interested in politics and in the first year of his residence was appointed attorney-general of the Territory and a member of the legislature. Subsequently President Johnson appointed him United States district attorney, an office he held for four years under the administration of President Grant, resigning in 1872.

During the Civil War Mr. Elkins became a member of a body of Union soldiery, and was captain of a company that assisted in maintaining order on the Missouri border. It was then that many of the qualities and characteristics which later made him a notable man in whatever he undertook, became apparent. Physically of striking appearance, he was equally strong mentally, and was endowed with a personality which attracted strong men to his standard and won him political prominence before he had reached the prime of life. In 1873 he was elected as the Territorial delegate to Congress from New Mexico, in which office he served the people so effectively that in 1875 while traveling in Europe, he was re-elected, notwithstanding his decided refusal to accept the office. His untiring efforts to secure the admission of New Mexico to statehood at this time, belong to the public annals of

that day, and his speeches gave indications even then of the ability which later made him one of the most convincing lawyers of his time, one effort in particular, which set forth the great natural resources of the then almost unknown section, giving him a national reputation.

In 1869, by that time having a generous income from his law practice, Mr. Elkins organized the First National Bank of Santa Fe, and retained the presidency of it for thirteen years. As he became convinced of the great mineral resources of the Territory, he invested in land and became interested in mining, subsequently becoming one of the main owners of the great Bonanza silver mines of New Mexico and Colorado.

In 1873 Senator Elkins removed from New Mexico to West Virginia. From the beginning of his public career he was an active, earnest and progressive Republican and on such questions as protection to American industries, sound money, annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, the freedom of Cuba, the reorganization of the army and navy, and all others of vital import to the United States, his voice was raised and his best efforts given. He thus easily was recognized as a leader, and in the Presidential campaign of 1884 was a member of the Republican National Committee. On December 17, 1891, President Benjamin F. Harrison called Senator Elkins to his Cabinet as secretary of war, thereby adding materially to its strength, and giving to the country the services of a man who had at heart the best interests of the country he so unselfishly served throughout that administration.

In 1895 Stephen B. Elkins was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Hon. Johnson M. Camden, and very soon after taking his seat he attracted public attention and became a power in national affairs. Perhaps his most useful service in the Senate, was in the constructive legislation he effected in the widely discussed Elkins' amendment to the Sherman Act, and the Elkins' amendments to the Hepburn railroad bill, the vital part of the latter being found in these amendments. Senator Elkins was made chairman of the commerce committee charged with the handling of

what was known as the Elkins' rate bill, his personal knowledge of railroad construction and operation, making him particularly well fitted for this position. Tariff revision claimed his close attention in the special tariff session for West Virginia, in 1910, his fight for protection of West Virginia products but more closely bound the people to him. Many of the best features of the Tariff Bill as they exist, largely owe their value to his careful and convincing arguments and tireless labor.

Before passing from the subject of the public efforts of Senator Elkins, mention must be made also of several notable speeches, remarkable efforts which have had wide-spread influence and add additional luster to his name. His speech delivered on April 5, 1897, favoring legislation for the reestablishment of the American merchant marine, which attracted national attention, was equalled by that delivered in March, 1898, on the aggressions of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which reviewed almost all the questions that have been considered by the Canadian Commission appointed by the United States. Among other achievements was the passage of the Elkins' Anti-Trust law, soon after he entered the Senate. It was Senator Elkins who first suggested the use of the corps of engineers of the army, in the building of the Panama Canal. It has been said that he was one of the first movers for an investigation into the causes of the high cost of living, a vital national problem, and that his appointment on the committee during the second session of the 61st Congress, would have been productive of more direct and better results than have yet been attained. During the last special session of Congress, he labored daily, although even then in bad health, and when the 62nd Congress convened, he was not able to be in attendance.

Senator Elkins has been honored as no other citizen of West Virginia, having been three times elected to the United States Senate. He evidently undermined his constitution in the discharge of the exacting duties demanded by the importance of the measures which he championed, but it was not until complete prostration came upon him that he resigned himself to the necessity of taking a much needed

rest, too long, alas, postponed. Even then he was the last to give up hope of his own recovery. Early in life, as before indicated, he had laid the foundation of what developed into a large fortune. He was long associated in the opening up of timber, coal and railroad properties, with his father-in-law, Senator Davis. However, it is as a man that those who knew him best, will longest cherish his memory as they benefit by his example, his beneficence and the honorable name he made for himself and left unstained.

Senator Elkins married Miss Hallie Davis, a daughter of Hon. Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, formerly Democratic candidate for the vice presidency. Mrs. Elkins survives, with their seven children—Katherine, Davis, Richard, Stephen B., Blaine, and Mrs. Elizabeth Weidersein, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Sara Oliphant, of Trenton, N. J. The family home at Hallihurst, Elkins, Randolph County, W. Va., is probably one of the most attractive private residences in Tygart's Valley.

The death of Senator Elkins occurred January 5, 1911, at his home in Washington City, D. C., and at his bedside were his wife, daughter and four sons.

P. W. BURDETT, manager of a planing mill at Charleston, W. Va., to which city he came in 1900, has been interested in lumber during the larger part of his business career and is one of the representative men in this line of industry, at Charleston. He was born in Monroe County, W. Va., March 15, 1868, and is a son of Washington and Susan (Longacker) Burdett.

The parents of Mr. Burdett were both natives of Monroe County and they died on their farm there, the father in 1907, aged sixty-eight years, and the mother when aged thirty-four years. They were parents of two sons and two daughters, namely: Lonnie Edgar, one of the organizers of the Kanawha Planing Mill Co., who died in July, 1905; Emma, who is the wife of James Alderson, of Summers County, W. Va.; Mollie, who is the wife of Lacey Lenmore, who moved from Monroe County to the West; and P. W., of Charleston.

P. W. Burdett obtained his education in the

schools of Monroe County and worked on the home farm until he was sixteen years of age. He then went to Summers County and began work in a saw-mill and for twenty-two years following continued in saw-mill work. In 1900 he came to Charleston and for several years was associated with his brother in the mill business.

In 1901 he with his brother, L. E. Burdett, J. U. Graham and W. H. Wells organized the Kanawha Planing Mill Co., J. U. Graham selling out his interests shortly to L. E. Burdett. L. E. Burdett died in 1903, leaving his interests to his heirs. W. H. Wells later disposed of his interests in the concern and Mr. P. W. Burdett was appointed manager of the concern, president, and a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Burdett was married to Miss Jennie Sturgeon, a daughter of James A. Sturgeon, of Gauley, W. Va., and they have two sons, Arthur and James. In politics Mr. Burdett has been a continuous member of the Republican party since he cast his first vote. He is an active and interested citizen, and is a member of the Lumbermen's Club.

LOUIS SCHWARTZ, who, for many years was one of Charleston's busy, representative and influential business men, still continues active as a real estate broker, but has relieved himself of many of his former responsibilities, preserving, however, his public spirited interest in everything promising to be of benefit to the city which has been his home for so many years. He was born at Allegheny City, Pa., July 5, 1852, and is a son of Christian and Dorathea (Snyder) Schwartz, and a grandson of Christof Schwartz.

Christof Schwartz was born at Friesbach, a suburb of Stuttgart, the capital of Wurttemberg, Germany. He was taught glass manufacturing and evidently became possessed of considerable capital, and certainly was a man of recognized good judgment. It is thought possible that he was one of the original members of a religious and philosophical sect that was founded by the brothers Rapp and at one time had numer-



MRS. BARBARA S. SCHWARTZ



LOUIS SCHWARTZ



ous members in Wurtemberg. It found little favor with the Government, however, and measures were taken to expel the Rappists, and in 1803 the majority of them emigrated to the United States. Here they became known as Harmonists, their chief published tenets being that there should be no wars; that all property should be held in common, and that marriage is but a civil contract. Many of the members of the society were men of property and as they were forced to leave or disband, they needed to select a responsible man to remain and attend to the settlement of their disturbed affairs in the old country. For this position they chose Christof Schwartz. This sect founded the town of Harmony, Pa., and there Christof Schwartz rejoined his old friends, about 1818 and he and wife continued to live there until the close of their lives. They had been married in Germany, according to the laws of the land, but of their large family of children the only one to marry was their son Christian.

Christian Schwartz was born in South Side, Pittsburg, Pa., and for some years, in early manhood, he was a silk weaver. In 1847 he left the Harmony colony and never rejoined it. In 1849 he made the trip to California across the plains, and spent two years in the mining districts, and then returned by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, with the expectation of taking his family back to the coast. His wife, whom he married after his return to Pennsylvania, however was loath to go to what was then an uncivilized region, and in deference to her wishes, he bought a farm not far from Harmony. They continued to live on that place until 1868, when they came to Kanawha County, W. Va. Here Mr. Schwartz bought 500 acres of land on the Elk River, locally known as Dogwood Flats. This land he put under improvement and on it he and wife spent many happy and peaceful years, he dying about 1899, when he was aged seventy-four years. His widow survived him until 1906, when she was in her eighty-fourth year. She was a faithful member of the Lutheran church. Chris-

tian Schwartz was a staunch Democrat in his political views, and it was in order to insure his freedom of thought and its expression on public matters, that induced him to come to this section of the country.

Eight children were born to Christian and Dorathea Schwartz, five sons and three daughters. Of the sons—Jacob, Joseph and William all died young. The survivors of the family are as follows: Louis; Louisa, who is the wife of John Imhoof, a merchant and farmer of Clarion County, Pa.; Dorathea, who is the wife of Edward Hedrick, a steel moulder; now living at Homestead, Pa.; Mary, who is the wife of Henry Bender, living at Beaver Falls, Pa.; and Philip, who owns and occupies a part of the old homestead on the Elk River.

Louis Schwartz was fifteen years old when the family came to Kanawha County, W. Va. Before that he had attended school and had assisted his father in cultivating the Pennsylvania farm. When he was eighteen years old he went into the lumber business and operated locally for three years, showing an aptitude for business, and then came to Charleston, where he worked in a bakery for some years. He then went into the restaurant business and for twenty-two years operated restaurants in Charleston that commanded the patronage of the best people and brought him an ample fortune. When Mr. Schwartz retired from the restaurant business, he looked about for profitable investments and, with others, purchased 200 acres of land which is now one of Charleston's choicest suburbs, and he still owns one-fourth of this acreage. He has always shown himself an enterprising and progressive citizen, has taken pride in his city and has proved his loyalty to it in many ways. Politically he is a Democrat but is in no sense a politician. For twenty-five years he has been identified with the order of Odd Fellows, and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, and at one time was active in fifteen different social and fraternal organizations.

Louis Schwartz was married at Charles-

ton, W. Va., to Miss Barbara Schmidt, who was born June 3, 1856, at Mt. Olivet, near Pittsburg, Pa., and is a daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Hugo) Schmidt. They were born in one of the Rhine provinces, in Germany, and came to the United States when young, and were married at New Albany, Ind. Some time later, Nicholas Schmidt engaged in a grocery business at Baltimore, Md., and from there removed to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was a dry goods merchant on Carson Street, near 12th Street, for twenty-five years. Failing health caused his retirement in 1875, and by the advice of his physician he came to the West Virginia mountains, locating in Union District, Kanawha County. During the rest of his life he continued in business in a moderate way and lived to the age of sixty-three years, while his widow reached the age of eighty-five, passing away at Charleston in 1879. They were members of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, of South Side, Pittsburg, Pa. Two sons and six daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, all surviving except two—John, who died in infancy, and Maria, who was the wife of John Bardo. Mrs. Schwartz and her brother, Jacob Schmidt, are the only members of the family residing in Charleston.

Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz have two daughters: Dorathea Elizabeth and Alma Louise. The former is the wife of William A. Mahan, who is a retired candy manufacturer now residing at Charleston, and they have two sons and one daughter—Louis W., Emma E. and William A. The second daughter is the wife of Conrad Weirsteiner, and they reside at Colorado Springs, Colo., where he conducts a large apiary and is considered an authority on bees and bee culture. They have had six children—Dorathea M., Mildred B. (now deceased), Josephine E., Conrad J., Richard A. and Barbara L. Mrs. Schwartz and daughters are members of the Roman Catholic church and they have many pleasant social connections.

PETER A. SIMPSON, funeral director, undertaker and embalmer, at Charleston, W. Va., was born January 22, 1871, near this city, a son of Charles E. and Rosanna (Fauber) Simpson.

He is a grandson of Peter Simpson, who was born at Christianburg, Va., July 15, 1821. The latter was apprenticed to a tanner, but disliking the business, left home at the age of sixteen years and walked to Kanawha county, now in West Virginia, stopping at Malden, where he found employment at the salt furnaces and on the salt boats on the Kanawha and Mississippi rivers. About the time the Civil war broke out he purchased a farm on Davis Creek, where he died October 1, 1897. He was a man of sturdy patriotism and much interested in public affairs, and when the battleship Maine was sunk in the harbor of Havana, he expressed the wish to live until the President had formally declared war against Spain. His wish, however, was not granted, as he previously succumbed to the ills of old age. He was a prominent Republican and was very active in the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty years. He married Millie Thomas, who was born in 1822 and died in 1907, aged eighty-four years. Her parents were pioneers in the Kanawha Valley and her brother, Edward Thomas, was a well known river man.

Charles E. Simpson, father of the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of his parents' family of seven children. He was born at Malden, this county, August 5, 1847, and is now a resident of South Charleston. Like his father, he has been an active Republican and also has been a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was first married to Rosanna Fauber, who was born on Davis creek, Kanawha county, W. Va., February 11, 1848, and who died May 24, 1890. Charles E. Simpson married secondly Jennie Smith, who was born in Scotland and was brought to America in childhood.

The children of Mr. Simpson's first marriage with Rosanna Fauber were as follows: Willie, who is the wife of William Summerfield, a carpenter living at Charleston, and has had seven sons; Minnie, who married Charles



PETER A. SIMPSON



White, a carpenter and blacksmith, at Charleston, and has five children; Peter A., the subject of this sketch; Mae, who is the wife of Harry Magill, residing at Grafton, and has one son; Mollie, who is the wife of Huston Branham, of Bell creek, Kanawha County; Charles M., an electrical engineer, who married Anna Beane and has five children; Millie A., who is the widow of Jerome Wildman and has one son; James E., who is a railroad man, lives in Oklahoma and has two children; and Iva M., Ira O., and several others who died in infancy. Four children were born to the second marriage—Earl, Cecil, George and Frank, all of whom reside with their parents.

Peter A. Simpson attended the public schools in his boyhood, but he attributes the greater part of his knowledge and a large part of his success in life to his mother, whose memory he reveres. Following her precepts, he passed through the critical period of early manhood without acquiring any evil habits and he considers his temperance and self restraint as having been potent factors in furthering his fortunes. In 1890 he learned the machinist's trade, which he followed for six years. He then went into the livery business, in which he continued until establishing his present business in 1900. He still retains the vehicles and horses that he had then in use and has added to the number of both. He now has thirty-six horses, four hearses, and a fine ambulance, and carries a larger general equipment than any other house in his line in this city. He obtained his undertaker's diploma from the Cincinnati Embalming School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1903.

Peter A. Simpson was married at Charleston to Mrs. Mary J. (Hazelwood) Nutter, who was born near Roanoke, Va., November 13, 1857, and there resided until reaching the age of fifteen years, when she came to Charleston. She was first married to George H. Nutter, who died August 21, 1892, leaving three children, namely: Grace H., who is the wife of Oliver H. Jennings, resides at Southport, Conn., and has one son, Oliver N.; Harry H., who is a resident of Ohio and married Eugenia McDonald; and Hazel, who graduated in the class of 1908, from the Charles-

ton High School. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have one daughter—Talma Adortha, who was born December 18, 1896. They are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Charleston, and Mr. Simpson was one of the five members who located the new church and financed its erection. He is not a politician but votes as a Republican. For a number of years he has been a prominent Mason, having attained the 32d degree and belonging to the Mystic Shrine. At present he is captain-general of his commandery and in line for the office of eminent commander. He is also very active as an Odd Fellow, being past noble grand and past chief patriarch and for five years was chairman of the board of trustees.

JOHN LEWIS DICKINSON,* cashier of the Kanawha Valley Bank, at Charleston, W. Va., is a worthy representative of one of the old and prominent families of Kanawha County. He was born at Kanawha Salines, now Malden, January 26, 1870, and is a son of John Q. Dickinson, who for so many years was identified with the great salt manufacturing industry.

John L. Dickinson attended the public schools and then became a student in the Virginia Military Institute, in the class of 1890. Later he was entrusted with the operating of his father's salt furnaces at Malden, where he remained for some time. He then came to Charleston and served through the clerical positions preliminary to becoming cashier, in 1896. He is also a member of the board of directors of this solid old financial institution, one that stands foremost in capitalization in the state. In politics Mr. Dickinson is a Democrat and he has long made the city's best interests his own. He has been treasurer of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce since its organization and has been one of its most active promoters.

Mr. Dickinson was married in the city of Charleston to Miss Maude Hubbard, a daughter of John and Anna Statia Hubbard, the former of whom is deceased. Mrs. Dickinson was born at Malden and was educated at Charleston and at Miss Mason's Seminary, near Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Dick-

inson have had five children born to them: Mary Lewis, Anna Statia H., Nell Carmichael, Dorcas Laidley and Rebecca Grey. Mr. Dickinson and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Charleston, in which he is a deacon. He is prominent in Masonry, and is past eminent commander of the Commandery and belongs also to Beni-Kedem Temple, Mystic Shrine.

BONNER H. HILL, mine inspector, was born July 25, 1873, at Chelyan, Kanawha County, W. Va., and is a son of Henry and Sallie Jane (Johnson) Hill. Henry Hill, the father, was born in England, but came to America when young and spent a large part of his life here. He was a railroad contractor and assisted in the construction of the C. & O. Railroad between Fields Creek and Chelyan. He married Sallie Jane Johnson, who was born and reared in Kanawha County and they had two children—Bonner Henry and Annie Wilmot, the latter the wife of C. E. Foster. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Hill married W. H. Saxton, who was a school-teacher as well as Mrs. Hill—followed the same profession for some twenty-five years, coming from Ohio. Three children were born to the second marriage: Pansy H., Ruth F. and Amelia G.

Bonner H. Hill spent his boyhood on the old Johnson farm, belonging to his mother, near Chelyan, and in the neighboring coal mining villages. By working in the mines during the summer and going to the public schools in winter, he obtained a common school education and later took a course in the Capitol City Business College. He began mining coal in Peerless mine near Chelyan, when he was 13 years of age and filled all the positions in and around the mines from trapper boy to mine foreman, superintendent, and later state mine inspector. Mr. Hill was first appointed mine inspector in July, 1905 for a term of four years, his second appointment being dated September 17, 1909. The first appointment was made by Governor Dawson and the subsequent one by Hon. John Laing, Chief of the Department of Mines. Mr. Hill covers a wide territory, his field of inspection including

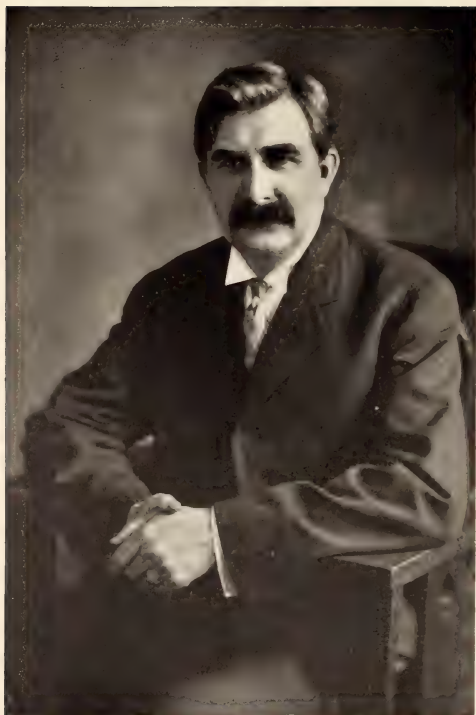
a part of Raleigh County, all of Boone County and all of Kanawha County south of Kanawha River from Cabin Creek Junction (including the mines on Cabin Creek) west.

In 1904 Mr. Hill and W. M. Wagner bought a general store in Chelyan from J. M. Calvert, which they conducted for one year and he then sold his interest to William Dickinson. Two years later he helped to organize the Cabin Creek Mercantile Company and shortly afterwards was appointed postmaster at Chelyan, an office he still acceptably fills. He is active and influential in politics and has represented Cabin Creek district on the Republican County Committee for eight years and is now treasurer of that committee.

Mr. Hill is identified with the Salina Masonic lodge at Malden, W. Va. and the Florentine Knights of Pythias lodge at Chelyan, and represented the latter in the Grand Lodge in 1905 and 1906. He was married September 18, 1901 to Miss Wilmot T. Cole, daughter of the late Philip and Nettie (Marie) Cole, and they have two children, Philip H. and Wilmot A.

GRANT COPENHAVER, county assessor of Kanawha county, W. Va., comes of an old agricultural family of Virginia, of Danish ancestry. He was born in Elk district, this county, June 6, 1868, and is a son of Jacob Thomas and Virginia (Newcomber) Copenhaver.

The original home of the Copenhaver family was Denmark, where the family name is spelled and pronounced Copenhagen, like that of the capital city. From there, prior to the Revolutionary war, came the greatgrandfather of Grant Copenhaver. His son, Jacob, grandfather of our subject, was probably an infant at that time. Jacob died in Nicholas county, Va., at the age of eighty-eight years. He married a Danish maiden by the name of Dotzman, who lived to the remarkable age of ninety-seven, showing clearly that she sprang from good and sound stock. The children of Jacob Copenhaver and wife were as follows: John, who was born in Nicholas county, now in West Virginia, died there; Joseph, who was born in Virginia, married and left a family;



STUART F. REED

Jacob Thomas, father of the subject of this sketch; David, who went in early manhood to Iowa, where he later died; Samuel, who was born in Virginia, subsequently settled on a farm near Sioux City, Ia., and died there leaving children; James, who became a farmer in Kanawha county and married Keziah Slack, both being now deceased; William, born in Nicholas county, who lived for a time in Kanawha county, returning later to Nicholas county, where he followed farming and milling and married Nancy Malcomb, who survives him; and two daughters, one of whom died when young and the other after marriage.

Jacob Thomas Copenhaver was born in Nicholas county, now in West Virginia, and died in Kanawha county, March 21, 1906, being buried in the old family cemetery on the farm where he located in 1851. This farm, containing 250 acres, he purchased in 1853, and besides operating it, he followed the profession of surveyor. At one time he surveyed 60,000 acres for a Mr. Lewis, subsequently selling the tract for the owner. In his political views he was a Republican and for some years was active in party affairs. He was married in Monroe county, W. Va., to Virginia Newcomer, a native of that county. She still survives, being now eighty-two years of age. She is a member of the Baptist church. Of their children, one died at birth and one at the age of two years, the survivors being Mildred J., William F., J. Henry, Ellen M., Grant, and Virginia Florence. Mildred J. is the widow of William Burditt, who was a veteran of the Civil war. She resides at Mine, Kanawha county. William F. resides at Copenhaver, Elk district, where he follows farming. He married Florence Gibson for his second wife, his first union being with Grace Carson. J. Henry Copenhaver, who is a farmer living near Blue Creek, Kanawha County, served four years as county assessor and four years as sheriff. He has been twice married, first to Lizzie Givens, who is survived by three children, and secondly to Chloe Jarrett, by whom he has one daughter. Ellen M. is the wife of Dr. J. L. Stump, who is engaged in medical practice at Charleston. Dr. and Mrs. Stump have two sons: Wilber C., cashier of

the Elk Banking Company, who is married and has two children; and Erra D., a physician at Charleston, who is a graduate of the Cincinnati, O., Medical College. Virginia Florence is the wife of James Madison Fleschman, of Roanoke county, W. Va., who is a farmer in Big Sandy district. Mr. and Mrs. Fleschman have two children, Clowney T. and Lesie C.

Grant Copenhaver obtained his education in the public schools and has since devoted a large part of his time to agriculture. He has always been an active and public spirited citizen and since the year 1900 has been personally interested in politics. He was then appointed deputy sheriff of Kanawha county and served in that office very acceptably for seven years, after which he was appointed assessor by the Board of Public Works. In 1908 he was elected county assessor for a term of four years and the duties of this office occupy much of his time. He is a staunch Republican and has frequently been a delegate to important conventions of his party. He was a member of the state convention that nominated Gov. William M. Dawson.

Mr. Copenhaver was married in Kanawha county to Miss Adaline Canterbury, a native of Elk district, the year of her nativity being 1873. Her parents were Thompson and Betsey (McMillan) Canterbury, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Copenhaver have had eight children, namely: Altha, Howard, Ellen M., Bessie C., John Thomas, Russell Gaines, Ethel, and an infant that died at birth. Howard died when aged five months. Mr. Copenhaver belongs to the Odd Fellows at Clendenin and to the Knights of Pythias at Blue Creek.

STUART F. REED, the present Secretary of State of West Virginia, is a native son, having been born and reared to young manhood in Barbour County. The Reed home and farm is located in the Elk Valley about nine miles from the Baltimore & Ohio Railway. As a youth Mr. Reed worked hard on the farm, attended the common school and cultivated a taste for reading and study. At the age of sixteen he received a number one grade cer-

tificate and began teaching in the country schools. He attended the Fairmont Normal School a part of two sessions—in all about ten months—and received the full course diploma. Receiving an appointment as a cadet he entered the West Virginia University and for three years pursued an elective course which included science, classics, history and law. The University conferred upon him the degree of LL. B.

Being an ardent admirer of West Virginia's renowned statesman and soldier, Gen. Nathan Goff, Mr. Reed while at college left his books and took part in the strenuous Goff-Fleming gubernatorial contest. In 1891 he became associated with Gen. Goff and others in the purchase of the Clarksburg Telegram of which paper he became managing editor. He had acquired a taste for journalism while at the University, having been connected with the founding and early editorial management of the Athenaeum which is still the official paper of the University. He carried to his editorial desk an interest and enthusiasm that soon won recognition. He was elected President of the West Virginia Editorial Association three consecutive terms and when, at his request, the honor was passed on to another, the editors of the State in token of their appreciation presented him a solid gold watch and chain and Knight Templar charm set with diamonds and rubies.

Mr. Reed was nominated without opposition by the Republicans of his district for State Senate and was elected by a large majority. He entered upon his duties as the Clarksburg member of the twenty-third West Virginia Senate in 1895 and was the youngest member of that body. It is an interesting anomaly that his immediate predecessor, the distinguished jurist, Judge Edwin Maxwell, also from Clarksburg, had been the oldest member of the Senate. Mr. Reed took an active part in the work of the Legislature. He was made Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education, and was a member of the Judiciary and other important committees. He was selected by his party caucus to make the nominating speech on the occasion of the first election of the late Stephen B. Elkins to the United

States Senate. In an editorial in the Charleston Mail, his speech on that occasion was referred to as the "clustering of the gems of rhetoric by a master hand." "No speech," says the Mail "has ever been heard in the hall of the House of Delegates of more genuine merit than that of Senator Reed naming the choice of the Republicans."

Mr. Reed took part in the debates of the National Congress of editors that met at Chicago during the World's Fair; was alternate delegate to the National Republican convention at Minneapolis in 1892; and elected Vice President of the National League of Republican Clubs at Detroit in 1898.

He was selected chairman and spokesman for the immense delegation of West Virginians, numbering about three thousand, who made a pilgrimage to Canton, Ohio, in 1896 to pay their respects to their standard bearer, Major William McKinley. Mr. Reed was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley during the day; from a stand near the front door of the home he addressed an audience of over fifteen thousand people, after which Major McKinley spoke briefly expressing his gratitude for the interest and enthusiasm manifested by his West Virginia friends.

He was one of the founders of the National Republican Editorial Association, one of its first Vice Presidents, and was named as one of the committee to draft the constitution of this organization. The committee did its work in Washington in 1903. The other members of this committee associated with Mr. Reed were the late Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, and Hon. Charles S. Frances, now Ambassador to Austria.

In January 1908 he was the guest of honor of the University Club of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, upon which occasion he delivered an address on West Virginia's Greatness which was highly complimented by the press and people of the State. The demand for copies of this address was so great that a second edition was published in pamphlet form and widely distributed.

Receiving the nomination for Secretary of State in 1908, he made a vigorous campaign and was elected over his democratic opponent,

Adam Littlepage, by a majority exceeding twenty thousand.

Mr. Reed was chosen as Grand Orator of the West Virginia Grand Lodge of Free Masons, under whose auspices he delivered the address on Labor Day, September 4, 1911, at Hamlin, West Virginia, in the presence of one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the county. Of this address the Lincoln Monitor, a newspaper of opposite political faith to Mr. Reed, said: "The reputation of this faultless speaker is not confined to West Virginia and with great expectations, which were not disappointed, the great crowd gave the speaker rapt attention. The hearts of young men and women were filled with higher impulses as they listened. He had complete control over the great crowd—their ambitions were thrilled, their intellects satisfied with the banquet he spread before them."

A characteristic of Mr. Reed is to seek to know and emphasize the good traits of his fellowmen. When the author of this book submitted the first draft of this biographical sketch in which the writer felt he had paid no more than a fitting and proper tribute to the man and his varied achievements, Mr. Reed promptly and emphatically demanded that the "eulogistic paragraphs" be omitted. Said he "Please do not try to make me out better or wiser than other people. I say this in all sincerity for the days are few indeed when I do not meet many who possess either talents or virtues far superior to any that might be attributed to me."

He has given much of his time and energy to public affairs as evidenced by his having been honored with such positions as Regent of the State University, President of the Board of Trustees of Broadus Classical and Scientific Institute, Postmaster of the City of Clarksburg, Eminent Commander of Knights Templars, and President of the first State Y. M. C. A. convention.

His lectures and public addresses seem to meet popular approval and he has many calls to that line of work.

He has a carefully selected library and is still a student. Called to deliver the annual address at Salem College at the 1911 Com-

mencement, the faculty of that institution honored him with the degree, Ph. D. He has just been elected vice president of the West Virginia Semi-Centennial Commission, which will direct the celebration of the State's fiftieth anniversary at Wheeling in 1913.

Mr. Reed married Miss Bonnie Belle Smith, of Clarksburg, W. Va., June 16, 1898. Mrs. Reed traces her lineage both maternal and paternal to Revolutionary soldiers. She studied at Lebanon, Ohio, and is a graduate of Broadus Classical and Scientific Institute. She is a charter member of the Clarksburg Chapter of Daughters of the Revolution, and was the first Worthy Matron of Eastern Star instituted at Charleston, W. Va.

Stuart Reed's great-great-grandfather, William Reed, lived in Loudon County, Virginia, and served in the Revolution in Col. Alexander Spotswood's 2nd Va. Regiment, Company No. 2, as made up March 1, 1777, of which Morgan Alexander was Captain. His son Peter Reed married a Miss Turner and was a soldier in the Pennsylvania Whiskey Insurrection. Peter Reed's son Peter Reed, 2nd, was born March 10, 1904 and was married to Ruth Lewellyn of Pennsylvania, November 23, 1826. His son Milton D. Reed, (who is the father of the subject of this sketch) was born March 7, 1836 and on Aug. 12, 1843 married Margaret Jane Stuart, whose father John Stuart was a Virginian, born and reared near Monticello; her grandfather was a neighbor and friend of Thomas Jefferson. The children of Milton D. and Margaret J. Reed are Stuart Felix; Osea L. and Rose Belle; the father, mother and three children are living. Osea married Edward M. Jackson and resides at Buckhannon, W. Va., and Belle married Charles C. Wentz, who is located at Corpus Christi, Texas.

The father, Maj. Milton D. Reed was, as the saying goes, a self-educated and self-made man. Lacking educational opportunities he picked up a few books and mastered the fundamental branches by hard study. In this he was ahead of most young men of the neighborhood and he was asked, in winter seasons, to teach the old time "subscription" school. Some of his pupils became well known in pub-

lic life. Among those he taught was H. E. Engle, who composed the music of the well known popular song "The West Virginia Hills."

He was made Major of the 160th Virginia militia, which position he held at the beginning of the Civil War. He opposed "secession" and asserted his loyalty to the Union. A physical disability prevented his continued participation in military affairs but many of those drilled by him became regulars in the Northern army. Mr. Reed is the owner and proprietor of Ebenezer stock farm located 15 miles south of Clarksburg. In 1910 he retired from active business and removed to Buckhannon, W. Va. He never cared for public office and would accept only positions relating to local education. He was one of the earliest champions of the "free school system" and over a quarter of a century ago, the best buildings and most progressive country schools in the state were those of Elk district where his influence was exerted.

ARTHUR P. HENNEMAN, architect with the Morgan Lumber and Manufacturing Company, at Charleston, W. Va., has been a resident of this city since 1885, and has thoroughly identified himself with its interests. Mr. Henneman was born at Marietta, O., May 30, 1866, and is a son of Jacob Henneman.

He attended the public schools of Marietta, in which city he lived until he was sixteen years of age. When seventeen he started to learn the trade of cabinetmaker and served four years and a half at Portsmouth, O. He came to Charleston in 1885 to assist in the construction of the State House, after which he worked as a carpenter with his father and his uncle until 1891. He then began contracting on his own account and thus continued until 1910, when he accepted his present position, in which he has proven himself a very competent man. He has the practical and technical knowledge with the artistic taste which are requisites of a good architect. Mr. Henneman married Miss Emma Kautz, a daughter of A. J. Kautz, of Pomeroy, O., and they have one child, Louise Elizabeth.

JOSEPH MAYER, M. D.,* a prominent physician and surgeon of Charleston, W. Va., was reared and educated here but was born in Mason City, July 25, 1865, a son of Dr. Daniel and Addie (Walker) Mayer.

Daniel Mayer was born January 6, 1837, at Nierstine, Germany, a son of Joseph and Bertha Mayer. He came to America in 1852, became a citizen of this country in 1861 and died May 20, 1910, at Cincinnati, O. In 1859 he was graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. At the outbreak of the Civil War he put aside his personal ambitions and came to Mason County, Va., where he raised a company of which he was made captain. He later resigned that position in order to accept that of first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the First W. Va. Inf., in which connection he continued until October 5, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. It was during his service as a soldier that he became acquainted with another Ohio soldier—a famous one—William McKinley, whose friendship he never lost during the latter's lifetime. Many years later it was President McKinley who appointed Dr. Mayer, in 1897, U. S. Consul to Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, S. A., and to no one was the tragic death of President McKinley a greater grief than to his old comrade in arms who had faced death with him on a number of battle fields. In 1903 Dr. Mayer was made consul general in the Argentine Republic by President Roosevelt. He returned to the United States in 1905. About 1870 he had taken up his residence in Charleston, W. Va., and was engaged in the practice of his profession here for a number of years. He was prominent in Republican politics, served ably in the West Virginia House of Delegates, and his name was favorably mentioned as a candidate for chief executive. He served on the staff of Governor Atkinson with the rank of surgeon-general. For ten years he was secretary of the Medical Society of West Virginia and held an eminent place in his profession. It has been said that he was the founder of Odd Fellowship in Argentina and he was grand chief patriarch in West Virginia. He was

identified also with other fraternal bodies and was a 33rd degree Mason, taking his final degree in England. He was a man of numberless charities and was through his life of varied experiences, a faithful member of the Hebrew church.

Dr. Daniel Mayer was married in October, 1864, to Miss Addie Walker, who was born in 1847, at Brownstown, W. Va., a daughter of Albert and Mary Walker, he having met her during some of the trying experiences which fell to him as a medical officer during the Civil War. They were permitted to enjoy many years of companionship and ten children were born to them. Her death was one of the crushing trials of his life, occurring as it did, on April 15, 1905, while on the German Sea, on the way to the United States. Her burial was at sea. Seven sons and three daughters made up the family, the eldest being Dr. Joseph Mayer, now of Charleston. The eldest daughter, Bertha, is the wife of Charles Winkles, a merchant at Charleston. Mary Virginia is the wife of Lewis Litt, a banker, in New York City and they have one son, Henry. Albert A, the fourth member of the family, is a farmer in Monroe County. He married Sally Spangler. Edgar N. is a resident of Iowa. He married Nettie Bailey and they have one daughter. Ruth S. is the wife of James Fahy, bookkeeper for John Wanamaker & Co., New York City. Ernest, an insurance broker at Charleston, is married and has one daughter. Daniel is agent for the Adams Express Company, at Lowell, W. Va. He married a Miss Kessler. Ralph is a railroad man; he married Minnie Laird and they have two children. Bernard H. lives in Florida, is married and has one daughter.

Dr. Joseph Mayer is a graduate of the Baltimore University of the class of 1889. For twenty years he practiced his profession at Winfield, W. Va., before coming to Charleston. He is an active Republican and for some time served as chairman of the Putnam County Republican Committee and is serving at present as U. S. pension examiner. He and almost all of his brothers, are members of the order of Odd Fellows and he is identified with other fraternities.

Dr. Mayer was married at Winfield, W. Va., January 1, 1890, to Miss Zoa Middleton, who was born and educated there and also attended school in Cincinnati. She is a daughter of Dr. J. L. and Denise P. (Bowyer) Middleton, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in West Virginia. For many years Dr. Middleton practiced medicine at Winfield, where his death occurred February 2, 1899. Mrs. Mayer has one brother, Frank, who is a banker at Winfield. He married Dennie Ball and they have three children. Dr. and Mrs. Mayer have one daughter, Marguerite, who was born July 20, 1891, who has been carefully reared and has enjoyed both educational and social advantages.

SAMUEL LEWIS WEBB, attorney at law who commands a very substantial practice at St. Albans, W. Va., was born August 16, 1854, and until the age of eighteen years lived in Calhoun and Gilmer Counties, now in West Virginia. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Hays) Webb.

John Webb was born in Ritchie County, Va., a son of Benjamin Webb, also a native of that county. The latter was a millwright and established Webb's mill on the Hughes River, one mile below what is at present known as the village of Smithville. It was the first mill in that county and combined in its construction machinery that was utilized equally as a carding-mill, saw-mill or grist-mill. John Webb was also a millwright and an engineer. He married Elizabeth Hays, a daughter of Samuel Lewis Hays.

Samuel L. Hays was born in Harrison County, Va., and moved from there to Gilmer County, settling one mile above Glenville, on the Kanawha River, where he purchased 1,000 acres, on which he built the first brick residence in the county, which still stands and is occupied by a grandson, Samuel A. Hays. This house is a landmark and the place is known to all travelers in this section as The Brick House Farm. Samuel Lewis Hays was very prominent in the political life of his day, and in 1841 was elected a member of the U. S. Congress, defeating Judge Sommers, of Kanawha County. He married Roanna Arnold.

a member of one of the old and leading families of Harrison and Lewis Counties. Mr. Hays was later appointed land agent by President Buchanan in Minnesota, and died in 1868 at Sauk Rapids, Benton County, Minn., 100 miles north of St. Paul.

Six sons were born to the maternal grandparents of Samuel L. Webb, as follows: Peregrine, John Elliott, Othello, Norval, Samuel L., and Calhoun. Peregrine died on the old farm above mentioned. John Elliott, who was an attorney both before and after the Civil War, served in the Confederate Army. He subsequently practiced law in Kentucky and resided in Gilmer County. Dying suddenly, he was survived by his widow who lives two miles from Glenville. Othello Hays, went to California in 1849 and was engaged there in business for a short time; he died in the same year. Norval died at Glenville, aged twenty-six years. Samuel L., who served twice as sheriff of Gilmer County, removed later to Seattle, Wash. Calhoun, who is an attorney and editor of a newspaper, at Grantsville, the county seat of Calhoun county, was also a prosecuting attorney in Minnesota. Of the daughters, the mother of Mr. Webb was the first born in the family. She had two sisters, Drusilla and Mary, the former of whom was the wife of Levi Johnson, an attorney at Glenville, W. Va., where she died; and the latter the wife of Shelton Fur, a merchant in Gilmer County, where his wife died, he dying in California in 1849.

The father of Mr. Webb had four sisters—Elizabeth, who married Samuel Hyman; Sarah, who married John Rogers; Anna, who became the wife of Dennis Dye, and Louisa, who became Mrs. John Hostetler. The greater number of their descendants live in Ritchie county.

To John and Elizabeth (Hays) Webb, a large family was born, and the record may be given as follows. Roanna Steele, who is now deceased, was the wife of Henry B. Steele and their home was in Minnesota. Luverna Webb, who is the wife of De Lloyd Sessions, resides on her husband's orange plantation at Bartow, Fla. Roanna, and H. B. Steele left one daughter, Cora, who is the wife of James Weaver, of Austin, Tex. Martha Dunlap,

who is the widow of John A. Dunlap, resides in Kanawha County, at Mound and near St. Albans, and is the mother of five sons and four daughters: Hattie (deceased) who was the wife of John Whillington; Edward, unmarried who lives near Mound with his mother; Albert, who is a farmer in Kanawha County; Willard, who resides at Richwood, Nicholas Co., W. Va., with his family; Hampton and Kenna, both of whom reside in this county. Victoria is the wife of a Mr. Thurston. Laura V. Thomas, who died January 27, 1911, was the wife of John R. Thomas and is survived by her husband and two sons and two daughters—Frederick, Herbert, Gertrude and Emma. Benjamin Hays, who is a practicing attorney at Charleston, is a member of the firm of Webb, Hays & Webb, composed of S. L. Webb, G. W. Hays, Benjamin H. Webb, and Samuel Lewis Webb, who is the next to the youngest of this family.

Of the above mentioned business firm, G. W. Hays, is the youngest ex-Confederate soldier in West Virginia, having entered the Confederate service at the age of fourteen years, joining Preston's Battalion, which was organized at Christianburg, Virginia. Mr. Hays was in the battle of Droop Mountain, Pocahontas County, West Virginia.

Benjamin H. Webb, of the above firm, served during the Civil War in the Confederate army being a youth not quite 15 years of age when enlisted in 1864 in the 19th Va. Regt. commanded by William L. Jackson, known as "Mudwall" Jackson, Col. Jackson being a noted commander. Mr. Webb was a member of Co. A, and assisted his Regiment to win many victories. He was badly wounded on June 17, 1864, at the battle of Lynchburg, Va. He married Allie V. Barber, of Virginia, and eight children have been born to them, namely: Della, now deceased, who was the wife of John Thompson and was survived by three children—Edgar Webb, Catharine Louise and Barber Hansford; Naomi, who married Mark Jarrett, a railroad agent, and resides at Coffeyville, Kan.; Kate, who is the wife of Allen Peyton, of Charleston; Mary, who is the wife of Cabell Pierce, a coal operator of Cabin Creek, Kanawha county; Harry,

who is chief clerk to the superintendent of the C. & O. Railroad at Huntington: and Louise, who resides at home; two died in infancy, Warren and Tressa.

Samuel Lewis Webb received his early education in the schools of Glenville, W. Va., and was subsequently a student in the first State Normal school. In 1875 he began educational work in Kanawha county and continued with more or less regularity to teach school for about twelve years. He was interested also in other lines and in the meanwhile began to read law with Judge John A. Worth, at St Albans, who gave him valuable instruction in his law studies, continuing his studies later with Judge W. S. Laidley. Prior to make application for a license to practice law he was principal of the St. Albans' schools for one term. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and maintains offices both at St. Albans and in the Kanawha National Bank Building on the corner of Capitol and Virginia Streets, Charleston, W. Va. He was elected a justice of the peace, serving for four years in Jefferson district, in Kanawha county and after an interval of four years was re-elected and served four years longer. He was also elected by the people to the office of County Superintendent of Free Schools. In politics he is of Democratic antecedent but an uncompromising member of "The Socialist Party."

Mr. Webb was married in 1897 to Miss Margaret T. Schlfe, of Cleveland, O. Their only son, Arnold Hays, died at the age of three and one-half years. Mrs. Webb conducts an independent business, owning and ably managing a dry goods, notion and millinery store on Main Street, St Albans. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Webb is a member and at one time was the youngest member of Washington Lodge No. 58, A. F. & A. M., at St Albans; and is a charter member of Spring Hill Lodge, No. 140, Odd Fellows.

COL. JOHN Q. DICKINSON,* capitalist, banker and long one of Charleston's representative men, belongs to one of the interesting old families of the Virginias. This family traces descent from Joseph

Dickinson, who may have been born in Bedford County, Va., April 11, 1742, his death being definitely fixed as having occurred September 16, 1818, in Virginia, on his plantation on Goose Creek, in Bedford County. There are records to prove that he was a man of sterling qualities and that he was worthy to be the ancestor of his present descendants. He married Elizabeth Woolbridge, who was born January 11, 1744, was married March 6, 1769, and died November 7, 1818. For many years they were leading members of the Goose Creek Baptist church.

The following were children born to Joseph and Elizabeth Dickinson. The eldest, Edna, was born September 15, 1770, and married Joseph Stratton. They came to what is now West Virginia and they died and were buried near the mouth of Hughes Creek. William Dickinson was born January 7, 1772, and is the direct ancestor of Col. John Q. Dickinson. Nancy the third child, was born October 20, 1773, married Jeffrey Robertson and they lived in Bedford County. Sally was born September 15, 1776, and married Joseph Shrewsbury and they came to Kanawha County. Pleasant, the youngest son of whom there is record, was born April 15, 1785 and lived, married and died in Franklin County, Va.

William Dickinson of the above mentioned family became associated with Joel Shrewsbury first as a tobacco merchant in Bedford County and after their marriage they came with their wives to the Kanawha Valley, the growing of tobacco being somewhat interrupted by the disturbance incident to the War of 1812. About this date they located in what was called the "Sa-lines," now Malden, in Kanawha County, on the Kanawha River, after a few years spent at a point now known as Dickinson. Here the salt wells were dug and the furnaces started of the Dickinson & Shrewsbury Company and during many years afterward they largely controlled the salt industry and developed the business into a leading one of the state. They continued in business until about the outbreak of the

Civil War, when they dissolved partnership and the death of William Dickinson followed in the succeeding November.

William Dickinson (2d) was born in Bedford County, Va., January 1, 1798 and was reared and married there, coming to Kanawha County in 1861, after which he became selling agent of the output of his father's salt mills, having his headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., where he remained until he decided to give up active business responsibilities to a large extent. He returned then to Malden and thereafter until his death on November 8, 1881, his time was occupied in looking after one salt furnace and the family's large landed possessions. He resided at that time on the Dickinson farm, lying fifteen miles up the Kanawha River and which is locally known as the Dickinson-Shrewbury homestead. He was a Whig and later a Democrat, casting his vote for Bell and Everett when that ticket was in the field for National consideration. Like his father he had high qualities of business ability.

He was married in early manhood to Margaret C. Gray, a daughter of John Gray, of Bedford County. Mrs. Dickinson survived until 1859. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a woman of most engaging personality. She was the mother of two daughters and two sons: Mary, Jane, Henry C. and John Q. Mary, who died in Kanawha County, was survived for some years by her husband, John A. E. Winkler. Jane was the wife of John A. Cobb and at death left three daughters.

John Q. Dickinson, the only member of his parents' family surviving, was born in Bedford County, Va., November 20, 1831. He grew to manhood on his father's plantation and early had duties assigned him in looking after the extensive farm operations and in directing the work of the slaves. When the Civil War broke out he was ready to shoulder his musket with the first detail of soldiers called out but was restrained until a favorable opportunity came for him to leave home. In the spring of

1862, when his brother, Capt. Henry C. Dickinson, was in camp in Albemarle County, he decided to join him and taking a horse from his stable was soon on the way, subsequently enlisting in Co. A, 2nd Virginia Cavalry, with his brother as his captain, Col. Radford being in command of the regiment. He proved himself a good and reliable soldier and took part in many serious battles before he was captured near Green Court House, Va., after which he was confined in the Federal prison at Fort Delaware until the close of the war.

Mr. Dickinson then came to the Kanawha Valley and his success in business life is a source of pride to his fellow citizens. Although the adverse fortunes of war fell upon him and his, he was of the manly fiber that enabled him to put aside much of the past and to plan hopefully for the future. He is the only one of the many salt makers of this valley who has continued in the industry and makes it profitable. He is one of the largest land owners in this section and his properties are rich in minerals and gas. He is extensively interested in the production of coal and is president or otherwise officially connected with numerous coal companies of the state. Mr. Dickinson was one of the original stockholders of the Kanawha Valley Bank, the largest banking institution of the state, which was founded and incorporated in 1867. At that time his father was president and both he and his brother, Henry C. Dickinson, were directors. The capital stock of this bank is now \$400,000, with a liberal surplus. For many years past Mr. Dickinson has been president of this bank and in this, as in his other business enterprises, he has displayed the indispensable characteristics which contribute to financial success. His whole business career has been, more or less, a series of successful undertakings and his time and attention have been so continuously engaged that public office, along the path of politics, has attracted him not at all. He is a Democrat from rearing and conviction but his activity goes no farther than to performing the full



CHARLES M. ALDERSON

duties of citizenship. He has been identified with the Masonic fraternity since early manhood.

Mr. Dickinson was married during the Civil War, to Miss Margaret D. Lewis, who was born in 1843, in Kanawha County, in which she has always lived. She is a daughter of John D. and a sister of Charles C. Lewis. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, of whom a partial record is as follows: William and Mosby, both of whom died in manhood, both having been graduates of a military institute and brilliant students; John L., who was graduated with the class of 1890, from the Virginia Military Institute, and is also a graduate of Eastman's Commercial College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and is cashier of his father's bank (married Maude Hubbard, and they have five children); Charles C., who has charge of his father's salt furnaces at Malden, is a graduate of the above military school in the class of 1895, married Nellie Alderson. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson are members of the Presbyterian church at Malden.

CHARLES CAMERON DICKINSON,* superintendent and manager for the J. Q. Dickinson & Co's. salt works at Malden, Kanawha county, W. Va., has numerous other important business interests and is numbered with the substantial men of the county. He was born January 23, 1876, on his fathers farm at what is now known as Quincy, in Cabin Creek district, Kanawha county and is a son of John Q. and Mary D. (Lewis) Dickinson. The name of Dickinson has been identified for many years with the great salt manufacturing industry as well as with the best citizenship of West Virginia.

John Q. Dickinson was born in Bedford county, Va., November 20, 1831, and is a son of William and Margaret C. (Gray) Dickinson. After the close of the Civil War, in which he honorably participated, he came to the Kanawha valley and became actively concerned in salt manufacturing, practically controlling the industry here at the present time.

He is interested extensively in the production of coal and gas and is concerned in many important business enterprises of the locality including Malden, Charleston and other points. Mr. Dickinson married Miss Margaret D. Lewis, a daughter of John D. Lewis. Six children were born to this marriage, Charles C. being the youngest son. He has one surviving brother, John L. Dickinson, who is cashier of the Kanawha Valley Bank at Charleston. He married a daughter of John F. Hubbard, of Charleston, and they have five daughters.

Charles C. Dickinson was instructed by a private tutor up to the age of fourteen years. He passed the succeeding two years as a student in a military academy in Greenbrier county, and in the fall of 1892 entered the Virginia Military Institute, from which he was graduated in June, 1896. In the fall of this year he entered business, and for two years was employed as bookkeeper and in other capacities at the salt furnaces at Malden, and in 1898 took charge of the plant and has been a resident of Malden ever since. He is interested in the coal and lumber business of this section to a large extent, is secretary and treasurer of the Dry Branch Coal Company, and is on the directing board of the Kanawha Valley Bank at Charleston.

On October 23, 1901, Mr. Dickinson was married to Miss Nellie C. Alderson, then a resident of Lewisburg, W. Va. She was born in Texas, where her father died in her childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson have two sons John Q. and Charles C. They are members of the Kanawha Salines Presbyterian church at Malden and take part in the pleasant social life of the place. Mr. Dickinson is an interested citizen in all that concerns the best interests of Malden but has never been active politically.

CHARLES M. ALDERSON, a well known corporation lawyer, a member of the prominent law firm of Simms, Enslow & Alderson, at Charleston, W. Va., has additional business interests, and is one the representative men of this city. He was born in Greenbrier county, W. Va., in 1867, and is a

son of Sampson I. and Martha J. (Hedrick) Alderson.

Sampson I. Alderson was born in Summers county, W. Va., sixty-eight years ago and still survives, being a resident of Greenbrier county, where he is engaged in farming. At the beginning of the Civil War he volunteered in the Confederate service, belonging to Capt. Buster's company for about one year and subsequently receiving an honorable discharge on account of failing health. He is a Democrat in his political views, but not an active politician. He married Martha J. Hedrick, who died in February, 1909, aged sixty-four years. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church, to which Mr. Alderson also belongs and to which he has been a liberal contributor.

Charles M. Alderson was educated at Concord, W. Va., at the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, where he was graduated in the class of 1891, and at the University of West Virginia, where he was graduated in 1893, being admitted to the bar in the same year. In the meanwhile he had been engaged to some extent in educational work, and from 1891 to 1892 was principal of an academy at Savannah, Tenn. Soon after coming to Charleston he entered the law office of Joseph E. Chilton, and later became a member of the present firm which was organized in 1897. This firm is made up of able men who are especially prominent as corporation lawyers. Mr. Alderson is a partner also with Samuel Stephenson in the building of the Alderson-Stephenson office building, at Charleston, a structure not equalled in this city in size, location and equipment. Its dimensions are 40 x 93 feet, twelve stories in height, and with a roof garden above the sidewalk and with two stories below. Its situation on Kanawha street, at the intersection of Capital street, makes it a conspicuous landmark for many miles up and down the river. This is the tallest office building in West Virginia. Its conception and construction evidence keen business acumen, together with a progressive spirit that reflects credit on the promoters.

Mr. Alderson was married in 1903 to Miss Mary Comstock, who was born, reared and educated in Charleston, and who is a daughter

of Dr. L. L. and Mary (Ruffner) Comstock. Mr. and Mrs. Alderson have three children—Mary E., Martha, and Charles M. Jr.; their ages ranging from seven to two years. Mr. and Mrs. Alderson are members of the First Presbyterian church. The former is prominent in Masonry, being a member of Beni-Kedem Temple, M. S., and is identified also with other fraternal organizations and with social societies. He has attained a high rank in his profession and is a well known and popular citizen.

HON. JAMES B. C. DREW, who is engaged in the practice of law at St. Albans, Kanawha county, W. Va., has long been numbered with the prominent men of the state, honorably serving in high official offices and ably conducting large business enterprises. He was born July 26, 1843, at Newmarket N. H. His education was pursued in the local schools and was completed at Munich, Germany. He was still young when he entered the office of Lindsay & Drew as a law student in Wisconsin, where he was admitted to the bar.

In 1862 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering a Wisconsin regiment, and for soldierly qualities was promoted and when honorably discharged and mustered out it was with the rank of first lieutenant. He immediately returned to Wisconsin and engaged there in the practice of law until 1868, in which year he removed to Florida. In that state he became exceedingly prominent and was made attorney-general of Florida, and in 1875 was appointed U. S. District attorney, in which responsible office he served through 1875, 1876 and 1877. Since 1892 Judge Drew has been a resident of West Virginia and here his interests have been both professional and commercial. He is president of the Emmons Track Coal Company and a director and secretary of the Coal River and Western Railway Company. He first became identified with railroad properties in this section about 1897, when, as legal counsel of the estate of the late Col. O'Hern, he made the arrangements which satisfactorily cancelled the indebtedness of the estate in certain prop-

erties, and he was a member of the syndicate that organized the St. Albans & Boone Railroad Company. This syndicate purchased a terminal at St. Albans of some 500 acres in the Coal River Basin. Subsequently, through the combination of interests, changes of officials and the settling of many legal difficulties, the construction of the Coal River Railroad was begun in August, 1902. Still further changes took place through conflicting interests, when the combination finally was absorbed by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company as its principal freight and passenger feeder west of Richmond.

In 1899 Judge Drew and his associates purchased a tract of land on Brier Creek of some 6,000 acres, underlaid with the celebrated Black Band coal, opened mines on the same and constructed a line of railroad connecting with the main line of the Coal River Railroad. On April 25, 1911, occurred the twenty-first anniversary of the incorporation of this railway. This transportation line is one of great importance, tapping as it does the vast coal regions of the Kanawha valley and undoubtedly a large measure of its prosperity, especially in its earlier years, when influence and capital were selfishly arrayed against it, was due to the confidence felt in Judge Drew by his associates. His unerring judgment and great legal knowledge untangled all difficulties and placed the road on a sure foundation. Judge Drew is one of the leading citizens of St. Albans, identified with its principal interests, a liberal promoter of its laudable enterprises and a generous contributor to its schools, churches and charities.

CAPT. GEORGE DANNER,* deceased, for many years was a respected and esteemed citizen of Charleston, W. Va., to which city he came after the close of his three years of service as a soldier and officer in the Civil War. He was born in Baden-Baden, Germany, March 12, 1826, and his parents were George and Magdalena (Clayman) Danner. The father died in his son's infancy but the mother survived until over seventy years of age.

George Danner was reared by his grandfather, attended the German schools and later

served the usual period in the German army demanded by the law in that country. In 1856, when thirty years of age, he crossed the Atlantic Ocean to America in a sailing vessel, and landed at New Orleans and from there went to Alabama, where he spent one year. From there he went to Cincinnati, O., and this city later became his home. On August 15, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 13th W. Va. Vol. Inf., for service in the Civil War and continued in the army until the close of the war, June 20, 1865, being the date of his honorable discharge. He participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, including Winchester, Lynchburg and Gettysburg, and with such signal courage and military efficiency that he was rapidly promoted, rising to the rank of captain and had been recommended as major when the war closed. While never seriously injured he had many narrow escapes, pencils in his pocket being broken and holes shot through his hat. After the war he spent his life at Charleston owning property on which he carried on farming, gardening and fruit culture. There, amid peaceful surroundings Captain Danner died in January, 1897. His parents were Roman Catholics but at the time of death he was a Protestant. In politics he was a Republican. For a number of years he had been a member of Blundon Post, G. A. R.

Captain Danner was married at Charleston, July 26, 1868, to Miss Nancy Hemmings, who was born in Kanawha county, May 8, 1846, a daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Tucker) Hemmings. The father of Mrs. Danner died of cholera during the epidemic of 1848, but the mother lived to be seventy-four years old. They were members of the Baptist church. To Captain and Mrs. Danner nine children were born, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are: Catherine, who is the wife of Harry W. Lightburn, county clerk of Lewis county W. Va., and they have four children—Grace, George, Ruth and Catherine; Elizabeth, who resides with her mother at Charleston; W. E. and Gustave A., both of whom are orange growers in Florida; M. Anna V., who lives at home, is secretary and bookkeeper for J. A. Carr, in the feed business; Emma B.,

who is the wife of Edward Huddleson, a business man of St. Albans; and Georgia D., who is the wife of J. I. Pratt, who is assistant adjutant-general of West Virginia, residing at Charleston, and they have one son, Kenneth D. Mrs. Danner and family are members of the Baptist church.

WILLIAM HENRY THOMAS,* deceased, for a number of years was a well known business man of Charleston, W. Va. He was born May 20, 1854, in Kanawha county, W. Va., and was a son of J. D. and Mary (Brown) Thomas, who were long residents of Charleston, to which city they had come from North Carolina. Mr. Thomas was reared at Charleston and spent the greater part of his life here, attending the city schools in boyhood and later taking a course in Marshall College. His death was the result of an accident, occurring September 29, 1903, while attempting to cross the K. & M. Railroad tracks in Charleston, the train striking his horse and buggy.

Mr. Thomas married Miss Estella Virginia Stewart, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Kenney (Booz) Stewart, old Southern families of prominence. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas: Leon Charles, who resides at home; Lillian, who died when two years old; William Chilton, who is a resident of New York City; Eugenia Alderson; and Ione Stewart. These young ladies after leaving the public schools of Charleston, spent four years at St Vincent's Academy, at Cincinnati, O.

Charles Stewart, the father of Mrs. Thomas, was born in Highland county, Va., about 1840, and died in 1865, from the result of a wound received at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, during the Civil War, he being a brave soldier and a member of the 31st Va. Vols., Confederate Army. He was a son of Charles and Theresa (Douglass) Stewart, the former of whom was born in Highland county, Va., and the latter in Bath county, in the same state. Grandfather Charles Stewart was engaged in the live stock business. He survived until after the Civil War. Six children were born to Charles and Theresa Stewart, as follows: Jilson, who died

near Athens, O.; Harriette, deceased, who was the wife of John Clark, formerly of Augusta county, Va.; Virginia, who was the wife of A. C. Stephenson, both of whom died in Highland county, Va.; Mary, the widow of Hon. C. J. Stewart who resided at West Union, he formerly serving in the legislature both at Wheeling and Charleston; Edward, a resident of Highland county, who married Lucy Dinkle, of Augusta county; and Charles, the youngest of the family.

The ancestry of Mrs. Thomas is thus traced on the maternal side. Her grandparents were Henry and Matilda (Hite) Booz, and to them the following children were born: Rastus, who married a Miss O'Marra, of Washington, D. C., and died there as did also his wife and they being interred in Mt. Vernon Cemetery; Gabriella, who is survived by her husband, Joseph Fulcher, a native of Amherst county, Va., who now lives at Pensacola, Fla.; Thomas, who resides at Cedartown, Ga., and married a Miss Whitehead; Mary Malinda, Mrs. McKeach, who resides in Texas; Lafayette, who died unmarried; Elizabeth Kenney, who become the mother of Mrs. Thomas and died in 1884, at the age of thirty-eight years; John Frederick, who owns large bodies of land in Arkansas and Texas, and divides his time between the two states never having married; and William, who probably died when a youthful soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

To the parents of Mrs. Thomas three sons and one daughter were born, namely: Thomas, who died when aged two years; Charles Letcher, who died in 1895, was largely interested in mining lands in Colorado, married a Miss Morton, of Pueblo, Colo., and they had one son, Charles Letcher; Hamilton Bryson, who is a resident of Fayette county, W. Va., married Sadie Allen and they have three children—Charles, Edward and Mary; and Estella Virginia, widow of William Henry Thomas.

Mrs. Thomas embarked in business at Charleston in 1893 and has been actively engaged ever since. She moved into her present desirable quarters on Capitol street, Charleston, in January, 1911, where she is conduct-

ing one of the largest and most up to date millinery stores in West Virginia. She not only possesses business capacity of a high order but also the artistic sense that is an absolute necessity in this line in order to reach success. Her displays are watched for by the ladies of taste and exclusiveness residing at Charleston, they largely depending on Mrs. Thomas as to matters of fashion and appropriateness. She personally visits all the large cities of the country in search of all that is newest and most attractive and her many patrons have found that she provides them with millinery at prices that could not be duplicated in any other city and in style the latest importations from other fashion centers. She is an admirable woman in every relation of life and enjoys the esteem and personal friendship of the best people of Charleston. With her daughters she belongs to the Presbyterian church.

The mother of Mrs. Thomas, after being a widow for thirteen years contracted a second marriage, with William Henry Loving, who survives and is a resident of Nelson county, Va.

J. F. BROWN.—Among the oldest of native born Kanawhians, now active in the professional and business life of the county, is Hon. J. F. Brown, senior member of the long established law firm of Brown, Jackson and Knight and vice president of the Kanawha Valley Bank—the leading financial institution of the southern part of the State.

Mr. Brown was born in Kanawha, March 7, 1852, son of the late Judge James H. Brown, and Louisa M. (Beuhring) Brown. His father, son of the late Dr. Benjamin Brown, was born in Cabell county in 1818, shortly after its formation from part of Kanawha, but early moved to Charleston, there achieving preeminence at the bar and later becoming an active factor in the formation of the new State of West Virginia, filling many positions of honor and trust and ultimately becoming a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals. His son, James F., born in Charleston, still resides at the "old home."

Graduating in 1873 from the State university he was, in 1875, admitted to the bar and

ever since has been in active practice, his professional engagements extending not only widely over his own state but into other states and to the Supreme Court of the United States. His knowledge of the law, sound judgment and direct presentation of his cases soon commanded the confidence of the clientele and made his services in demand. From the first he took deep interest in what affected the common weal and notwithstanding his many engagements, as member of the City Council, he for years gave of his best efforts to the advancement of the city's welfare. His term of service covered the transition period from village to city, during which was inaugurated among other forward movements, the present paving system, the sewerage of the town, the construction of a City Hall, institution of water works, introduction of street cars, and erection of the Keystone Bridge across Elk river, and the Charleston and South Side Bridge over the Kanawha, in all of which he had part, and, a believer in home industries, he also joined in helping to the establishment of many of the successful enterprises that go to make up the city. In 1890 he was appointed to the Board of Regents of the State University, and continued in that position under four successive governors, notwithstanding the change meanwhile in the political control, and had the satisfaction of seeing the University expanded, new buildings commenced, fuller equipment provided, and the attendance of less than two hundred at the time of his appointment advanced to more than twelve hundred at the end of his service.

He early subordinated ambition for political preferment, conceiving such detrimental to best results; and devoted himself wholly to his profession and the interests he represented, except when vital questions or close friends were involved. His only personal campaign was in 1882, when during his absence he was nominated by his party (the Democrats) as one of three members to be elected to the legislature. For the same position his father was nominated by the opposing party. After an earnest but dignified campaign the result showed both elected; and both served in the same public body. Both being strong men and broad gauged, though differing politically, they alike

commanded the confidence not only of the body but of their constituency without regard to political faith.

Mr. Brown has seen Kanawha county grow from a community of fifteen thousand inhabitants to more than eighty-one thousand, and Charleston advance from a rural village of one thousand and fifty to be the capital city of a new State—with shaded avenues, stately churches, late business blocks and handsome homes, and with a population of more than twenty-five thousand people. His recollections of the village and the village life, of the then "old citizens" now long gone, and of the successive steps of development, and of the actors and influences that stimulated them, is full and exact; and approaching the reminiscent age he enjoys telling of them, especially those of antebellum days.

Mr. Brown, though now past middle life, is still a force to be reckoned with, whether you find him in the court room, or Chamber of Commerce, and a guiding influence in many successful enterprises.

His is one of the oldest of the Old Virginia families, his ancestors having settled in Westmoreland county prior to 1660, his grandfather, Dr. Brown, moving in about 1800, west to the rich valley on the Ohio river, below the Guyandotte, where Huntington now stands, then part of the great county of Kanawha.

CHARLES WARD, founder of The Charles Ward Engineering Works, at Charleston, W. Va., enjoys a wide distinction as an inventor and, without doubt, is one of the best qualified steam machinery engineers in the United States, having made important improvements in Water-Tube Boilers, Triple Expansion Marine Engines, and Shallow Draft River Steamers. He is identified with a number of technical and other organizations, among them being the American Society of Naval Engineers, Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Society for the Advancement of Science.

Mr. Ward was born in 1841, at Southam, near Leamington, England. After attending a private English school, Mr. Ward entered the

employ of the Leamington Gas Company, and remained with that concern until he was twenty-two years of age, becoming acquainted with every detail of the gas manufacturing business, and, at the same time, as opportunity occurred, developed through study and experiment his natural ability of mechanical invention. He was in the employ of the Liverpool Gas Company, and then, through the friendly recommendation of his employers, was made manager of a large metal works at Liverpool. In 1866 he was married and four years later came to the United States, locating at Cincinnati, Ohio, where his wife's parents had settled, they also being English people. In 1871, during the construction of the Charleston Gas Works, Mr. Ward was engaged as gas engineer and afterwards Superintendent of this plant. He continued as such until 1880 when changes were made that induced him to resign his position and devote his energies to an existing establishment of his own. From the first he prospered, but it was in 1878 that he had an opportunity to demonstrate the value of a certain type of steam boiler, of his own invention, on which he had long been working. The Ward boiler was first tried in a steam packet boat on the Kanawha River and easily proved its superiority over any others, but on this test Mr. Ward recognized the fact that it could still be further improved. He then bought the "Katydid," a light draft, speedy, Ohio passenger steamer, from which he removed the boilers, substituting the improved Ward boiler, and the latter proved so satisfactory that success was assured. Since then the Ward boilers, with their improvements to keep abreast of other machinery changes, are in general use on seas and the waters and rivers of the United States. Mr. Ward's invention having triumphantly stood a severe United States Government competitive test, was adopted on numerous Government and other vessels.

THE CHARLES WARD ENGINEERING WORKS are incorporated, Charles Ward being treasurer; Charles E. Ward, president and general manager; Harold M. Ward, vice president; and William Keely, secretary. The works are situated at Charleston, W. Va., on the Ches-

peake & Ohio Railway and the Kanawha River, where the building of Mr. Ward's improvements in Water-Tube Boilers, Multi-Expansion Condensing Marine Engines, and Shallow Draft River Steamers is carried on.

In 1866, at Liverpool, England, Mr. Ward was married to Miss Margaret G. Mackrille, a native of Halifax, and they have two sons—Charles E., and Harold M., and one daughter—Mrs. Clifford Ramsden. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are members of the Presbyterian church. The family residence is at No. 1224 Quarrier Street. Mr. Ward is a Mason and Knights Templar, and is identified with other fraternal organizations; he belongs also to the New York Yacht Club.

MICHAEL HERSCHER, a representative and substantial citizen of Charleston, W. Va., of which city he has been a resident since 1888, is associated as buyer and inspector with the Mathews Lumber Manufacturing Company, having offices in the Kanawha Banking and Trust Building. He was born on the river Rhine, in Germany, August 3, 1850, and is a son of William and Louisa (Ort) Herscher.

The Herscher family came to America in 1853, landing at New Orleans after a voyage of forty-five days, this voyage having been one of storm and hence delayed landing. From New Orleans to Allegheny, Pa., they came up the Mississippi river on a packet boat, where they joined relatives. About one year later the father was prostrated by a sunstroke, which caused his death, the son Michael being then a child of four years. The mother subsequently married John Deimer and they moved to Meigs county, O., and there she died in 1901, at the age of eighty-four years. Two children were born to her first marriage: Michael and Barbara, the latter of whom was the wife of George Rasp and is now deceased. One child was born to the second marriage, Catherine, who is the wife of Lewis Boelkey, who lives at Cincinnati, O.

Michael Herscher was reared at Pomeroy, O., and attended school until he was ten years old, when he went to work in the bakery of a Mr. Adkinson. He made himself useful and was paid sixty cents a week for his services. While

living at Pomeroy he won something of a reputation as a long distance swimmer and performed many swimming feats in the Ohio river. In 1862 he became an assistant in the dental office of Dr. D. C. Whaley with whom he remained for eighteen months and during this time acquired considerable knowledge of the science of dentistry in its practical application. Mr. Herscher afterward learned the carpenter's trade and worked under Christopher Mittinger for one year and in this way he entered into the lumber business, with which he has been more or less identified ever since. He entered a planing mill at Pomeroy and worked there under Henry Priode from 1865 until 1878, afterward spending two years at Portland, Ore., in the same business. In the fall of 1879 he resumed his old place in the mill at Pomeroy, of which he later took charge and was general manager for John S. Davis until 1888, when he came to Charleston. Here he was in partnership with Henry Dilcher in a mill and was general manager until 1898, when he started into business for himself and spent some time in buying and selling sawed lumber. His various experiences had made him acquainted with the lumber business from almost every angle and for twelve years afterward he was a valued employee of D. G. Courtney. In April, 1908 he became connected with his present firm, where, as buyer and inspector he carefully looks after this end of the business.

Mr. Herscher was married May 4, 1880, to Miss Elizabeth Margaret Shilling, a daughter of George and Anna Margaret Shilling. The parents of Mrs. Herscher were born in Germany and died at Pomeroy, O. They had eight children, Mrs. Herscher being the fourth in order of birth. The others were: Michael, who is deceased; George A.; Barbara, who is the wife of George Willman; Elizabeth, who is the wife of John Habig; Kate; John; and Mary, who is the wife of F. W. Steinbauer. Mrs. Herscher was born at Pomeroy, O., and attended school and was married there. Mr. and Mrs. Herscher have eight children, namely: John William, who married Lilian Paulsen, and has one child, Mary Louise; Charles H., who is a resident of Chicago, married Elizabeth Dickey, and has two children—William and

Rudolph Dickey; and Anna Margaret, Philip A., Fred William, George S., Edward L. and Elizabeth. The family home at No. 522 Hall street, is a handsome 12-room brick residence which Mr. Herscher built in 1909 and he also owns other property. The family belongs to the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally is identified with the Odd Fellows and is a member of the Encampment at Pomeroy, O.

GEORGE E. BREECE,* president and general manager of the West Virginia Timber Company; president of the National Veneer Company; president of the United Savings and Annuity Company, who is identified also with other important business enterprises, is one of the representative men of Charleston, of which city he has been a resident for the past nine years. He was born in Hardin county, O., December 13, 1861, and is a son of George and Aseneth (Tingle) Breece.

George Breece was born in Hardin county, where his father, a native of Wales, had settled very early, being one of the organizers of Roundhead Township. George Breece was a lumberman and in 1862 he built a saw-mill near Roundhead, which he operated until near the close of his life, his death occurring in 1883, when he was aged fifty-three years. He married Aseneth Tingle, a daughter of one of the early ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church in Central, Ohio, who, for years covered the circuit between Lebanon and Sandusky City. To the parents of George E. Breece eight children were born, as follows: Ann, who is the wife of E. R. Snell, a merchant near Summit Hill, in Ross county, O.; Mary, now deceased, who was married in Auglaize County to a Mr. Bradner; J. W. and W. W., twins, the former of whom lives at Kenova, W. Va., and the latter at Garrison, Ky.; George Elmer, of Charleston; Frank, who was accidentally killed in a mill explosion, when aged twenty-two years; John T., who is connected with the Reese Lumber Company of Portsmouth, O.; and Charles O., who is a lumberman at Waverly, Ohio.

Until he was seventeen years of age, George E. Breece attended school more or less regularly and then started out to make his own way

in the world. He received training as a mechanic while with J. H. Irwin & Co., of Pottersburg, Union County, O., where he became a superintendent, after which he became purchasing agent for Cranie & McMahan, traveling through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. In 1892 he embarked in the milling business at Bainbridge, Ross County, O., where he continued for two years, when the explosion already referred to not only wrecked his mill but cost the life of his brother Frank. Subsequently he resumed business at Waverly, where he remained until August, 1902.

He then came to Charleston and purchased the mill of C. C. Lewis, where the West Virginia Timber Company's plant is now located on the Gauley River. He is interested also in the Boone Timber Company; the Belle Meade Timber Company, of Webster Springs; the Barton Lumber Company, or Bartonville, Ga.; the Bascon Lumber Company of Bascon, La. and the Advance Lumber Company of Cleveland, O. The output of these various plants includes all grades of lumber known to the sections in which they are operated. Mr. Breece having under operation 135,000 acres of timber, giving a daily output of 3,000,000 feet. The main office is maintained in the Charleston National Bank Building at Charleston. Mr. Breece is one of the largest lumber producers in West Virginia and either organized or purchased outright all the different concerns in which he is interested. He has numerous other interests than those mentioned, being, for example, at the head of the Hall Lumber and Tie Company, and, with his brother, John T., is part owner and operator of the Three States Manufacturing Company at Kenova, W. Va., where the veneer plant is also located and where employment is given to a large force.

Mr. Breece married Miss Nettie Robinson, who was born in Union County, Ohio, a daughter of James Robinson, and they have five children: Olin, who is manager of the sales department of the various concerns owned by his father; Pearl, who is an office assistant with her father; and Aseneth, Joy and Christopher. Mr. Breece and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The family residence is situated at No. 94 Bradford

Street, Charleston. Mr. Breece is a man of great business capacity. His fortune and large business interests have been built up through his own efforts, but he attributes a part of his success to his established habits of temperance in all things. He is in the prime of life and has a frank and cordial manner that invites friendship. He is credited with having done much to aid others in becoming established in business and he is regarded as one of Charleston's most useful and valued citizens.

THE ALDERSON FAMILY.—John Alderson, Sr., known as the "Prodigal Son" was the founder of the Alderson family in America. He was the youngest son of Rev. John Alderson, of Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1699, and he died in Fincastle, Va., in 1780, aged 81 years. While in England he was about to contract an alliance with a young lady whom his father thought beneath his social standing and so he presented him with a horse and two hundred pounds and advice to travel, "trusting that his gambols in pastures new would dispel the memory of his injudicious frisking in the field of Auld Lang Syne," and being possessed of a social and convivial disposition, he soon found himself in Liverpool without horse or money.

Having made the acquaintance of the captain of a vessel about to sail for the American Colonies, he was invited aboard the ship and was treated courteously and when he found himself and before he was aware of it, found himself under way and was sailing on his way to America. It was in 1719, on the coast of New Jersey, that the young Mr. Alderson took up his residence, with Mr. Curtis, a respectable farmer near Bethlehem Church, N. J.

The parents in England had mourned their son as lost for ten years, when they received a letter from him, telling them of his having joined the Baptist Church and had studied for the ministry and had married Jane Curtis, the daughter of his benefactor. His father was greatly rejoiced and while he did not prepare the fattened calf, he sent to his son three large volumes of a theological work, which has been preserved by the family and are now in the Bureau of Archives and History in Charleston.

He afterwards was in Germantown, Pa.,

and in 1755 he removed with his family to Rockingham County, Va., and in the following year purchased a farm and built a Baptist Church on Linnville Creek, about nine miles from Harrisonburg, adjoining that of old Mr. Linkhorn, the father of President Abraham Lincoln.

Rev. John Alderson had seven sons and one daughter. His son John was born in New Jersey in 1738 and died in Palestine, now Alderson, W. Va., in 1821. He married in his twenty-first year, Mrs. Mary Carroll, a relative of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. He and Morris married sisters—they were brothers-in-law. William Morris was among the first settlers of Kanawha.

Mr. Alderson is said to have preached the first sermon in Kanawha Valley. Between 1760 and 1775 he made two exploring and missionary trips into the Greenbrier and Kanawha valleys and on one occasion went as far as the Ohio river and is said to have discovered the Burning Spring. He made, in 1774-1775, the first road to Ianetts Fort on Wolf Creek, now in Monroe County, and after this settled on the Greenbrier River where now is Alderson, where he planted the first orchard and built the first church west of the Alleghenies in 1781. Rev. John Alderson, Jr., had three sons and three daughters; the sons were George Alderson, Sr., Joseph and John.

George Alderson was among the first to settle in Kanawha. He became the friend and associate of Daniel Boone, was one of the County Court of Kanawha, was one of the first sheriffs of this county, owned the lot on which the courthouse was erected and was one of the leading citizens of his day. It is also claimed that he was one of the first members of the General Assembly, representing Kanawha County, but this has been questioned and we cannot determine the said question. He was a large land owner in Kanawha County and sold the lot to the county on which the courthouse was erected. In naming the streets "Alderson" was given to one of the early ones for him. He was the father of Rev. James O. Alderson, who was the pastor of the Greenbrier Baptist Church in 1831-32 and who was the father of James Alderson now residing at Alderson, W. Va. George Alderson was

buried at the mouth of George's Creek which was named after him.

Joseph Alderson was the father of Col. George Alderson of Fayette County, and Rev. Lewis A. Alderson. John was the father of Squire Geo. Alderson, of Alderson, W. Va. These three sank a salt well and made salt over a hundred years ago opposite Brownstown, near the Malone stage stand. They flooded the first salt down the Kanawha and Ohio, W. Va., to market and sold it at \$0.25 per bushel in Cincinnati. Rev. Lewis A. Alderson was the youngest son of Squire Joseph Alderson and grandson of Rev. John Alderson, Jr. He was born in 1812 at North Alderson, in Greenbrier County in the large stone house built in 1789, and now owned by Mr. Joseph S. Thurman. He graduated at the University of Ohio at Athens, Ohio, in 1832, and the day after he married Miss Lucy B. Miles, of Athens. He brought her home but she lived but three months. In 1838, while pastor of Grace Street Baptist Church in Richmond, Va., he married Miss Eliza Floyd Coleman, daughter of Capt. John Coleman, of Amherst County, Va. They had eight children, one a daughter. The eldest son was Joseph Coleman Alderson, of Charleston, W. Va. He and Mrs. Church J. White, of Atcheson, Kansas, and Lewis A., of Sheridan, Wyoming, are all that are now living. Rev. Lewis A. Alderson went to Atcheson and built the first Baptist Church in 1858, mostly with his own means. He and Dr. L. H. Kalloch, founded Ottawa University, one of the largest educational institutions, west of the Mississippi River. He died and was buried at Atcheson in 1881.

There has been a line of representatives in the Virginia and West Virginia legislatures, representing the same county and people by eight Aldersons and one of them now a member of that body. Rev. John Alderson, of Yorkshire, England, was the father of Rev. John Alderson, Sr., the "Prodigal Son," who was the father of Rev. John Alderson, Jr., who first preached to the people of Greenbrier County and the Kanawha Valley.

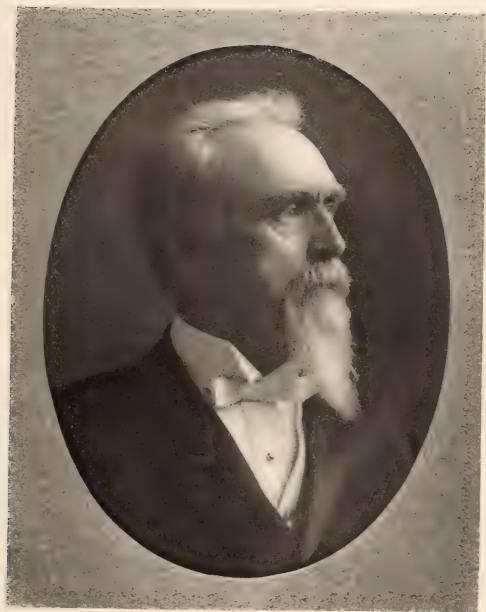
MAJ. J. COLEMAN ALDERSON is the eldest son of Rev. Lewis A. and Eliza Floyd

Alderson, and a grandson of Squire Joseph Alderson. His mother was a daughter of Capt. John Coleman, of Locust Grove, Amherst county, Va., the ancestral home of the Colemans.

After the death of his grandfather Alderson, in 1845, his father fell heir to the large plantation on the north side of Greenbrier river, in Greenbrier county, in which part of the town of North Alderson is now situated. He was taught here by private teachers until at the age of 17 he attended the old Lewisburg Academy, and in 1859-60 and 61 he was a student at Allegheny college, Blue Sulphur Springs, W. Va. He was in the graduating class when, on April 17, the day Virginia seceded, being a patriotic and loyal Virginian, believing in the doctrine of States' Rights, he volunteered in the Confederate army, joining the Greenbrier Cavalry, of which John Letcher, the governor of Virginia said, "was the finest body of men and horses he had ever seen." He was promoted from private to second, and then to first lieutenant of cavalry. He twice refused the commission of captain, preferring to remain with the gallant men who had volunteered with him.

In that terrible campaign in east Tennessee, during the winter of 1863-4, under Gen. William E. Jones, when Longstreet had General Burnside surrounded in Knoxville, Lieut. Alderson often commanded the five companies composing the 36th battalion of Virginia cavalry. General Jones's Brigade supplied Longstreet's Corps almost entirely with provisions captured from the enemy, while his own command subsisted mostly on parched corn. Though his command was half clothed and many barefooted, it marched nearly every night and fought almost daily, during those three months of the coldest winter ever known in the state, the temperature being often below zero. General Longstreet said that "Jones's Brigade had performed more active and efficient service that winter than all the armies of the Confederacy."

The Major's Company A, 36th battalion Virginia Cavalry, was the escort of honor at the burial of General "Stonewall" Jackson.



MAJ. J. COLEMAN ALDERSON



On the morning of July 3d, 1863, he was detailed on General Roades' staff and delivered one of the first orders on the Confederate side which opened that terrible battle of Gettysburg. He selected Oak Hill for Col. Carter's Artillery, which saved General Heath's division from complete annihilation, on July 1, 1863. He assisted in rolling General Ewell's horse off of him, when a shell splintered his wooden leg and killed his horse. Early the next morning, while General Albert Galatin Jenkins was showing the Major from a map, where to place his command, a shell exploded by them, severely wounding the General and killing his horse. He participated in over 100 battles and skirmishes during the war, some desperate in which many of his company were killed and wounded. He was in four engagements which were fought hand to hand with sabres, and was twice wounded—once on July 6, 1863, near Hagerstown, Md., when General "Jeb" Stuart repulsed Gregg's Corps of Federal Cavalry, and on July 12, 1864, on Piney river, Amherst county, Va., near his birthplace, when he captured General William Fay's advance guard, and was afterwards captured himself while trying to hold a position he had been ordered to hold. He was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and remained nine months in that noted bastille before he was exchanged. Six months of the time he subsisted on one-third rations of corn meal and salt fish and under retaliation. There was much sickness and many deaths in the camp. When exchanged in the latter part of February, 1865, though reduced to a mere skeleton, he mounted his horse to regain his command as soon as able to ride. When within a few miles of Appomatox Court House, on the morning of April 10th, he was informed of General Lee's surrender.

He had but eight days' leave of absence from his command during his four years of service, except what a shell gave him at the battle of Hagerstown, July 6, 1863, and July 12, 1864, when wounded, captured and sent to prison.

Soon after the close of hostilities he went to Atchison, Kansas, and in 1865-66 and '67

had charge of the middle division of the Butterfield Overland Freight and Express Company, which ran from Atchison, Kan., to Denver, Colo., up the Kaw and Smokey Hill rivers and across the plains. His division extended from Fort Ewlsworth, Kansas, 260 miles west to Fort Wallace, Colo., through the very heart of the Indian and Buffalo country. The hostile Indians broke up the company, which was capitalized at \$3,000,000, by murdering their employees, capturing and burning their property and stealing their stock. A divine providence spared the Major's life, as it had done during that terrible war.

In the fall of 1867 he returned to Atchison where his father gave him a farm five miles west of that city, which he cultivated for two years. He was there in the spring of 1858 when he planted out 12 acres in trees on this farm, which was the first grove planted in Kansas territory, and which has been known ever since as "Alderson's Grove."

In 1869 he returned to West Virginia and located in Wheeling, where he engaged in the general insurance business for 27 years. He had the leading insurance agency in the state, composed of companies of the highest standing and resources. Possessed of great energy he was not long in building up a large and profitable business. Ex-Governor G. W. Atkinson, now one of the judges of the U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., was associated with him for some time.

In 1888 he began buying coal and timber lands along the Norfolk and Western Railroad; also in Boone, Wyoming, and Raleigh counties, for himself and associates. He sold some, but retained much, which has become very valuable. In 1907 he wrote a brochure on the coals, gas and timber of West Virginia, which was widely circulated and attracted a great deal of attention and was the means of bringing much capital into the state. He is a man of broad and liberal views upon all living questions—is conscientious, honest, enterprising, liberal and generous to a fault. No man of

means is more charitable and kinder to those that need sympathy and assistance.

Though popular he has never been a candidate for office, yet always ready to give his time and means to the advancement of his worthy democratic friends. He has been mentioned in connection with many important official positions, but private business is more in accord with his own tastes and wishes, and he has accordingly declined everything like political advancement. He was a director of the West Virginia Penitentiary under Governors Mathews and Jackson, and resigned under Governor Wilson, and was a West Virginia commissioner to the Ohio Valley Centennial at Cincinnati in 1888 and at the Continental Celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as the first president of the United States, at New York, April 17, 1889. He also represented West Virginia in 1893, under Governor McCorkle's administration at a meeting of the Southern Governors, called for the purpose of securing and properly locating suitable foreign immigration in these states.

In 1880 he founded Mountain Lake Park and in 1894 Loch Lynn Heights—two noted summer resorts on the B. & O. Railroad in Garrett county, Md. He was also one of the founders of the prosperous town of Williamson on the N. & W. Railroad and Bellepoint at the junction of Greenbrier and New Rivers, on the C. & O. Railroad.

On February 25, 1874, Maj. Alderson married Miss Mary Price, eldest daughter of Ex-Governor Samuel Price of Lewisburg, W. Va. She died at Mt. Lake Park, Md., August 15, 1895. On December 29, 1904, he married Miss Mary Kirker, of Wellsburg, W. Va. They reside at 1212 Kanawha Street, Charleston. While they never had children of their own, he has spent much time and means in educating those of others.

REV. CHRISTOPHER B. GRAHAM, D. D.,* pastor of the Sixth Street M. E. Church of Charleston, W. Va., of which city he has been a resident for seventeen years, was born in Kanawha County, W. Va., May 19, 1850.

Charleston

He is a son of William Graham, Jr., and grandson of William Graham, Sr., the latter of whom was born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, and was there married. There also his four eldest sons were born—William, Jr., George, Samuel and John—who accompanied their parents to America, the trip being made in a sailing vessel and taking many weeks. Landing probably in New York City, they went subsequently to Pittsburg, Pa., where William Graham, Sr. resided for some years, following the occupation of a merchant. He and his wife were Presbyterians in religion.

He had been twice married in Ireland, and by his first wife had Robert, Thomas, William Jr., George, Samuel, John and Isabella. Robert, who never married, died at Ripley, W. Va., at an advanced age. Thomas became a large land owner and farmer near Parkersburg, W. Va. He married Belle Millrose, and both died leaving sons Richard, Alfred, William, Robert and James and a daughter, Caroline, all of whom are married and have families. Isabella Graham became the wife of George Best and they resided near Washington, D. C. Both died when well along in years. Their son, John A. Best, became a prominent and wealthy business man of Pittsburg, subsequently of Washington, Pa., and still later of Chicago, Ill., where he now resides.

William Graham, Jr., father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the year 1805 and was a boy of twelve years when he accompanied his parents to W. Virginia, which was then a part of the Old Dominion. He early became connected with the salt making industry, was later a merchant, and was the first man to operate a stave and barrel manufactory in Elk district, being also the first to make use of steam power in this industry. He also owned and opened the famed Graham Mine. This mine, opened in 1850, has continued in operation ever since. It contains four veins and has been very productive. Coming into possession of our subject, he operated it successfully for some time subsequently transferring the management of it to his son, William W. Graham, by whom it is now conducted.

William Graham, Jr. was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church of Charleston,

serving therein as elder for several years. Although a Whig, and later a Republican in politics, he held slaves. He did not, however, deal in them or treat them as chattels, and those he owned he cared for until their respective deaths. He was a man of sterling character and of an inflexible business honesty that was recognized by all his fellow citizens.

He was married in Charleston to Mrs. Mary A. Cowley, nee Peacock, who was born in Durham, England, about 1825, and who died at Graham Mines, this county, December 26, 1879. She was a daughter of Sir Christopher Peacock, whose family belonged to the English gentry, being related to other prominent families of Durham and of Yorkshire, England. Her mother was in maidenhood Elizabeth Herd, also a native of England and of good ancestry. Of the Peacock family, Thomas, a brother of Christopher, was an officer in the English army, who resided for some years in Australia and who finally died at Graham Mines, W. Va. Matthew, another brother, died in Durham, Eng. One of his daughters, Mary, married a Mr. Joseph Addison, who came to America and was drowned in the Kanawha river, being lost overboard from a steamboat. His widow subsequently married Rev. Hezekiah Scott, D. D., a member of the West Virginia Conference and now resides in Huntington, West Virginia. Of the three sisters, one, Elizabeth, became the wife of John Archibald, and settling in Kanawha County, W. Va., about the time of the war, lived and died at Raymond City, leaving issue. Another, Mary, went to Nova Scotia, but subsequently removed to West Virginia, where she died. The third, Sarah, lived and died in Durham, England. Mrs. Mary Ann Graham's first husband, Nicholas Cowley, died early, leaving a son Nicholas, who was killed by a horse at the age of ten years.

The children of William Jr. and Mary Ann Graham were as follows: Christopher B., the first-born, is the direct subject of this sketch. Mary E., the second born, was a teacher for a number of years and now resides at St. Albans. She is unmarried. Elizabeth Herd, married Dr. Hugh A. Nash of Virginia, a physician and author, and died near Roanoke, that state, in which vicinity her husband and

surviving family now reside. Isabella Best, the fourth child, first married a Mr. Young of Clendenin, and he and his only child died there. His widow afterwards became the wife of Samuel Shrewsbury and they died recently at St. Albans. Thomas P., the fifth child, was a merchant for some years in Dodgeville, Wis., where he married Jennie Hotchkiss. He now resides in Parkersburg, W. Va., and travels for the Brown-Kendall Co., of which he is a member. He has a son, William, and a daughter, Josie B. Jennie Ann, the sixth child, married Rev. Arthur L. Hughes and they reside in Washington, D. C., where he is employed in the War Department of the Government. Their children are Lotus and M. Christopher.

Christopher B. Graham, with whom this sketch is more directly concerned, was given a public school and academic education, pursuing his studies both in this state and in Kentucky. In October, 1879, he joined the M. E. Conference at Morgantown, W. Va., Bishop Matthew Simpson presiding. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Randolph S. Foster at the second conference held at Moundsville, W. Va., in 1881, and was ordained elder by Bishop William L. Harris in 1883. In 1904 Scioto College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Since his ordination he has served six pastorates, being now in his seventh; and two full years as presiding elder, first of the Charleston district and afterwards at Wheeling, W. Va., never missing a roll call. His service in Wheeling covered altogether a period of seventeen years. He helped to found the West Virginia college at Buckhannon, and has since been a member of its board of trustees. He has represented the State Normal School as a member of the board of regents, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Industrial School for Girls, besides serving on the State board of the Humane Society. He was president of the first Anti-Saloon League of the State, organized at Wheeling in 1902, resigning at the time he left that city. He was a member of the General Conference in 1896 and also in 1904, at which time it was held at Los Angeles, Calif. He was chairman of the West Virginia Delegation and never missed a session, or roll call at any meet-

ing. Dr. Graham is a staunch Prohibitionist in principle though he votes the Republican ticket. For some time he edited the Charleston Advocate. Aside from his ministerial and editorial work, while a resident of Wheeling he was interested also in certain business enterprises, which proved very profitable to him and from which he derived a handsome competence. He has a beautiful residence on Oakwood Heights, overlooking the Kanawha river and valley. Dr. Graham joined the Masonic order in 1875 and is now well advanced therein. He is a member of Kanawha Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M., of Charleston; the Chapter of R. A. M., and Commandery, K. T., also of this city, and belongs also to the Scottish Rite branch of the order, pertaining to the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States and the Valley of Wheeling, of Wheeling, W. Virginia.

THE TANNERS' AND DYERS' EXTRACT COMPANY, located on South Side, Charleston, W. Va., is a flourishing concern whose plant, located on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and River street, covers fourteen acres. The first works had a capacity of 150 barrels weekly, while the present capacity of the concern is 150 barrels daily, which alone shows a gratifying increase of business due to able management. The buildings of the concern have twice been destroyed by fire and twice rebuilt. Employment is given to 100 men and the full capacity of the plant is about 40,000 barrels annually of concentrated and refined extract of chestnut oak bark and wood for tanners' use. This concern makes the best of these fluids in the world and the company ships its products to Germany, Russia, Australia and other foreign countries.

The officers of the Tanners' and Dyers' Extract company are H. N. Gith, of Hanover, Pa., president; Morris B. Stine, vice president; Guy H. Newcomer, secretary; William P. Stine, general manager, and Edwin J. Stine, assistant manager.

William P. Stine has been identified with this line of manufacturing industry during his entire business life. He was born in Pennsylvania and is a son of Jacob Stine, and a nephew of J. S. Young, in whose plant, at Hanover,

Pa., he learned this business. His father was a large packer of hay and straw, at Hanover, Pa., a Republican politically, and the family were members of the German Lutheran church.

Mr. William P. Stine came to South Charleston and assumed his present duties in 1891. He married Mary A. Baer, a daughter of Daniel and Susan (Bechtol) Baer, natives of Pennsylvania, her father being a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Stine have been the parents of six children—Edwin, Morris, Kentz, Marion, Harold and Clara, the sons being all in the employ of the company. Mr. Stine is a Republican and with his family attends the Kanawha Presbyterian church. He is one of the men who are helping to put Charleston—viewed from a business standpoint—in the front rank of the cities of its size in the United States. He is identified fraternally with the Masons and Elks at Charleston.

THE MOORE FAMILY.—Thomas Moore was born in Pennsylvania in 1802. He was married in 1830 to Sarah Richards. He taught school, edited a paper. In 1844 he moved to Ohio. He enlisted in the Iowa "Greybeard" Regiment, serving out his term and afterwards came to Kanawha and there died in 1876 and was buried in Spring Hill Cemetery.

Samuel Spencer Moore, son of Thomas and Sarah (Richards) Moore, was born in 1837 near Bellefonte, Pa. He became a printer and worked at the trade in Cincinnati, Cleveland and New York. In 1863 he came to Charleston, W. Va., where he and his brother, E. T. Moore, founded the "West Virginia Journal" and in 1869 they sold the same to Geo. W. Atkinson and A. F. Gibbons, after which he established in Charleston a large book store, which at this time is conducted by his four sons. He married in November, 1870 Miss Rachel C. Bryant, a most excellent daughter of Mr. Bryant, who had been here nearly all his life—people that were noted for their good nature and kind hearts. She left four sons and died in July, 1887. Mr. Moore had an eye for bargains in real estate and always purchased property that some one else wanted. His sons were William C. B. Moore, who was married to Jesse Fellers in 1910. Herbert S.

married Alice Hanson in 1904. G. Ernest is yet single. Thomas W. Moore married Elizabeth Kraemer in 1909. In 1890 Mr. Moore married Lethia J. Putnam. Mr. Moore was a man that had but little to say generally or publicly but socially was an interesting conversationalist and was a man that had read deeply and learned much. He died suddenly Nov. 19, 1908. No one ever heard of his doing an injustice to another and by his friends he was sorely missed; he was a kind hearted, good man.

Edward T. Moore, another son of Thomas Moore, was born in 1839 in Pennsylvania, came to Kanawha with his brother, S. S. Moore, and like his brother was an expert printer. He was at Kenyon College, Ohio, and was in the 12th Ohio Infantry for three years in the service and in 1864, he and his brother established the West Virginia Journal in Charleston, W. Va. In 1866 he was elected superintendent of schools for Kanawha County and had seventy-six schoolhouses built during his term of office. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1877 he removed to Gallipolis and in 1902 retired from business. His wife was Martha Blake, of Snow Creek, Ohio.

The sons of Samuel S. Moore are men that are naturally interested in books, in schools, and in churches and in all matters pertaining to the betterment of the town and community. Neither they nor their father ever made themselves or their political views or sentiments objectionable to others that might entertain different views on a subject.

OLD KANAWHA BAPTIST CHURCH.
—The Old Kanawha Baptist Church was organized by Elder James Johnstone, the first gospel pioneer in the valley, in 1793. The Church has enjoyed a continued existence. The records of the church from 1793-1796 were badly mutilated by the Federal Soldiers in 1861. Of this period however remain the "decorum" or "rule of discipline" adopted by the church July 2nd, 1796. In the early history of the church following 1797, in the absence of a Minister, this order and formula for worship and business was followed: After prayer, praise, and exhortation, proceeded to business." "The first order of business being to open the door for experiences."

The influence and interest in the church was very extensive, as is shown by the fact that it embraced all that territory extending on both sides of the Great Kanawha River from Gauley Bridge to two miles above Charleston and extending far into the interior. During these early years the places of meetings were many, selected with reference to accessibility and convenience of the membership. From 1798-1834 meetings were held at John Morris's, Peter's Creek meeting house, John Hansford's, Catharine Morris's, John Jones's, Nelson's, Priddy's, Benjamin's, Morris's, Levi Morris's, Samuel Shrewsbury's, Felix G. Hansford's and Captain John Harvey's. During this period in 1803 the Greenbrier Association met with the Old Kanawha Church. Its sessions were held in the old Morris meeting-house on the North side Kanawha River which stood on the Tomkins Farm near Cedar Grove. It remained a part of this association until 1816. The first notice of its being a part of the Teays Valley Association being that year, when the Teays Valley Association met with the church at the house of John Hansford, Sr., now Crown Hill Aug. 21st, 1816. From 1797 there was no regular pastor but the following ministers preached for the church. Elder James Johnstone, until 1803, John Morris, James Ellison, and — McCoy. Then the following pastorates: Rev. John Lee, 1815-1824; Elder W. A. Wood, 1824-1830; W. C. Ligon, 1832-1839.

The benevolent and Missionary enterprizes began early in its history by a resolution offered by Felix G. Hansford, Sr., June 4th, 1836, which was unanimously adopted by the church, and reads as follows: "Whereas we greatly desire to contribute towards the promotion of the general interest of religion and especially within the bounds of the association with which we stand connected; and whereas we believe that nothing short of systematic and persevering effort in the ordinary means of grace will, in our opinion, accomplish an object so desirable; therefore,

"Resolved, that we recommend to members of this church to meet on the evenings of the first Monday in each month for the purpose of praying that God's blessing may attend the efforts which we are now making, and what

may in the future be made to disseminate the light of the gospel over the world; and

"Resolved, that at each such meetings we will contribute according as the Lord may prosper us, toward raising a fund for benevolent purposes to be placed at the disposal of the churches; and

"Resolved, That the friends of benevolence generally be invited to cooperate with the churches in promoting the above object."

From 1834-1857 almost uninterruptedly the meetings of the church were held in the old Hansford meeting-house, on Meeting House Branch, now Crown Hill Coal property. This was a private property built by John Hansford, Sr., and his sons for Baptist worship. This building was used as a camping place by the Federal Soldiers until burnt by them in 1861. About 1859 Felix G. Hansford, Sr., of his own private means provided and fitted up a comfortable building which was used by the church until the opening of the war in the town of Clifton. For this period the following ministers preached for the church:

Elders James Mitchell, Wythal, Wood, Mitchell and Bradley. From 1843-1849 M. M. Rock and to 1859 R. Swinburn and to opening of war Rev. M. Bibb, Jr., and up to 1867 the following preached for the church: Thomas Harmon, Hezekiah Chilton, Lewis Anderson, Dodge, Mathew Ellison, James Ely Ellison, and Felix Ellison. Rev. T. C. Robertson was called to the pastorate in 1867, serving only one month and by his death the church was without a pastor until 1874 when Rev. Baylus Cade was called. During this pastorate on Oct. 13th, 1874, the church was reorganized by Bro. B. Cade and A. M. Simms. During this period and later the church met somewhat irregularly holding its regular services in the union church at Hansford, below Paint Creek, and made its church home there, although the congregation met at times in the union church at Clifton. Brother Cade was succeeded by Rev. S. M. Ferrell in a pastorate of six months in 1876. After this and up to 1878 the following ministers and students as supplies preached: Rev. P. B. Reynolds, W. P. Walker, A. Reppetoe, R. Swinburn, A. M. Simms, C. T. Roberts, Thomas Allen, Samuel Gibson

and J. B. Foster. In 1879 Rev. Weeks was called and after him up until about 1889 the following ministers served: Revs. Cline, Adams Fitzgerald, Hoover and Berger.

The Old Kanawha Baptist Church has been a part of the Kanawha Valley Baptist Association since its organization, electing delegates to meet with that body July 12th, 1884.

During the ninety-nine years of continued service the church was without a building strictly its own. The reason for this is obvious. Its meetings were held over a large territory and the place of meeting, whether in private homes, or union churches it had helped to build, or churches of other denominations; many had been built by private individuals and had always been selected for the convenience of the worshippers. Methods change with time, and the membership began to feel that the larger interests of the church could better be conserved by its having a home of its own. This long felt need soon became a real issue in the life of the church. Hence in May, 1889, the church took under serious consideration the necessity and possibility of its own denominational edifice. Under the leadership of Rev. T. F. Holt and his little band of enthusiastic Christians, after due deliberation, there was soon subscribed and paid in \$377.75 and then followed the appointment of committees on location and building. In May, 1890, the lot having been secured by the gift of Mrs. Julian E. Dickinson near the river, a contract was let for the erection of the new building. On July 31st, 1890 this house just before its completion was burned to the ground by an incendiary. At this time there was an empty treasury, the contractor having been paid over eight hundred dollars. The loss caused sorrow and disappointment deep and great. The church was not utterly discouraged, however, but with increased faith in its ability. God approving, a new lot was purchased, and arrangements made to rebuild. On June 11th, 1893 this new and first church home of the Old Kanawha Baptist Church with its one hundred years of history, dedicated its new building free of debt. Bro. T. F. Holt closed his work after an eventful and successful pastorate of three years. Then followed the pastorates of

Rev. W. J. Cocke 1894-1896; Rev. G. S. Dougherty, 1896-1897; Rev. F. W. Asquith, 1897-1898; Rev. C. T. Curtner, 1900-1901; Rev. L. H. Suddith, 1901-1902; Rev. B. F. Howell, 1902-1903. Rev. Geo. W. Huddleston was called to the pastorate Mar. 27th, 1904. During this pastorate the church resolved to build a parsonage and committees were appointed early in the pastorate to arrange matters. The work of these committees was very faithfully performed and the pastor was soon at home in the new and commodious par-

sonage. Brother Huddleston closed his relation as pastor on the second Sunday in September, 1908. The present pastor, Rev. C. B. Ayars, was called September 19th, 1909. The membership of the church is 69.

The church has property valued at \$6,000.00. The officers are as follows: Deacons: C. H. Frazer, Dr. J. A. Wood. Trustees: Dr. J. A. Wood, C. H. Frazer and B. A. Bangham. Clerk, C. B. Coleman. Caleb B. Ayars, Pastor, Pratt, W. Va.

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